

**Aula 11 –
Idioms
Phrasal verbs**

Colégio Naval 2021

Teacher Andrea Belo

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Introdução

Expressões idiomáticas? Yessssssss, vamos à nossa aula sobre os IDIOMS – um falso cognato que não significa idiomas e sim *expressões idiomáticas* ou, também chamadas de provérbios, dizeres populares, presentes nos textos das provas, conforme veremos nessa aula.

O idioms são conjuntos de palavras ou de frases cujo significado extrapola o significado literal de cada termo separado. Podemos dizer que as expressões idiomáticas são muito mais do que apenas a interpretação das palavras que as integram, já que são utilizadas para demonstrar algo de caráter cultural.

As expressões idiomáticas estão arraigadas na cultura linguística, demonstram características de diferentes formas de expressar de um determinado povo, da linguagem de um determinado país, do uso de termos regionais e as variadas formas de verbalização de uma sociedade.

E, se as expressões idiomáticas retratam traços culturais de certo grupo, de um povo, são informações muito específicas e, por isso, de quase impossível tradução. Podemos até conseguir equipará-las com algumas expressões equivalentes em nossa língua materna, mas uma expressão idiomática não tem o mesmo sentido quando traduzida.

Phrasal verb é um nome dado à uma locução verbal que tem uma formação específica. É a combinação de um verbo com uma preposição ou de um verbo com um advérbio.

E, mesmo que você saiba traduzir palavra por palavra nos textos da sua prova, isso não é suficiente para compreender o *phrasal verb* com clareza (e nem o texto inteiro, como já falamos sobre as técnicas de leitura) pois a junção das palavras traz um novo significado.

Apesar de explicar o que é, de fato, um phrasal verb, gosto de dizer que não é apenas um verbo acompanhado de uma preposição com outro significado, acredito que phrasal verbs são mais que isso. Ao entender o uso, você os identificará nos mais variados gêneros textuais, tais como revistas, jornais, websites, nas redes sociais e em tudo que você for ler e estudar para sua prova.

Assim, tanto IDIOMS quanto PHRASAL VERBS são muito importantes. No caso de “nem que a vaca tussa”, por exemplo, uma expressão idiomática que quer dizer que não fará alguma coisa de jeito nenhum. Em Inglês, o idiom “*When hell freezes over*” tem o mesmo sentido, apesar de usar palavras diferentes. Enquanto em nossa língua, é impossível ver uma vaca tossir, em Inglês se diz que “só quando o inferno congelar”, sendo *hell*, inferno e *freeze* o verbo congelar.

Viu como é interessante perceber diferenças culturais e analisar outras formas de expressar algo típico de diferentes países? Ainda terá muito mais. Essa aula é fantástica!

Vamos lá e conte comigo!



IDIOMS - Expressões Idiomáticas - Introduction

Eu gosto sempre de dizer que aprender uma língua é muito mais do que aprender um conjunto de palavras. Esse é um dos motivos pelos quais, quando se estuda Inglês, é tão importante abandonar a vontade que se tem de traduzir tudo o que lê. Até porque eu já ofereci técnicas que ajudam você a entender o “todo” sem precisar traduzir de fato.

Um exemplo importante, que comprova o quanto a tradução pode atrapalhar você, é justamente o exemplo das expressões idiomáticas, que possuem sentido diferente do sentido das palavras analisadas individualmente.

É correto afirmar que, uma expressão idiomática aparece quando uma frase assume significado diferente daquele que as palavras teriam, se fossem analisadas isoladamente.

As provas se utilizam de artigos, notícias dos mais diversos tipos e, as expressões idiomáticas se encontram, tanto no linguajar diário quanto no noticiário, nos anúncios de jornais, no rádio, na TV, em textos de cunho político, científico, em filmes, em músicas, na literatura, enfim, podem estar presentes em suas leituras no dia da sua prova.

As expressões idiomáticas são uma parte importante da comunicação formal ou informal, escrita ou falada, e, o motivo que leva um falante ou um escritor, um autor de um texto a usar uma expressão idiomática é o desejo de acrescentar, na interpretação daquela frase, algo que a linguagem convencional não poderia suprir.

Também chamadas de provérbios, as expressões idiomáticas surgem com frequência e, muitas vezes, é divertido compararmos as expressões de língua inglesa àquelas em nosso idioma.

Aprender a utilizar expressões idiomáticas é importante e, no seu caso, mais importante ainda é aprendê-las e identificá-las nos textos da prova, pois você estará garantindo acertar certas questões, que poucas pessoas acertariam quando envolve termos dessa natureza.

Uma expressão idiomática tem por função enriquecer a frase, ela pode reforçar ideias, pode enfatizar um sentimento de alguém e pode, ainda, diminuir, amenizar o impacto que algum termo possa causar, seja com humor ou com ironia. As expressões idiomáticas expressam ideias de diferentes maneiras dentro de cada contexto.

Vale afirmar que, pelo sentido exclusivo que possuem, não há, para as expressões idiomáticas, um significado concreto, como a maioria dos vocábulos que há em nosso vocabulário.

Para que as expressões sejam estudadas com eficácia, é necessário considerar o contexto em que são produzidas, já que sempre estão associadas a situações que se relacionam à valores culturais, conforme já expliquei. Vamos estudá-las agora? Come on!



IDIOMS

Alguns desses IDIOMS, são expressões idiomáticas que usam, em sua estrutura, palavras similares às que usamos em nossas expressões em Português.

Bom, na maioria das vezes, as expressões são compostas por palavras diferentes e, quando tentamos traduzir, fica totalmente sem sentido.

Por exemplo, desejar boa sorte a alguém, antes de uma apresentação, além de “*Good luck*”, podemos também dizer “*break a leg*”, a expressão idiomática que tem esse sentido. Se você traduzir, significa “quebrar uma perna”, mas, é muito usado com essa intenção de salientar que você deseja boa sorte.

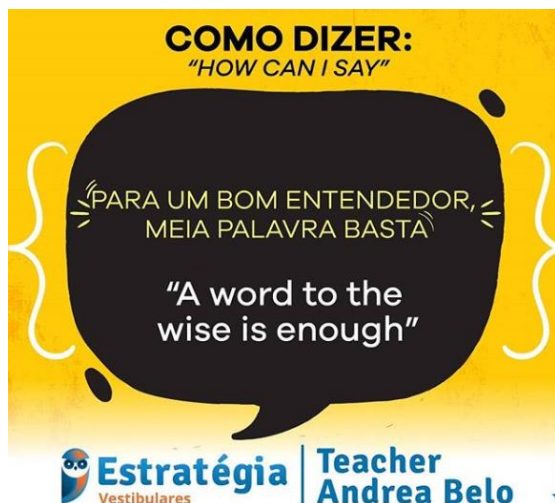
Entre as expressões que assemelham à nossa língua, estão alguns exemplos:



A expressão “Antes tarde do que nunca”, usa as palavras “tarde” e “nunca”, o que facilita para você se lembrar. A palavra “antes”, em Inglês, que é “*before*”, não é usada no início da frase mas, a tradução de “*Better late than never*” - “Melhor tarde do que nunca” proporciona a dedução equivalente: “Antes tarde do que nunca”.

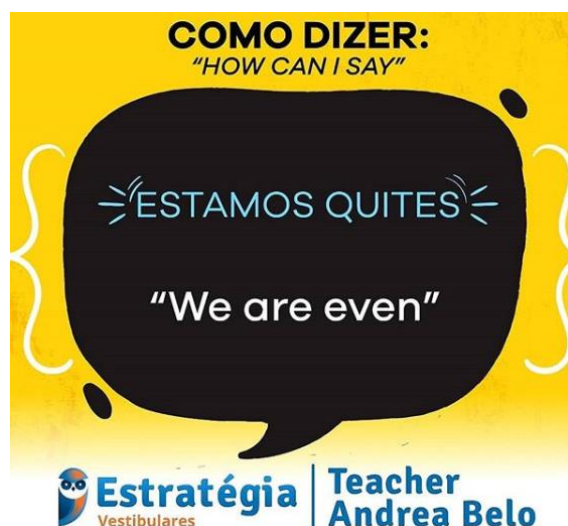
A expressão “De uma vez por todas”, usa o termo “por todas”, (*for all*), o que também facilita para você fazer a conexão. “*Once*” é uma vez, mas, ligando as ideias, “Uma vez por todas” nos leva a compreender que se trata “De uma vez por todos(as)”.





A expressão "Para um bom entendedor, meia palavra basta", o *idiom* é quase igual escrito em outra ordem: "**A word to the wise is enough**" – "Uma palavra para um sábio é suficiente". Expressão boa para se lembrar, caso apareça em sua prova.

Para compreender bem a expressão "Estamos quites", é preciso saber como se fala "par ou ímpar" em Inglês – "**Even or odd**". Assim, a expressão é formada pela palavra "**par**" do par ou ímpar, como se fosse "Estamos pares". Interessante, não é?



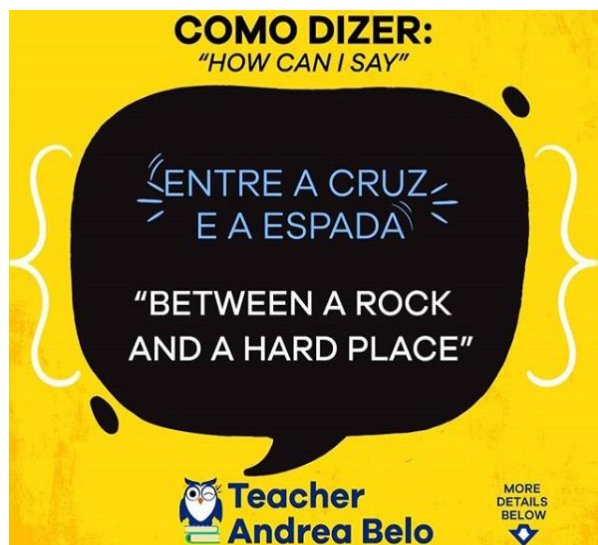
A expressão "Fica para a próxima", em Inglês, não usa as mesmas palavras, mas usa termos que equivalem ao mesmo sentido: "**Maybe some other time**" significa "Talvez alguma outra hora" e por isso também é uma expressão mais simples de ser interpretada.

Vimos expressões idiomáticas em Inglês formadas por palavras similares às palavras em Português e por isso, de possível dedução de qual ideia, qual sentido estão exercendo.



Agora, veremos expressões idiomáticas que podem até possuir uma ou outra palavra equivalente à expressão em Português, mas, na maioria das vezes, são palavras diferentes.

Vejamos exemplos e comentários para facilitar seus estudos.



A expressão "Entre a cruz e a espada", usa a preposição "between", (*entre duas coisas*), já que entre muitos, seria a preposição "**among**". Apesar disso, em Português, temos as palavras cruz e espada. Em Inglês, a expressão se compõe com as palavras rocha (**rock**) e um lugar duro, como uma parede (**hard place**). Diferente, não é?

A expressão "Acordar com o pé esquerdo" tem o verbo "acordar/levantar", (**get up**), mas não é com o pé esquerdo e sim "do lado errado da cama (**wrong side of the bed**)", querendo dizer que a pessoa dormiu do lado em que não está acostumada e pode ter acordado de mau humor por isso. Daí, se equivale a acordar com o pé esquerdo.



A expressão "Cada macaco no seu galho", em Inglês, "**Every Jack to his trade**", significa "Cada Jack em seu comércio", ou seja, cada pessoa em sua função, cada um encaixado naquilo que sabe fazer. Interessante saber que em Português usa-se o macaco e em Inglês o nome de uma pessoa: Jack.



Na expressão “Pavio curto”, há outras palavras para representar o que seria um pavio curto, alguém que explode fácil, se enfurece rapidamente: um temperamento curto – **short temper**. Também poderia ser traduzido como pouca disposição, já que a palavra “**temper**” pode ser temperamento, disposição, humor.


COMO DIZER:
"HOW CAN I SAY"

⇒PAVIO CURTO⇐
"Short temper"

 **Estratégia** | **Teacher Andrea Belo**
Vestibulares

COMO DIZER:
"HOW CAN I SAY"


⇒ISSO SÃO ÁGUAS PASSADAS⇐
"It's Just Water Under The Bridge"

 **Estratégia** | **Teacher Andrea Belo**
Vestibulares

Para dizer “Isso são águas passadas”, para expressar algo que ficou no passado, que não vale a pena falar sobre, que é melhor ser esquecido, em Inglês, se diz são “apenas águas embaixo da ponte”: **just water under the bridge**, significando algo que foi levado pela correnteza, que deveria ter sido deixado para trás.

COMO DIZER:
"HOW CAN I SAY"

⇒QUEM NÃO ARRISCA NÃO PETISCA⇐
"Nothing ventured, nothing gained"

 **Estratégia** | **Teacher Andrea Belo**
Vestibulares

A expressão “Quem não arrisca não petisca”, em Inglês, significa nada arriscado, nada ganho – “**Nothing ventured, nothing gained**”. E assim, apesar de estranha a tradução, representa que, se não for arriscado, não se obtém o que se deseja.



Na expressão “É hora de encarar os fatos”, usa-se a palavra música no lugar dos fatos, que seria “*facts*” e assim, fica: é hora de encarar a música.



A expressão “varar a noite” ou, algumas pessoas dizem “virar a noite” ou então “passar a noite em claro, demonstrando que alguém não dormiu, seja para trabalhar ou fazer qualquer atividade realizada durante toda a noite, é queimar o óleo da meia-noite: “*burn the midnight oil*” – porque antigamente, usava-se lamparinas, reservatórios com um líquido combustível, no qual se mergulhava um pavio que traspassava uma rodela de madeira para acender e gerar luz.

Agora, veremos outras expressões que, são realmente totalmente diferentes na tradução, nas palavras usadas, no sentido e, de difícil dedução do que possa ser, mas, caso esteja em sua prova, você estudou e aprimorou seu vocabulário. Armazene as informações, ok? Attention!!!

Essas expressões idiomáticas que veremos agora são muito interessantes. São, as que mais representam uma determinada cultura local, costumes e vocabulário utilizado por falantes da língua inglesa em cada país em que vivem.

Vejamos exemplos dessas expressões e, em seguida, vamos visualizar expressões idiomáticas em textos de provas anteriores para praticar, enriquecer vocabulário e saber como identificar tais termos no dia da sua prova.





A expressão "No dia de São Nunca", ou seja, um dia que não vai acontecer, algo que não vai acontecer, em Inglês, é quando o inferno congelar – "**when hell freezes over**". Acredita-se que o inferno seja um lugar quente e com bastante fogo e por isso, seria difícil congelar onde há fogo, assim como fazer algo no dia de São Nunca, que não existe.

A expressão "mamão com açúcar", em Inglês, é um "pedaço de bolo" – **piece of cake**, representando algo muito fácil de fazer, uma tarefa muito fácil de realizar.



Para a expressão "Vire essa boca pra lá", em Inglês, há duas frases: morda sua língua - "**bite your tongue**" e suma com esse pensamento/desapareça com essa ideia, algo assim: "**perish your thought**".



A expressão “Beco sem saída” - **It's a catch 22**, teve origem baseada no famoso livro “Catch-22” (1961), de Joseph Heller, em que escreveu sobre a Segunda Guerra, relatando que os pilotos enfrentavam um dilema: Alegar insanidade ou não para recusar as missões de bombardeio, de acordo com o regulamento 22:

“THERE IS A CATCH: “An airman would have to be crazy to fly more missions, and if he was crazy he would be unfit to fly. Yet, if an airman would refuse to fly more missions, this would indicate that he is sane, which would mean that he would be fit to fly the missions”

Eis o impasse: Um piloto considerado louco, insano, estava inapto para voar nas missões de bombardeio, mas, se recusasse as missões com sanidade, teria que, obrigatoriamente, realizá-las.

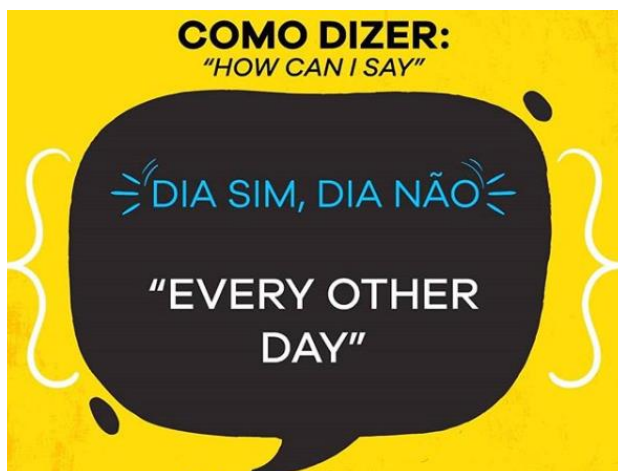




A expressão "Chorar o leite derramado", usa a palavra "leite", (*milk*), mas diz chorar (verbo *cry*) o leite derramado (*spiled*), como se a pessoa ficasse tão triste que desperdiçou, que chorou. Viu como essas diferenças culturais são interessantes?

A expressão "Uma vez na vida, outra na morte", para representar que algo é feito raramente ou quase nunca, em Inglês, é uma das mais diferentes de todas: "*Once in a blue moon*", que traduzida, seria "uma vez na lua azul". Isso porque, o efeito "lua azul" é raro de se observar e só ocorre uma vez a cada dois anos e meio.

O termo é usado para descrever um acontecimento incomum.



A expressão "Dia sim, dia não" também é expressa de forma bem diferente, já que "*Every other day*" significa "cada outro dia" literalmente. Isso porque, em Inglês, para dizer, por exemplo, de 15 em 15 dias, se diz "*every 15 days*" – então o "*every*" é utilizado nessas expressões de tempo. Got it?



Idioms in your test

Veremos agora várias expressões idiomáticas que já apareceram em textos de provas de anos anteriores, destacadas e comentadas para aprimorar seus estudos. E, além de expressões idiomáticas propriamente ditas, mostrarei também termos que, se tornaram, de certa forma, tipos de expressões, derivações de verbos e outras classificações gramaticais, que não são gírias e sim, adaptações da língua, formando locuções frasais.

Na prova do ITA, em 2012, por exemplo, apareceu a expressão idiomática “walking in another’s shoes”, cuja tradução literal é “andar no sapato do outro” e equivale à expressão “colocar-se no lugar do outro” em Português, idiom que já esteve presente em outras provas de Carreiras Militares, observe:

Newsweek Article: Bullying and Empathy (Kate Altman, M.S.)



Newsweek offers an article on how schools are using empathy-training programs in an effort to reduce bullying in schools: <http://www.newsweek.com/2010/12/15/can-schools-teach-kids-not-to-bully.html>

1 The effective_____ of such programs is unclear at this point, and experts are divided on whether it makes more sense to offer the programs to young children (elementary school age) or older children (middle school age) (both, is probably the answer). High school kids are simply difficult to reach logistically, since they all have different schedules all day. Unsurprisingly, some experts have found that the most important component to empathy training is to include the parents.

10 In assessing these programs and the broader issues of empathy-training and bullying, there are multiple factors to consider and no clear answers. First of all, empathy is one of the most difficult and least-understood skills we can develop – adults and kids alike. Empathy is the process of viewing and understanding the world through another’s experience, and it is often confused with sympathy, which is, essentially, compassion and lacks the “walking in another’s shoes” component (which is not to say it is not an admirable trait, it’s just different from empathy). Developmentally, children may not be able to truly understand and practice empathy until they are closer to the pre-teen years, but introducing the concept early and often is a good primer for its later development.

20 Another big question to consider: are programs focused on empathy simply band-aids on much larger, more systemic problems? Why are kids bullying other kids in the first place? What family issues, societal issues, educational issues, are contributing to the need/urge to humiliate and attack other children for some sort of personal gain and satisfaction? My guess is that for many kids, participating in a brief (or even a few brief) empathy-skills seminars simply is not enough, and will not get at the root(s) of the problems(s), no matter how young they are when the programs begin.



O texto está falando sobre bullying e, na linha em que há a expressão idiomática, “...*compassion and lacks the walking in another’s shoes component...*”, diz que uma das coisas que estão faltando é o componente “colocar-se no lugar do outro”.

Em uma questão do IME, em 2008, na questão 23, apareceu o termo “*messes up*”, que, é um verbo para expressar desorganização, anarquia, confusão. Além de ser um *phrasal verb* com significado bagunçar ou estragar, pode ser usado como expressão para a situação do personagem estar sempre no meio de problemas, em conflito. Observe:

MESS UP

23. Don McMillan likes to say that the only time people laugh at engineers is when they mess up at work. But he’s the exception. He’s a trained electrical engineer, and people laugh at him everyday – unless he messes up. That’s because he tells jokes for a living.

What do we know about Don McMillan?

- A) He’s a comedian.
- B) He messes up at work.
- C) People laugh at him because he messes up.
- D) He pretends he is a trained electrical engineer.
- E) He makes money as an electrical engineer.

A resposta seria letra “A”, porque, na última linha do trecho acima retirado do texto, ele afirma que conta piadas como forma de viver: “*he tells jokes as a living*”.

Agora, veremos o índice da revista *Time*, explorado em muitas provas, com a expressão “*make a comeback*”, que, ao invés de ser “fazer um retorno”, como parece, é “dar a volta por cima”, que também pode aparecer.

No lugar em que a expressão está encaixada, que diz: “*Charles Dickens is making a comeback – as a fictional character*”, demonstra que, o artigo da página 52 será sobre o personagem dando a volta por cima, veja:

MAKE A COMEBACK



<h1>TIME</h1>		VOL. 173, NO. 22 2009	
<h2>Index</h2> <p>6 POSTCARD: RAMALLAH</p> <p>8 INBOX</p> <p>BRIEFING</p> <p>11 THE MOMENT Britain's Parliament is racked by scandal</p> <p>12 THE WORLD Militants threaten Somalia's fragile government; Pfizer announces U.S. drug giveaway; women join the Kuwaiti legislature; where are Pakistan's nukes?</p> <p>14 VERBATIM Teaching America's Boy Scouts all about illegal immigration; <i>Vogue's</i> Anna Wintour disses Minnesota</p>	<p>15 MILESTONES Farewell to a Fiat heiress who became Italy's only female Foreign Minister</p> <p>COMMENTARY</p> <p>16 IN THE ARENA A simple plan for dealing with America's enemy prisoners</p> <p>THE WELL</p> <p>17 COMMENTARY India's election provided a great spectacle but few answers to the issues that matter</p> <p>26 WORLD: DRONE WARS Why pilotless aircraft are causing problems in Pakistan</p> <p>30 ASIA: CHINA An epic public-works program heralds the country's bid for greatness</p> <p>36 EUROPE What European medicine can teach Washington about health care</p> <p>40 CURIOUS CAPITALIST Why are people ignoring the man who called the recession?</p>	<p>COVER STORY</p> <p>18 UNITED STATES A revealing look at the life and work of a very different kind of First Lady</p> <p>23 Q&A Michelle Obama speaks out on getting to the White House—and being a mom there</p>	<p>LIFE</p> <p>41 RELIGION Is it O.K. to use Twitter in church? A few pastors are actually encouraging the faithful to tweet</p> <p>43 SPORT How a tennis string changed professional tennis</p> <p>44 SOCIAL NORMS Believing stereotypes may be holding back your brain's performance</p> <p>ARTS</p> <p>49 MUSIC Eminem's first album since 2004: he hasn't changed, but the world around him has</p> <p>51 MOVIES <i>Terminator</i> is bigger and louder than ever. But it's got all the emotions of a cyborg</p> <p>52 BOOKS Charles Dickens is making a comeback—as a fictional character</p>

TIME, June 1, 2009 (adapted).

O próximo texto que vou mostrar a você, também é da revista *Time*, explorado com a expressão “From that point on”, que parece ser algo sem sentido como “deste ponto dentro”, mas significa, de fato “daqui por diante”.

Na linha 13, onde a expressão está encaixada, que diz: “*From that point on, there's no reason to think computers would stop getting more powerful.*” – Daqui por diante, não há razões para pensar que os computadores parariam de se tornar mais poderosos.



O texto está falando de tecnologia e supostas outras invenções e avanços, já que, desde o título, percebemos isso:” 2.045: *The Year Man Becomes Immortal*” – 2.045: o ano que o home se torna imortal. Veja em seguida o texto que comprova o que foi dito:

FROM THAT POINT ON

Thursday, Feb. 10, 2011

2045: The Year Man Becomes Immortal

By Lev Grossman

1 (...), Kurzweil believes that we're approaching a moment when computers will become intelligent, and not just intelligent but more intelligent than humans. When that happens, humanity – our bodies, our minds, our civilization – will be completely and irreversibly transformed. He believes that this moment is not only inevitable but imminent. According to his calculations, the end of human civilization as we know it is about 35 years away.

5 Computers are getting faster. Everybody knows that. Also, computers are getting faster *faster* – that is, the rate at which they're getting faster is increasing.

True? True.

10 So if computers are getting so much faster, so incredibly fast, there might conceivably come a moment when they are capable of something comparable to human intelligence. Artificial intelligence. All that horsepower could be put in the service of emulating whatever it is our brains are doing when they create consciousness – not just doing arithmetic very quickly or composing piano music but also driving cars, writing books, making ethical decisions, appreciating fancy paintings, making witty observations at cocktail parties.

15 If you can swallow that idea, and Kurzweil and a lot of other very smart people can, then all bets are off. From that point on, there's no reason to think computers would stop getting more powerful. They would keep on developing until they were far more intelligent than we are. Their rate of development would also continue to increase, because they would take over their own development from their slower-thinking human creators. Imagine a computer scientist that was itself a super-intelligent computer. It would work incredibly quickly. It could draw on huge amounts of data effortlessly. It wouldn't even take breaks to play Farmville.

(...)

<http://www.time.com/printout/0,8816,2048138,00.html>. Acesso em 07/04/2011. Adaptado.

Sobre o próximo texto, da fonte The Guardian, bastante usada em provas de Carreiras Militares, foi usada a expressão “*by accident*”, na linha 19 e não tem relação nenhuma com acidente e significa “por acaso”. Inclusive, muito usada em textos, de forma geral.

No parágrafo em que está inserida, diz “*The shift has not happened by accident*” – A transição não aconteceu por acaso e em seguida, dará a explicação do motivo pelo qual não pode se dizer que foi por acaso: que alguém perguntou algo e investiu etc.



BY ACCIDENT

1 [...] A picture of Brighton beach in 1976, featured in the Guardian a few weeks ago, appeared to show an alien
2 race. Almost everyone was slim. I mentioned it on social media, then went on holiday. When I returned, I found that
3 people were still debating it. The heated discussion prompted me to read more. How have we grown so fat, so fast? To
4 my astonishment, almost every explanation proposed in the thread turned out to be untrue. [...] The obvious
5 explanation, many on social media insisted, is that we're eating more. [...]

6 So here's the first big surprise: we ate more in 1976. According to government figures, we currently consume an
7 average of 2,130 kilocalories a day, a figure that appears to include sweets and alcohol. But in 1976, we consumed
8 2,280 kcal excluding alcohol and sweets, or 2,590 kcal when they're included. I have found no reason to disbelieve the
9 figures. [...]

10 So what has happened? The light begins to dawn when you look at the nutrition figures in more detail. Yes, we
11 ate more in 1976, but differently. Today, we buy half as much fresh milk per person, but five times more yoghurt, three
12 times more ice cream and – wait for it – 39 times as many dairy desserts. We buy half as many eggs as in 1976, but a
13 third more breakfast cereals and twice the cereal snacks; half the total potatoes, but three times the crisps. While our
14 direct purchases of sugar have sharply declined, the sugar we consume in drinks and confectionery is likely to have
15 rocketed (there are purchase numbers only from 1992, at which point they were rising rapidly. Perhaps, as we
16 consumed just 9kcal a day in the form of drinks in 1976, no one thought the numbers were worth collecting.) In other
17 words, the opportunities to load our food with sugar have boomed. As some experts have long proposed, this seems to
18 be the issue.

19 The shift has not happened by accident. As Jacques Peretti argued in his film *The Men Who Made Us Fat*, food
20 companies have invested heavily in designing products that use sugar to bypass our natural appetite control
21 mechanisms, and in packaging and promoting these products to break down what remains of our defenses, including
22 through the use of subliminal scents. They employ an army of food scientists and psychologists to trick us into eating
23 more than we need, while their advertisers use the latest findings in neuroscience to overcome our resistance.

24 They hire biddable scientists and thinktanks to confuse us about the causes of obesity. Above all, just as the
25 tobacco companies did with smoking, they promote the idea that weight is a question of "personal responsibility". After
26 spending billions on overriding our willpower, they blame us for failing to exercise it.

27 To judge by the debate the 1976 photograph triggered, it works. "There are no excuses. Take responsibility for
28 your own lives, people!" "No one force feeds you junk food, it's personal choice. We're not lemmings." "Sometimes I think
29 having free healthcare is a mistake. It's everyone's right to be lazy and fat because there is a sense of entitlement about
30 getting fixed." The thrill of disapproval chimes disastrously with industry propaganda. We delight in blaming the victims.

31 More alarmingly, according to a paper in the *Lancet*, more than 90% of policymakers believe that "personal
32 motivation" is "a strong or very strong influence on the rise of obesity". Such people propose no mechanism by which the
33 61% of English people who are overweight or obese have lost their willpower. But this improbable explanation seems
34 immune to evidence.

35 Perhaps this is because obesophobia is often a fatty-disguised form of snobbery. In most rich nations, obesity
36 rates are much higher at the bottom of the socioeconomic scale. They correlate strongly with inequality, which helps to
37 explain why the UK's incidence is greater than in most European and OECD nations. The scientific literature shows how
38 the lower spending power, stress, anxiety and depression associated with low social status makes people more
39 vulnerable to bad diets.

40 Just as jobless people are blamed for structural unemployment, and indebted people are blamed for impossible
41 housing costs, fat people are blamed for a societal problem. But yes, willpower needs to be exercised – by governments.
42 Yes, we need personal responsibility – on the part of policymakers. And yes, control needs to be exerted – over those
43 who have discovered our weaknesses and ruthlessly exploit them.

Adaptado de: <<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/aug/15/age-of-obesity-shaming-overweight-people/>>. Acesso em: ago. 2018.

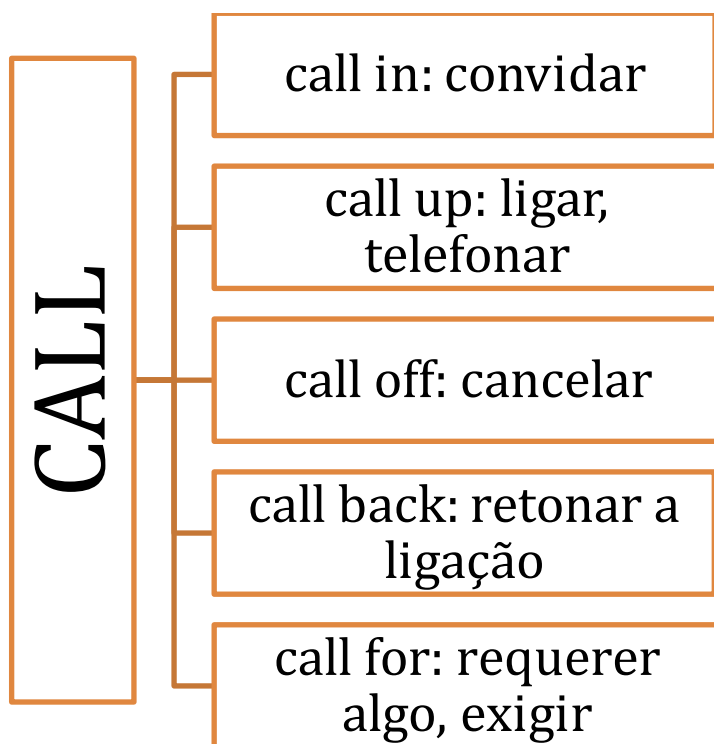


Phrasal Verbs in your test

Conforme expliquei anteriormente, os *phrasal verbs* - verbos preposicionados são verbos que combinam com advérbios ou preposições e mudam o significado original dos verbos. E, esse novo significado que cada verbo passa a ter, é geralmente diferente do que o verbo é separadamente.

Mas, *phrasal verbs* são realmente complicados como se diz por aí? Por que será que muitas pessoas os consideram algo difícil? Justamente porque não há como deduzir os seus significados. É necessário conhecê-los, estudá-los e armazenar uma quantidade deles para encontrá-los nos textos e garantir a compreensão, passando na frente de seus concorrentes.

Como exemplo inicial, vejamos o verbo “*to call*”. Normalmente, dizemos que “*call*” significa chamar, mas, veja os inúmeros significados que ele pode ter quando ele se torna um phrasal verb com diferentes preposições e advérbios:



Os exemplos acima comprovam que, um mesmo verbo, quando acompanhado por preposições ou advérbios, se transformam em outros verbos.

Nas provas, os *phrasal verbs* estarão presentes nos mais variados tipos de textos e, quanto mais treino, prática de exercícios e muita leitura, mais verbos você saberá. Vejamos a classificação dos phrasal verbs e estudar muitos deles, separados pelas preposições ou advérbios que os acompanham.



Classificação dos Phrasal verbs

Não há uma regra específica sobre como usar os *phrasal verbs*, mas, podemos dizer que alguns deles admitem a colocação de objetos entre verbos e preposições, ou seja, aparecerem separados ou não em uma frase. Vamos ver alguns exemplos.

Separáveis

Quando os *phrasal verbs* aparecem separados nas frases, há, entre eles, pronomes, que deixam as frases mais bem elaboradas linguisticamente, veja exemplos:

1) *Phrasal verb to put on*: usar, colocar, vestir, calçar.

*Those earrings are pretty. Why don't you **put them on** today?*

(Aqueles brincos são lindos. Por que não os usa hoje?)

O *phrasal verb* da frase é usar (*to put on*) e, o pronome relativo a eles (os brincos) é *them*, que foi colocado entre o verbo e a preposição.

2) *Phrasal verb to cheer up*: animar, motivar, alegrar alguém

*My brother is upset with his school report card. I will **cheer him up** with a movie ticket.*

(Meu irmão está decepcionado com seu boletim escolar. Irei animá-lo com um ingresso de cinema)

O *phrasal verb* da frase é animar/motivar/alegrar (*to cheer up*) e, o pronome relativo a ele (meu irmão) é *him*, que foi colocado entre o verbo e a preposição.

Inseparáveis

Alguns *phrasal verbs* são realmente inseparáveis e não aceitam complementos entre os verbos e as preposições, observe os exemplos:

1) *Phrasal verb to get along*: se dar bem, harmonizar, ter afinidade.

*Me and my sister have a good relationship. We **get along** very well.*

(Minha irmã e eu temos um bom relacionamento. Nós nos damos muito bem)

2) *Phrasal verb to get through*: se dar bem, harmonizar, ter afinidade

How will I **get through** this situation? It will be difficult!

(Como irei passar por essa situação? Será difícil)

Independente se os *phrasal verbs* se separam ou não, vamos agora estudar uma boa parte deles, com o máximo de exemplos que podemos ver e memorizar, guardar em seus pensamentos, tê-los como parte de seus estudos, aprendê-los. Vai dar certo, let's go!



Preposition away

Vou fazer da seguinte forma. Apontar a lista com todos os *phrasal verbs* mais usados, que são formados com a preposição AWAY, as traduções e exemplos.

Assim, você pode estudar, observando-os por ordem alfabética e pelos exemplos, para fazer sentido para você e facilitar na compreensão e memorização.

ABSTRACT AWAY: ignorar, abstrair, omitir:

“You can abstract away the complexity of life and enjoy it”.

(Você pode ignorar a complexidade da vida e curtir!)



BANG AWAY: dedicar-se muito, “bater na mesma tecla”:

“He has been banging away at English classes”.

(Ela tem se esforçado muito nas aulas de Inglês)

BEAR AWAY: afastar, suportar, “carregar algo (dor)”:

“He had to carry away that idea from his head”.

(Ele teve que afastar/tirar aquela ideia da sua cabeça)



BLAST AWAY: disparar, detonar, explodir.

“Her feelings blasted away and she started to cry”.

(Os sentimentos dispararam/explodiram e ela começou a chorar).



BLOW AWAY: voar/ir com o vento, impressionar:

“The paper plane blew away but I got it”.

(O avião de papel vôou com o vento mas consegui pegá-lo).





BOTTLE AWAY: engarrafar, guardar algo para si, resguardar:
“Stop bottling away and tell me what is going on”.
(Pare de guardar para si/esconder e me diga o que está acontecendo)

BREAK AWAY: fugir, escapar, libertar-se:
“He tried to break away but I got him”.
(Ele tentou fugir mas eu o alcancei)



CLAW AWAY: arranhar, repreender, insultar:
“You are clawing your friends away. Please, stop it”.
(Você está insultando seus amigos. Por favor, pare!)

CARRY AWAY: carregar consigo, levar embora:
“Anne carried away her stuff and left the city”.
(Anne levou/carregou suas coisas e deixou a cidade)



CHIP AWAY: lascar, descolar, quebrar:
“After years, we noticed that the wall chipped away”.
(Depois de anos, notamos que a parede lascou)

CLEAR AWAY: retirar, desobstruir, remover:
“They cleared away all the dust”.
(Eles removeram toda a poeira).



COME AWAY: desprender-se, afastar-se:
“She came away all those thoughts”.
(Ela se afastou/despresndeu-se de todos aqueles pensamentos).



Preposition about



BANG ABOUT: executar algo com barulho, fazer barulho:
“The boy banged about in the kitchen last night”.
(O garoto fez muito barulho na cozinha ontem a noite).

BOSS ABOUT: querer mandar, abusar da autoridade:

“He was bossing about and made me nervous”.
(Ele estava abusando/mandando demais e me deixou nervosa)



BRING ABOUT: ocasionar, provocar:
“If you think well, you can bring about some changes”.
(Se você pensar bem, pode ocasionar/trazer algumas mudanças)

COME ABOUT: acontecer, resultar:

“The production has come about with technology”.
(A produção aconteceu/resultou com a tecnologia)



DOSS ABOUT: enrolar, desperdiçar tempo, retardar
“You did nothing but dossed about”.
(Você não fez nada a não ser enrolar)

FALL ABOUT: cair no riso, dar gargalhadas sem parar:

“It was so funny she couldn’t stop falling about”.
(Foi tão engraçado que ela não conseguia parar de rir).





GET ABOUT/GIVE ABOUT: gerar notícia, viajar, circular, espalhar:
“I don’t know how it got about she had a baby”.
(Não sei como circulou/se espalhou que ela teve um bebê).

JUMP ABOUT: saltar repentinamente, saltar radicalmente:

“Children were jumping about because of the Christmas gifts”.

(As crianças estavam saltitando empolgadas por causa dos presentes de Natal).



LAY ABOUT: partir para cima, atacar, bater forte em alguém:

“She lay about him because she bothered her so much that she decided to lay about him”.

(Ele a incomodou tanto que ela decidiu partir para cima dele.)

MILL ABOUT: circular, dar voltas (esperando algo/alguém):

“The gang was milling about all night long”.

(A gangue esteve circulando/aguardando a noite toda).



PUSH ABOUT: “tirar sarro”, fazer bullying:

“The tall guy was pushing about the boy”.

(O cara alto cometeu bullying com o garoto.)

SET ABOUT: lançar algo, começar, “dar o pontapé inicial”:

“How did you set about solving a puzzle?”.

(Como você começou a resolver o quebra-cabeça?).



Preposition back



BOUNCE BACK: dar a volta por cima, recuperar-se:
“He bounced back and won the competition”.
(Ele deu a volta por cima e ganhou a competição).

CALL BACK: ligar de volta, retornar a ligação:
“He finally called me back after na hour”
(Ele finalmente me ligou de volta após uma hora).



DIE BACK: perder as folhas (árvore/plantas), morrer:
“The trees always die back after flowering”.
(As árvores sempre perdem as folhas após florir.)

DROP BACK: ficar para trás, cair (preço), ter um declínio:
“Nothing can stop the progress unless the sales to drop back”.
(Nada pode parar o progresso a não ser que as vendas caiam).



FALL BACK/HANG BACK: recuar, afastar-se, cair, diminuir:
“The enemies fell back because of the police”.
(Os inimigos recuaram por causa da polícia.)

HAND BACK: devolver, entregar de volta (sinônimo de GIVE BACK):
“She got the coins and gave back to him”.
(Ela pegou as moedas e devolveu a ele).





LAY BACK/LIE BACK: virar-se de costas, deitar de costas:
“he doctor asked me to lie back for the tests”.
(O médico me pediu para deitar de costas para os exames).

PIN BACK: prender para trás (cabelo, franjas, cortina...):
“He asked me to pin back the curtains.”
(Ele me pediu para prender as cortinas para trás).



PLOW BACK: reinvestir, reabrir:
“He plowed back the company”.
(Ele reabriu/reinvestiu a (na) empresa.)

SHRINK BACK: retrair, recuar, encolher:
“After all, she decided to shrink back”.
(Depois de tudo, ela decidiu recuar).



STRIKE BACK/ TIE BACK: revidar, contra-atacar:
“we were fighting when Tom decided to strike back”.
(Eles estavam brigando quando Tom decidiu revidar)

WIN BACK: reconquistar, recuperar:
“I am trying to win back my losses”.
(Eu estou tentando recuperar minhas perdas).



Preposition in



ASK IN: convidar para entrar:

“She was at the door and asked me in”.

(Ela estava na porta e me convidou para entrar).

BASH IN: destruir, bater forte, atacar:

“The robbed bashed in the window with the crowbar.”

(O ladrão bateu/forçou a janela com o pé de cabra).



BEAR IN: levar em conta, suportar, considerar.

“I think you have to bear it in mind”.

(Eu acho que você deve levar em conta/considerar isso..)

BLEND IN: misturar (se), enturmar:

“My new house blends in with my furniture”.

(Minha casa nova combina-se mistura com os móveis).



BOOK IN: fazer o check in, reservar (hotel):

“We can book in anytime afternoon”.

(Nós podemos fazer o check in qualquer hora após o meio-dia)

CALL IN: convidar:

“He’ll call you in for lunch”.

(Ele vai te convidar para almoçar).





COUNT IN: contar com, incluir:
"I count in everybody who confirmed".
(Inclua todos aqueles que confirmaram).

CUT IN: interromper, furar a fila:

"I don't believe it, Bethy cut in"
(Eu não acredito nisso – Bethy interrompeu).



DROP IN: visitar, "dar uma passada".
"You are welcome to drop in anytime".
(Você é bem-vindo para visitar qualquer hora.)

FALL IN: Fall in love = apaixonar-se
"She suddenly fell in love".
(Ela de repente se apaixonou).



FILL IN: preencher, completar (formulário)
"You should fill in with all information".
(Você deveria preencher com todas as informações.)

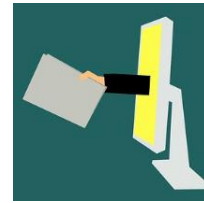


FIT IN: encaixar-se:
"The nail didn't fit into the hole".
(O prego não se encaixou no buraco)



GIVE IN: entregar/desistir/"deixar de lutar":

"He gave in his report but his sister gave in doing that".
(Ele entregou seu relatório mas sua irmã desisiu de fazer).



HANG IN: ser positivo, ser otimista.

"Just hang in, you'll find a good job!"
(Apenas seja otimista, você vai encontrar um bom emprego).



HAND IN: entregar

"If you hand in the exercise in time, you get an extra point".
(Se você entregar o exercício a tempo, ganha ponto extra).

HEDGE IN/HEM IN: cercar (algo ou alguém):

"We are all hedged in by rules"
(Estamos todos cercados de regras).

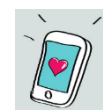


JOIN IN: aderir, reunir-se, juntar-se.

"You joined in the party. It was great".
(Você aderiu/se juntou à festa. Foi ótimo.)

KEEP IN: manter, guardar (*Keep in touch: manter contato)

"Alright, let's keep in touch".
(Tudo bem, vamos manter contato!).





KEY IN: teclar

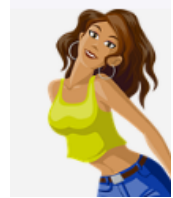
“Wow! You key in too fast!”.

(Uau! Você tecla muito rápido!)

LEAN IN: inclinar, curvar-se, esticar o corpo:

“I had to lean in to hear the teacher”.

(Eu tive que me inclinar para ouvir o professor).



MOVE IN: mudar-se, avançar

“I moved in a few weeks ago”.

(Eu me mudei algumas semanas atrás).

POP IN: “dar uma passadinha”, visitar rapidinho:

“I am leaving, I just popped in to have some coffee”

(Já vou, só passei para um café com você).



PRICE IN: aumentar o preço, subir o valor.

“The store priced in all the products!”

(A loja subiu o preço de todos os produtos!)

PULL IN: encostar, chegar, prender

“You can pull in here”. “The police pulled him in”

(Você pode encostar aqui). (A polícia o prendeu.)





RAKE IN: ganhar, faturar
“Her shop is raking it in a lot”.
(A loja dela está faturando muito!)

RUSH IN (into): precipitar-se, apressar-se
“The fireman rushed in (into) for helping”.
(O bombeiro entrou apressadamente para ajudar).



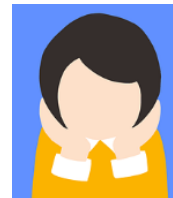
SETTLE IN: acomodar-se bem, adaptar-se
“The kids are settling in the new school?”.
(As crianças estão se adaptando à nova escola?).

SHUT IN: trancafiar, prender alguém/algo em algum lugar:
“He got angry and shut me in there for an hour”
(Ele ficou nervoso e me prendeu lá por uma hora).



SIGN IN: entrar, acessar, ter acesso.
“You can sign in the website anytime”
(Você pode acessar o website a qualquer hora.)

SINK IN: “cair a ficha”, dar-se conta de, “se tocar”, entender
“It takes a while to sink in about this topic”
(Leva um tempo para cair a ficha sobre esse assunto)



Preposition on

ADD ON: incluir, adicionar, aumentar,
“He added 10 dollars on for service.”
(Ele incluiu/adicionou 10 dólares pelo serviço).

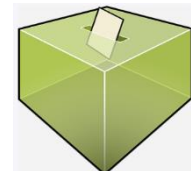


BEAR ON (ou bear upon): afetar, influenciar, causar impacto.
“The facts bear on a lot for the final decision”.
(Os fatos influenciam muito na decisão final).



BRING ON: fazer acontecer, causar
“I ask myself what I’ve done to bring this on”.
(Eu me pergunto o que fiz para causar isso).

CALL ON: pedir, chamar, recorrer.
“We are calling on him for president”
(Estamos recorrendo a ele para presidente).



CARRY ON: continuar, manter-se em algo
“She wants to carry on her partner’s research”.
(Ela quer continuar a pesquisa de sua parceira.)

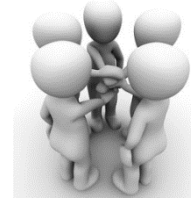
CHEAT ON: trair, trapacear, burlar, enganar.
“He was cheating on her and she saw that”.
(Ele estava traindo-a e ela viu aquilo).





CHEER ON: torcer, encorajar
“Cheer on the school team”.
(Eu torço pelo time da escola)

COUNT ON: contar com, confiar.
“You can count on us”.
(Você pode contar conosco).



DRAW ON: valer-se de, recorrer a algo
“Sometimes I draw on my savings account”.
(Às vezes recorro à minha conta poupança).

EGG ON: atizar, encorajar, incitar
“He was afraid but we egged him on”
(Ele estava com medo mas nós o encorajamos).



FIGURE ON: planejar
“He is figuring on his future!”
(Ele está planejando o futuro)

GET ON: embarcar, progredir, continuar, dar-se bem
“I got on the train”. “Stop complaining and get on!”
(Eu embarquei no trem). (Pare de reclamar e continue!)





GO ON: continuar, começar a fazer algo, funcionar, basear-se
“Go on, go on!”. “She went on the pills” “There are no clues to go on”
(Por favor, continue!) (Ela começou a tomar o remédio) (Não há pistas para se basear/funcionar a investigação)

GROW ON: conquistar

“He is not handsome but he grew me on”.
(Ele não é bonito mas ele me conquistou).



HIT ON: “dar em cima”, paquerar”

“Patrick? The girls are all hitting on him”.
(Patrick? As garotas estão todas dando em cima dele).

KEEP ON: continuar (sinônimo de go on)

“Keep on walking, como on!”
(Continue nadando, vamos!).



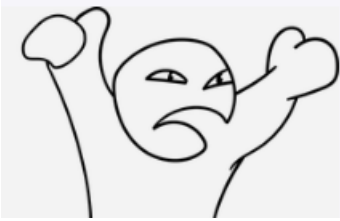
LAY ON: colocar, botar, assentar

“I laid my books down the table”
(Coloquei meus livros na mesa .)

MOVE ON: mudar, prosseguir, mover-se

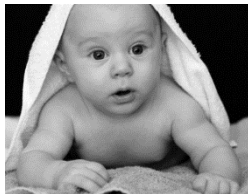
“You have to move on, let’s go!”
(Você tem que mudar/seguir em frente. Vamos!)





PICK ON: atormentar, importunar
“That boy likes to pick on everybody”
(Aquele garoto gosta de importunar/atormentar a todos)

PUT ON: colocar (roupa, acessório), vestir, aplicar
“She put on a jacket and left”.
(Ela colocou a jaqueta e saiu).



RELY ON: depender de alguém, contar com
“The baby counts on his mom to walk”.
(O bebê conta com a mãe para andar).

SWITCH ON: acender, ligar, animar-se
“I witched on all lights”
(Eu liguei/acendi todas as luzes!).



TAKE ON: contratar, assumir
“The game took on a different meaning to me”
(O jogo assumiu um significad diferente para mim .)



TELL ON: denunciar, relatar, dedurar

“You can’t tell on me, please!”

(Você não pode me denunciar
dedar, por favor!)



TRY ON: experimentar, provar.

“I want try on my new shoes”

(Eu quero experimentar meus sapatos novos)

URGE ON: estimular, encorajar

“She urged his son to swim”.

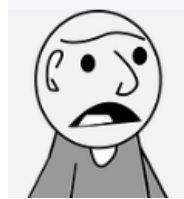
(Ela encorajou seu filho a nadar).



WAIL ON: lamentar, dramatizar, reclamar

“She was wailing on”

(Ela estava lamentando/reclamando).



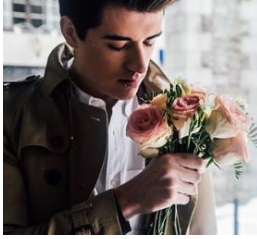
WALK ON: entrar andando, sem pedir, de repente

“I walked in and saw all his guns”

(Eu entrei de uma vez e vi todas as armas dele.)



Preposition out



ASK OUT: convidar para sair

“I want to ask you out but I am afraid you say no”

(Quero te convidar para sair mas tenho medo de você dizer não)

BAIL OUT: tirar a água do barco, resgatar, salvar

“You have to bail out before sailing”.

(Você tem que tirar a água do barco antes de navegar).



BLACK OUT: apagar, escurecer, desmaiar

“He blacked out when crashed the car”.

(Ele apagou/desmaiou quando bateu o carro).

BREAK OUT: começar (algo ruim)

“The fire broke out during the night”

(O fogo começou durante a noite).



BURN OUT: esgotar, estar cansado, exausto

(há a síndrome *burn out*, estar exausto, geralmente em decorrência do trabalho, um esgotamento físico e mental).

“The game took on a different meaning to me”

(O jogo assumiu um significado diferente para mim).





BRING OUT: produzir algo novo, ênfase no verbo trazer
“She’s bringing out a new album” “She brought me a gift”
(Ela está produzindo um novo álbum/Ela me trouxe um presente.)

CALL OUT: anunciar, gritar
“He called out the winner”.
(Ele anunciou o vencedor).



CARRY OUT: conduzir, executar
“We carry out this project”.
(Nós conduzimos/executamos esse projeto).

COME OUT: vir para fora, sair, vir à tona
“The real story came out at the trial”
(A história real veio à tona no julgamento).



CRY OUT: clamar, gritar por medo, desespero
“She cried out when she got stuck in the lift”
(Ela gritou de desespero quando ficou presa no elevador.)

CUT OUT: cortar/excluir
“They cut out some movie scenes”
(Eles cortaram/excluíram algumas cenas do filme.)





DROP OUT: largar, desistir

“She had to drop out college, it was hard to her”

(Ela teve que largar a faculdade, estava difícil para ela.)

DRY OUT: secar, ficar sóbrio

“He dried out for three day”.

(Ele ficou sóbrio por três dias).



EAT OUT: jantar fora, sair para jantar

“We didn’t eat in but decided to eat out”.

(Nós não jantamos em casa mas decidimos comer fora).

FIGURE OUT: encontrar algo, entender, resolver (um problema)

“I am trying to figure it out”

(Estou tentando entender/resolver isso).



FIND OUT: descobrir, ficar sabendo

“He found out the truth”

(Ele descobriu/ficou sabendo da verdade.)

FREEZE OUT: “dar um gelo” (em alguém), excluir

“She was frozen out of the group”

(Ela foi excluída do grupo.)





FREEK OUT: enlouquecer, pirar, “ter um treco”
“She freaked out at the concert”
(Ela elouqueceu/teve um treco/pirou no show.)

GO OUT: sair, passear, viajar

“I would like to go out on vacation”.

(Eu gostaria de passear/viajar nas férias).



GROW OUT: crescer e não caber mais

“You grew up and your shoes don’t fit anymore”.

(Você cresceu e seus sapatos não cabem mais).

HAND OUT: distribuir, divulgar

“The sentence was handed out”

(A sentença foi dada/divulgada).



HELP OUT: ajudar alguém com dificuldade

“parents helped her out with the payments”

(Os pais dela a ajudaram com os pagamentos.)

IRON OUT: esclarecer, resolver, explicar

“We can iron out the details”

(Nós podemos esclarecer os detalhes.)





LEAVE OUT: “deixar de fora”, excluir
“You can’t leave me out of the trip”
(Você não pode me deixar de fora da viagem.)

LOOK OUT: tomar cuidado /**LOOK OUT FOR:** tomar conta
“Take out, it’s dangerous and I won’t take out for you later”.
(Cuidado, é perigoso e não cuidarei de você depois).



MAKE OUT: discernir, passar a impressão de
“You made out what he has just said”.
(Você discerniu o que ele acabou de dizer).

PUT OUT: “apagar o fogo”, sanar, causar problemas
“Put the cigarette out, please”
(Apague o cigarro, por favor).



REACH OUT: oferecer ajuda
“He wanted to reach out the group members”
(Ele queria oferecer ajuda aos membros do grupo.)





RAT OUT: dedurar, desistir
‘He ratted out on the opportunity’
(Ele desistiu da oportunidade .)



RING OUT: celebrar o fim, ressoar
“A laughter rang out in the room”.
(Uma risada ressoou na sala).

RUN OUT: ficar sem, faltar
“We’ve run out of sugar”
(Ficamos sem açúcar.)



SEEK OUT: procurar, buscar
“You must seek out new ways to study”
(Você deve buscar novas maneiras de estudar.)



SET OUT: começar uma jornada, partir
“The explorers set out to the South”.
(Os exploradores partiram para o Sul).



Preposition over



BEND OVER: agachar, fazer de tudo
“He bent over to help her”
(Ele fez de tudo para ajudá-la .)



COME OVER: vir, mudar de lado
“He came over”.
(Ele veio para o nosso lado).

GET OVER: superar
“I am sure he will get over it”
(Tenho certeza que ele vai superar isso)



GO OVER: revisar, praticar
“Let’s go over these lines, please”
(Vamos praticar essas falas, por favor.)



HAND OVER: entregar, “passar a bola”
“He passed over his power to her”.
(Ele passou o poder a ela).





PULL OVER: encostar

“The police ordered him to pull over”

(A polícia pediu para ela encostar)



TAKE OVER: assumir, controlar

“Can you take over the project?”.

(Você pode assumir o projeto?)

THINK OVER: pensar sobre, refletir

“What are you thinking over about?”

(No que você está pensando/refletindo?)



TALK OVER: discutir para chegar em um acordo

“We talked over our problems”

(Nós discutimos nossos problemas.)



Prepositions up/down



ACT UP: dar problema, parar de funcionar
“My computer is acting up again”
(Meu computador está dando problema de novo.)



BACK UP: fazer uma cópia, apoiar
“You should back up important documents”.
(Você deveria fazer cópia dos documentos importantes).

BRING UP: criar(educar), mencionar
“Her parents brought her up well”
(Os pais dela a criaram bem)



CHEER UP: animar, motivar
“He cheers up when she gets home”
(Ele fica animado quando ela chega em casa.)



DRESS UP: vestir-se elegantemente, fantasiar-se
“He passed over his power to her”.
(Ele passou o poder a ela).





END UP: finalizar, chegar em algum lugar
“We ended up the night dancing”
(Nós terminamos a noite dançando.)



GO UP: subir literalmente
“Prices are going up fast”.
(Os preços estão subindo rapidamente).

HANG UP: pendurar (ênfase no verbo)
“I hung up my coat on the hook”
(Eu pendurei meu casaco no cabide)



KEEP UP: continuar, manter
“Keep up working like this”
(Continue trabalhando assim.)



LOOK UP: procurar, pesquisar no dicionário
“I looked it up many times”.
(Eu procurei isso no dicionário muitas vezes).





MAKE UP: inventar, constituir-se
“He is making up excuses”
(Ele está inventando desculpas.)



OPEN UP: abrir, abrir-se (ênfase)
“Open up! It’s the police!”
(Abra! É a polícia!).

OWN UP: admitir
“They owned up the prank”
(Eles admitiram o trote/a zoeira)



PICK UP: pegar, buscar
“He picked me up at 10 pm”
(Ele me pegou/buscou às 10h.)



TURN UP: aumentar o volume
“Can you turn the music up, please?”
(Você pode aumentar o volume da música, por favor?).





BREAK DOWN: descontrolar-se
“I had na emotional break down yesterday”
(Eu tive um descontrolo emocional ontem.)



COME DOWN: descer, baixar a posição social
“The man was upset because he had come down”
(O homem estava decepcionado porque baixou sua posição social).

CUT DOWN: reduzir
“They need to cut down drinking”
(Eles precisam reduzir a bebida)



LET DOWN: desapontar
“can’t let her down, I love her”
(Não posso desapontá-la, eu a amo)





PUT DOWN: colocar algo no chão, em lugar baixo

“She put her bag down.”

(Ela colocou a bolsa no chão)



TAKE DOWN: tirar/trazer de cima pra baixo

“The store took down the books from the shelf”

(A loja tirou os livros da prateleira.)



TALK DOWN: barganhar, acalmar

TALK DOWN TO: convencer

“Don’t try to talk me down!”.” He talked me down to \$40 from \$20.

(Não tente barganhar!). (Ele me convenceu vender de 40 por 20)



TURN DOWN: recusar

“I turned the job down because I live far from the company”

(Eu recusei o emprego porque moro longe da empresa).



Preposition for



ASK FOR/CALL FOR: pedir, solicitar

"I talked to him to ask for a job recommendation"

(Eu falei com ele para pedir uma recomendação de emprego)



FALL FOR: apaixonar-se

"She always falls for intelligent men".

(Ela sempre se apaixona por homens inteligentes).

LOOK FOR: procurar, querer, desejar
"Some people look for work on internet"
(Algumas pessoas procuram emprego pela internet)



STAND FOR: significar

"He said SY stands for See You"

(Ele disse que SY significa See you.)

WAIT FOR: esperar, aguardar

"Can you wait for me?"

(Você pode me esperar?)



Preposition off



BACK OFF: afastar, recuar
backed off when they see the police”
(Eles se afastaram ao ver a polícia.)

BUY OFF: subornar, “comprar” a pessoa
“Don’t worry, I bought him off”.
(Não se preocupe, eu o subornei).



CALL OFF: cancelar
“They called the wedding”
(Eles cancelaram o casamento)



FIGHT OFF: combater
“He wants to fight off the attackers”
(Ele quer combater os atacantes.)



LOG OFF: fazer o log off (se desconectar)
“The program is open, you have to log off”.
(O programa está aberto, você tem que fazer o log off)

PUT OFF: adiar
“I had to put off the trip”.
(Tive que adiar a viagem)



Outros phrasal verbs



COME DOWN WITH: adoecer

“My brother came down with pneumonia on the weekend.”

(Meu irmão adoeceu de pneumonia no fim de semana.)



GET ALONG WITH: dar-se bem com

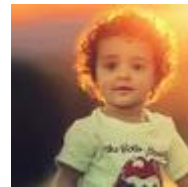
“They get along with each other”.

(Elas se dão muito bem).

LOOK AFTER: cuidar (sinônimo de take care)

“I looked up my nephew last week”

(Eu cuidei do meu sobrinho semana passada)



LOOK FOWARD TO: Esperar muito por algo, estar ansioso por

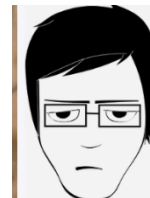
“I am looking for my vacation”.

(Estou ansiosa por minhas férias)

PUT UP TO: tolerar

“I don’t put up with more frustations”

(Eu não tolero mais frustraões.)



Vamos aos exercícios para praticar os phrasal verbs bem como todo o conteúdo que temos estudado no decorrer de nossas aulas. Let’s go!



Diferentes exercícios na área da Carreira Militar

Vamos resolver exercícios de Carreiras Militares e, entre eles, claro, do Colégio Naval.

QUESTÃO AFA/2014 - Texto para responder as questões 01 e 02

TEXT

FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS

Food shortage is a serious problem facing the world and is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The scarcity of food is caused by economic, environmental and social factors such as crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Environmental factors determine the kind of crops to be produced in a given place, economic factors determine the buying and production capacity and socio-political factors determine distribution of food to the masses. Food shortage has far reaching long and short term negative impacts which include starvation, malnutrition, increased mortality and political unrest¹. There is need to collectively address the issue of food insecurity using both emergency and long term measures.

Causes of food shortages

There are a number of social factors causing food shortages. The rate of population increase is higher than increase in food production. The world is consuming more than it is producing, leading to decline in food stock and storage level and increased food prices due to soaring² demand. Increased population has led to clearing of agricultural land for human settlement reducing agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Overcrowding of population in a given place results in urbanization of previously rich agricultural fields. Destruction of forests for human settlement, particularly tropical rain forest has led to climatic changes, such as prolonged droughts and desertification. Population increase means more pollution as people use more fuel in cars, industry, domestic cooking. The resultant effect is increased air and water pollution which affect the climate and food production.

Environmental factors have greatly contributed to food shortage. Climatic change has reduced agricultural production. The change in climate is majorly caused by human activities and to some small extent natural activities. Increased combustion of fossil fuels due to increasing population through power plant, motor transport and mining of coal and oil emits green house gases which have continued to affect world climate. Deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure has changed climatic patterns and rainfall seasons, and led to desertification which cannot support a crop production. Land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms and prolonged droughts are on the increase and have devastating impacts on food security particularly in developing countries. There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production. Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot yield³ enough, even substantial use. Investments in agricultural research and developing are very low in developing nations. Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.

Effects of food shortage

There are a number of short term effects of food shortage. The impact on children, mothers and elderly are very evident as seen in malnutrition and hunger related deaths. Children succumb to hunger within short

70 assistance.

There are also long term effects of food shortage. These include increase in the price of food as a result demand and supply forces. Increasing cost of food production due to the increase in fuel prices coupled with persistent drought in grain producing regions has contributed to the increase in the price of food in the world. Increase in oil price led to increase in the price of fertilizers, transportation of food and also industrial agriculture. Increasing food prices culminated in political instability and social unrest in several nations across the globe in 2007, in countries of Mexico, Cameroon, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh among other nations (Kamdor, 2007).

Solution to problem of food shortage

75 There are some solutions to the problem of food shortage. There is need to reduce production of carbon emissions and pollution to reduce the resultant climatic change through concerted and individual efforts. There is need to invest in clean energy such as solar, nuclear, and geothermal power in homes and industries, because they don't have adverse effects on the environment (Kamdor, 2007). Rich nations should help poor nations to develop and use clean and renewable energy in order to stabilize green house emissions into the atmosphere (Watson, nd). Government need to work in consultation with climatic bodies, World Bank and the UN to engage in projects aimed at promoting green environment.

Conclusion

85 Causes of food shortage are well known and can be solved if appropriate measures to solve the problem are taken and effectively implemented. Environmental causes of food shortages are changes in climatic and pollution due to human activities such as overgrazing⁴ and deforestation which can be controlled through legislation.

(Adapted from <http://www.paypervids.com/food-shortage-causes-effects-solutions/> Acesso em: 14 fev 2017)

QUESTÃO 01 e 02 (AFA/2014)

Mark the option which best shows the meaning of the highlighted expression in "*deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure*" (line 42).

- a) Owed by.
- b) Arranged for.
- c) Caused by.
- d) Deserved by.

In the sentence "*land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production*" (lines 45 to 47) it is **INCORRECT** to state that

- a) the adverb '*negatively*' suggests the idea of something with unsatisfactory results.
- b) no change of meaning happens if the expression '*due to*' is replaced by '*because of*'.
- c) the time tense of the sentence refers to a past situation which has no relation with the present moment.
- d) '*land degradation*' can be defined as the result of several actions that worsened the quality of the soil.



QUESTÃO 03 (Colégio Naval/2018) – Texto para responder a questão 02

TRAVEL TIPS

How to Plan a Movie-Themed Vacation

It's easier than you may expect to find, visit, and enjoy the places where your favorite movies were made.

Lars Leetaru
By Shivani Vora
March 8, 2018

Whether it's the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy in New Zealand or "Roman Holiday" in Rome, many noteworthy movies are filmed in appealing locales all over the world that travelers may want to visit and enjoy.

According to Angela Tillson, a film location manager in Kauai who has worked on the set of films including "Jurassic Park: The Lost World" and "The Descendants," exploring a beloved movie set destination through the eyes of the film makes for an enjoyable vacation. "Seeing a place with a focus on a movie you love will give you a perspective that the average tourist doesn't usually get. You'll certainly have a better impression of the place," she said. Here are her tips to get started.

Choose Your Destination

If there's a movie you love, you can find out where it was filmed by looking at the credits at the end of the film or by going online to *The Internet Movie Database*, also known as *IMDB*, which often lists filming locations. Once you know the locale, you can start planning your trip. Or, consider doing what Ms. Tillson often does when deciding on where to vacation: pick a spot you're interested in visiting, and find out what movies have been filmed there. "It's fun to sometimes let a destination determine the movie you're going to live rather than the other way around," Ms. Tillson said.

Get in the Mood

Before you head to your destination, be sure to rewatch the movie. A rewatch not only reminds you of identifiable spots to look out for during your trip, but it also adds to the excitement of your upcoming exploration.

If the movie is based on a book, consider reading the book, too. It may have details about the locale that the movie doesn't touch on. Also, books often have scenes that don't make it into the movie adaptations, which gives you a deeper view of the destination. Ms. Tillson also recommended downloading the movie's soundtrack or score, and listening to it throughout your trip.

Book a Themed Trip

Some travel companies sell set itineraries focused on popular movies. Luxury tour operator *Zicasso*, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" and *Wild Frontiers* has an eleven-day trip to India inspired by "The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel." Ms. Tillson suggested doing a web search or checking with a travel agent to find out about such trips.

Also, in some destinations, local tour operators and hotels sell movie-themed tours. For instance, The St. Regis Priceville Resort offers a tour that includes a private

helicopter ride to Manawaiopuna Falls, made famous in "Jurassic Park," and an ATV tour of filming locations of movies such as "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Pirates of the Caribbean." Lunch is even included. The cost is \$5,674 for two adults.

A more affordable option, in Rome, is the four-hour "Roman Holiday" themed excursion from *HR Tours*, where travelers ride a Vespa with a driver and see all the sites from the movie; the cost is 170 euros per person.

Hang Where the Movie Crew Did

When they're not working, movie crews enjoy hitting local bars and casual restaurants that serve tasty local cuisine, Ms. Tillson said.

Find out where the behind-the-scenes staff of your film spent their time by asking your destination's tourist board or your hotel's concierge, and check out a few of the spots. "It's another way to get involved in the film and spend time in bars and restaurants that you wouldn't normally think to hit," she said.

QUESTÃO 03 (CN/2018)

According to Ms. Tillson,

- (A) listening to the songs of the movie can get you in the mood of your movie-themed vacation.
- (B) you can never choose the destination in the first place. Always base your trip on the movie you like.
- (C) you don't find any information online about the themed itineraries. You have to check it exclusively with a travel agent.
- (D) it's difficult to have a different perspective when you explore the destination through the eyes of the film.
- (E) you can visit local bars and restaurants and have the opportunity to meet the movie crew.



QUESTÃO 04 - (Escola Naval/2018)

As the Olympics Approaches, a Lesson in Overcoming Adversity

Bert R. Mandelbaum, MD
July 20, 2016

I've known a lot of athletes who qualified for the Olympic Games _____ injuries. But I know of only one who qualified *because of* an injury.

Cliff Meidl's story captures the spirit of the Olympics.

In November 1986, Cliff, a 20-year-old plumber's apprentice, hit three buried high-voltage electrical cables with a jackhammer. An estimated 30,000 volts surged through his body, exploding bone and cartilage from the inside all the way up to his head. To put that into perspective, electric chairs use only 1500-2000 volts for executions. So it's safe to say that Cliff should have died.

And he nearly did. His heart stopped. Paramedics were able to get it going again, but they had to resuscitate him on the way to the hospital.

As part of a team with renowned plastic surgeon Malcolm Lesavoy, MD, and others, I got to work reconstructing Cliff's legs. Our best hope was to avoid amputation.

But very quickly, we noticed something else going on - something that had nothing to do with our expertise. Through every step of his painful rehabilitation, Cliff grew more and more determined. He never complained. He just asked, "What's next?"

Before he had even finished the rehabilitation, Cliff started paddling various watercrafts. The days spent on crutches had already strengthened his upper body, and he took naturally to the sport. The same year in which he was injured, he began competing in canoe and kayak events, and in 1996 he qualified for the Olympics - not the Paralympic Games, the Olympic Games.

Four years later, in Sydney, Australia, I was overseeing the sports medicine team at the Olympic soccer tournament. I was sitting in the stands during the opening ceremonies when Cliff walked into the Olympic Stadium carrying the Stars and Stripes.

It's a long-standing tradition for delegations of athletes to select one among their number to bear the flag, and the choice often symbolizes some extraordinary accomplishment. I had no idea that Cliff would be selected. So when he strode into the stadium with a normal gait, I nearly broke down.

Moments like that reinforce what I have always believed: that sport can bring out the best in us all.

The Olympic Games (...) are devoted to celebrating the human capacity to improve body, mind, and soul.

They are about taking part - not necessarily about winning. Cliff's peers in the US delegation of 2000 recognized that when they elected him to bear the nation's colors. He never won a medal at the games, but the spirit with which he overcame adversity inspired all of them.

The Olympic motto - faster, higher, stronger - can help our patients realize that the real victory is the "win within." *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit* is the name of the book I wrote to show people that coming back from adversity is part of our heritage - that we as human

beings are more adapted to adversity than we are to success.

Adversity is the engine of unimagined opportunity. It can unleash our energy and stimulate our will. It moves us to succeed. If I don't have food, I have to go get some. If I'm cold, I have to build a shelter.

I remind patients who don't participate in sports that they have the heritage of athletes. We all have the genes of pursuit-hunters who survived by running down their prey and running away from their predators. That's why even now, in 2016, when we go out and take a run, we feel good. We get an endorphin surge and our lipids go down. Our hearts and brains become clear.

The life of sport and sport of life are interlinked. Exercise is our birthright; it's our legacy; it's why we are here.

We no longer have to fear saber-toothed tigers or cave bears. But when you look today at how people can be successful in 2016, it's by avoiding the predators in our urban life: overeating, inactivity, and smoking. And it's by rising to meet adversity.

(Adapted from <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/866279>)

QUESTÃO 04

Considering the text, the words "nearly" (4th and 9th paragraphs) and "overseeing" (8th paragraph) mean, respectively, "_____" and "_____".

- (A) seldom/helping
- (B) nearby/joining
- (C) certainly/meeting
- (D) quite/disregarding
- (E) almost/supervising



QUESTÃO 05 - (EPCAR/2017)

Most Common Prejudices

- What are some of the most common ways people discriminate against each other? Some of the areas where people show their intolerance are well-known, such as race. But others are less acknowledged¹, even if more common:
- 5 **Age:** Ageism is more common than you think. Older people are thought to be inflexible and stuck² in the past, while younger people are seen as inexperienced and naive. One-fifth of working adults say they experience ageism in the workplace.
- 10 **Class:** Classism usually takes the form of discrimination by wealthier people against those who are less well off. However, classism goes both ways—people of lower economic status can see the wealthy as elite snobs who, while monetarily secure, are morally bankrupt³.
- 15 **Color:** Different from racism, colorism is discrimination based only on the color of a person's skin; how relatively dark or light they are. Colorism takes place within and between races. It is common in multi-ethnic and non-white societies and societies with historical racial prejudice.
- 20 **Ability:** Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice is discrimination against people with visible disabilities such as those in wheelchairs or with a learning disability. The disabled face discrimination not only from their peers⁴, but from institutions, schools, employers, and landowners⁵ who are hesitant to accommodate the disabled.
- 25 **Sex/Gender:** Possibly the most universal and long running prejudice is that based on a person's gender or sex. Historically, sexism has placed men in a more advantageous position than women.
- 30 **Weight/Size:** In short, sizeism is discrimination based on a person's body size or weight. Sizeism works with social standards of beauty and usually takes the form of discrimination against the overweight — anti-fat prejudice.
- 35 **Religion:** Religious discrimination and persecution has been common throughout history. But prejudice based on religious affiliation doesn't end with organized religion; atheists are prone⁶ to discrimination and being discriminated against.
- 40 **Sexual Orientation:** Most commonly, prejudice based on sexual orientation includes discrimination against those of a non-heterosexual orientation. Discrimination against the non-heterosexual takes many forms depending on the society. In some societies prejudice is open and tolerated, but in most Western societies, bias⁷ against the non-heterosexual is more discreet.
- 45 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.
- 50 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.
- 55 Which prejudice do you have? Which prejudice have you experienced?

Adapted from <https://aloftyexistence.wordpress.com>



QUESTÃO 05 - (EPCAR/2015) - The author points out that

- a) ableism is a kind of ability.
- b) race discrimination is the worst of all prejudices.
- c) sex/gender prejudice is more advantageous than other ones.
- d) there are different types of discrimination.

QUESTÃO 06 (EAM/2020 inédita)

Betterment wants your bank account as well as your investments

Robo-advisers have made big inroads in finance. They still need to work out how to make profits



THOSE SAVING for retirement face plenty of quandaries. Spending today is more fun than waiting to spend tomorrow. Once savings have been amassed you must decide what to do with them. The possibilities are many and complex. And people are prone to error, buying when asset values are high and panic-selling when they dip. The promise of robo-advisers, which offer computer-generated financial advice, is to assist savers with these problems far more cheaply than human ones.



Questão 06 – A palavra “quandaries”, na primeira linha, pode ser substituída por:

- a) Facilities
- b) Advantages
- c) Risks
- d) Dilemmas
- e) Difficulties

QUESTÃO 07 (EEAR/2017) - Texto para questões 07, 08 e 09

Part of New Bicycle Path Collapses in Rio de Janeiro Leaving Two Deaths

The Rio Fire Department says two people died __ Thursday, April 21, after a part __ the recently inaugurated bicycle path on Niemeyer avenue, __ the south zone of Rio de Janeiro.

The path was named after Brazilian singer Tim Maia and is located between Niemeyer avenue and a cliff, hanging over the sea.

The path is a connection between Leblon beach and São Conrado, both in the city's south zone. The bike path was inaugurated earlier this year, on January 17, and cost R\$ 44,7 million.

Glossary

Hanging over – suspenso sobre

QUESTÃO 07 – Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions to complete the text

- a) in – on – of
- b) on – of – in
- c) of – in – on
- d) in – of – on

QUESTÃO 08 – In “... the path was named after Brazilian singer Tim Maia ...” we can infer that:

- a) It was a tribute to Niemeyer.
- b) It has the same name as Tim Maia.
- c) It has a different name from the famous singer.
- d) The name of the path was changed by Tim Maia.



QUESTÃO 09 – What’s the active voice for “The bike path was inaugurated earlier this year”.

- a) Someone has inaugurated the bike path earlier this year
- b) Someone will inaugurate the bike path earlier this year
- c) Someone inaugurated the bike path earlier this year.
- d) Someone inaugurates the bike path earlier this year.

QUESTÕES ITA/2014 - Texto para responder as questões **10 e 11**

The Double Mirror

How Pakistan’s intelligence service plays both sides

By DAVID IGNATIUS

1 (...) I found that I couldn’t capture ISI’s nuances in newspaper columns. So my eighth novel, *Bloodmoney*, is set largely in Pakistan; it centers on a fictional ISI and a CIA whose operations inside Pakistan have spun out of control. I describe the director general of my imaginary ISI this way: “To say that the Pakistani was playing a double game did not do him justice; his strategy was far more complicated than that.”

5 This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: “I can not go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for,” wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization’s “double game” with the U.S. “I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US.”

10 What this official wanted me to understand was that Pakistan was suffering under its own onslaught of terrorism. An ISI briefer almost shouted at me in 2010: “Mr. David Ignatius! Look at the casualties we have suffered fighting terrorism!” We’re in alongside the U.S., ISI officials insist. Yet they are caught in the backwash of an anti-American rhetoric they help create. The ISI’s press cell feeds Pakistani newspapers constantly; presumably, it thinks its U.S.-bashing leaks will hide the reality of the ISI’s cooperation. But the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings. Anti-Americanism has taken a virulent form that threatens the ISI too.

ISI = Inter-Services Intelligence

Time, May 23, 2011 Essay
Adaptado.

Questão 10 – A sentença “I cannot go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for” (linhas 6 e 7), sugere que aquele que a pronunciou

- A () seguramente carrega consigo alguma culpa.
- B () se autocondena ao tentar explicar-se.
- C () se responsabiliza pela própria defesa.
- D () se defende de uma acusação formal.
- E () está farto de defender-se do que não faz.



Questão 11 – A opção que corresponde à expressão *the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings* (linha 14) é

- A () mentira tem perna curta.
- B () o tiro saiu pela culatra.
- C () para bom entendedor, meia palavra basta.
- D () prevenir é melhor que remediar.
- E () uma mão lava a outra.
- E () autoritária.

QUESTÕES IME/2018 - Texto para responder as questões 12 e 13

WHY IS HANDWRITING IMPORTANT?

Jotting down a shopping list, writing a birthday card, taking down a phone message, completing a form at the bank ...handwriting is part of our daily lives. It is on show to others and may be used to make judgments about us.

Writing has a very long history. It began as simple pictographs drawn on a rock, which were then combined to represent ideas and developed into more abstract symbols. Just like our writing today, early symbols were used to store information and communicate it to others.

In recent years, modern technology has dramatically changed the way we communicate through writing. However, despite the increased use of computers for writing, the skill of handwriting remains important in education, employment and in everyday life.

Time devoted to the teaching and learning of letter formation in the early years will pay off. Legible writing that can be produced comfortably, at speed and with little conscious effort allows a child to attend to the higher-level aspects of writing composition and content. This is important when assessments are based on written work, particularly in time-limited written examinations, which remain as a major form of assessment for many formal qualifications. Without fast and legible handwriting, students may miss out on learning opportunities and under-achieve academically.

Beyond formal education, most employment situations will involve at least some handwriting and many require the communication of critical information (e.g. medical notes, prescriptions).

Thus, handwriting with pen and paper still has an important role from early childhood through our adult lives, but more and more, people are shifting from paper to electronic modes of communication. Interestingly though, many personal computers now have handwriting recognition capability so that handwriting as means of interacting with computers is becoming more pervasive. It seems, therefore, that even in this modern age, handwriting remains an important skill for communication.

Disponível em: <<http://www.nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/why-is-handwriting-important>>. Acesso em 29 mai.2013



Questão 12 – According to the passage, we can infer that handwriting

- a) plays an important role in our routines.
- b) has been substituted for pictographs.
- c) is no longer relevant because of the use of computers.
- d) is only used for jotting down a shopping list, writing a birthday card, taking down a phone message and completing a form at the bank.
- e) doesn't have a long history because it is used to combine ideas and messages.

Comentários:

Na letra **A**, “tem um papel importante em nossas rotinas” está correta, pois, segundo o texto (linha 2), a caligrafia é parte da nossa vida diária. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **B**, “tem sido substituída por pictogramas” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linha 4), escrever começou como um simples pictograma até chegar à caligrafia. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “não é mais relevante por causa do uso de computadores” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linhas 8-9), apesar do aumento no uso de computadores para escrever, a habilidade da caligrafia continua importante na educação, emprego e dia-a-dia. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “é usada apenas para anotar uma lista de compra, escrever um cartão de aniversário, anotar uma mensagem recebida pelo telefone e completar um formulário no banco” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linhas 1-2), a caligrafia é usada em todas essas situações para dizer que ela é parte da nossa vida cotidiana, mas não significa que seja usada apenas para isso, pois, adiante (linhas 2-3), ele afirma que ela pode ser usada para fazer julgamentos sobre nós. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “não tem uma história longa porque é usada para combinar ideias e mensagens” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linha 4), o ato de escrever tem uma história longa; adiante (linha 5), eles afirmam que os **pictogramas** eram usados para combinar ideias e mensagens, e não a caligrafia. Alternativa incorreta.

Questão 13 – It is implied in the passage that

- a) modern technology has changed the way we communicate through writing despite the use of computers.
- b) in spite of the use of computers, early forms of pictographs remain important in our daily lives.
- c) modern technology has slightly changed the way people communicate through writing.
- d) handwriting is still used nowadays to communicate with other people.
- e) it is more important to learn to use computers than the skill of handwriting.



Comentários:

A questão se refere a “*even in this modern age, handwriting remains an important skill for communication*” (última linha). Ou seja, “mesmo nesta era moderna, a caligrafia continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação”.

Na letra **A**, “a tecnologia moderna mudou a maneira como nos comunicamos através da escrita apesar do uso de computadores” é incorreta, pois não corresponde ao que é afirmado pelo texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **B**, “apesar do uso de computadores, formas primitivas de pictograma continuam importantes em nossa vida diária” é incorreta, pois é a caligrafia que continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “a tecnologia moderna mudou ligeiramente a maneira como as pessoas se comunicam pela escrita” é incorreta, pois não corresponde ao que é afirmado pelo texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “a caligrafia ainda é usada hoje em dia para se comunicar com outras pessoas” está correta, pois corresponde ao que o texto sugere: “mesmo nesta era moderna, a caligrafia continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação”. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **E**, “é mais importante aprender a usar computadores do que a habilidade de caligrafia” é incorreta, pois a caligrafia ainda é fundamental para a comunicação. Alternativa incorreta.

QUESTÃO 14 (EsPCEX/2019) – Texto para questão 14

Prison without guards or weapons in Brazil

Tatiane Correia de Lima is a 26-year-old mother of two who is serving a 12-year sentence in Brazil. The South American country has the world’s fourth largest prison population and its jails regularly come under the spotlight for their poor conditions, with chronic overcrowding and gang violence provoking deadly riots.

Lima had just been moved from a prison in the mainstream penitential system to a facility run _____ **(1)** the Association for the Protection and Assistance to Convicts (APAC) in the town of Itaúna, in Minas Gerais state. Unlike in the mainstream system, “which steals your femininity”, as Lima puts it, at the APAC jail she is allowed to wear her own clothes and have a mirror, make-up and hair dye. But the difference between the regimes is far more than skin-deep.

The APAC system has been gaining growing recognition as a safer, cheaper and more humane answer to the country’s prison crisis. All APAC prisoners must have passed through the mainstream system and must show remorse and be willing to follow the strict regime of work and study which is part of the system’s philosophy. There are no guards or weapons and visitors are greeted by an inmate who unlocks the main door to the small women’s jail.

Inmates are known as *recuperandos* (recovering people), reflecting the APAC focus _____ **(2)** restorative justice and rehabilitation. They must study and work, sometimes in collaboration with the local community. If they do not - or if they try to abscond - they risk being returned to the mainstream system. There have been physical fights but never a murder at an APAC jail.

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44056946>



QUESTÃO 14 – Choose the alternative containing the correct words to respectively complete gaps (1) and (2)

- [A] to, in
- [B] in, of
- [C] at, on
- [D] by, from
- [E] by, on

QUESTÃO 15
(EFOMM/2016)

Texto para
questão 15

The seven-decade journey to an expanded Panama Canal is coming to a close, despite one last obstacle.
(by David Z. Morris / April 17, 2015)

The Panama Canal is getting a major overhaul, and despite an unresolved lawsuit that has delayed the project, it's poised to transform global trade dramatically.

5 The original Panama Canal remains of the most ambitious public works projects of all time. But it wasn't quite ambitious enough: within a few years of its opening in 1914, it was too small for many military and cargo ships. The U.S. authorities then in control began excavation for larger locks in 10 1939—but that work came to a standstill as America entered World War II, and no effective progress was made on the project for the remainder of the 20th century.

15 That changed swiftly when the canal transitioned to full Panamanian control in 1999. By 2006, a detailed expansion plan had been drafted and approved by Panamanian voters in a 77% landslide. With a total budget of \$5.2 billion, completion was initially projected for 2014. Last 20 year, the canal netted \$2.6 billion, roughly half of Panama's national revenue. The Panama Canal Authority has projected that the expansion will increase that revenue eightfold by 2025.

25 There's been a hitch in the expansion effort, however. A group of mostly European contractors known as the Grupo Unidos por el Canal has filed claims totaling more than a half billion dollars against the Panama Canal Authority, alleging that 30 misinformation led to cost overruns.

But according to Dr. J. David Rogers, a professor of geological engineering at Missouri University of Science and Technology, who has worked closely with the Panamanians for more 35 than a quarter-century, the real problem is that contractors knowingly underbid the job.

The canal expansion is about more than money to the Panamanians, according to Dr. Rogers. "It's a national pride project for them. It's 40 their lifeblood," he says of the Panamanians' feelings about the canal. "It's what makes them go."

The same seriousness didn't characterize Americans' approach to canal expansion. Of a 45 series of false starts and fizzled plans, the most amazing came as part of Operation Plowshare, the "Atoms for Peace" program of the U.S. Atomic Energy Agency (now the Department of Energy).

Intended to highlight the peacetime usefulness of 50 atomic warheads, Plowshare spent more than a decade exploring the possibility of widening the canal by detonating a string of nuclear warheads. Rising awareness of environmental risks in the 1960s scuttled the idea.

55 Under the current, nuke-free plan, new approach channels and locks are being excavated alongside the existing entrances, allowing operations to continue normally during construction. The new locks and channels will be 60 about three times bigger, allowing the passage of more of today's huge container ships. The maximum load will increase from about 5,000 containers to 12,000—though the very largest ships, which currently balloon up to 19,000 65 containers and primarily work routes between Europe and Asia through the Suez Canal, still won't fit.

The expansion will provide cheaper shipping between Asia and the American Gulf Coast. Traffic 70 that currently flows through West Coast ports such as Los Angeles and Long Beach—including huge amounts of Midwestern grain and coal—will soon move more directly through ports including Houston and Savannah. Ports along the U.S. Gulf 75 and East coasts have been expanding to accommodate increased ship size and traffic.

The ongoing court battle means that even the Panama Canal Authority's recently-updated 2016 target for completion may be missed. But a bigger 80 canal is finally coming—and with it, a host of new possibilities.

(fortune.com/2015/04/17/panama-canal/)

QUESTÃO 15 (EFOMM/2016)

Complete the passage below with the correct word. Then choose the correct alternative.

- I. I was shocked _____ her behavior.
- II. The man is known _____ the police.
- III. We're worried _____ the future.
- IV. The mountains are covered _____ snow.
- V. Everybody's annoyed _____ you.

- (a) I. at – II. to – III. about – IV. with – V. with
- (b) I. to – II. on – III. of – IV. in – V. with
- (c) I. with – II. for – III. with – IV. in – V. with
- (d) I. about – II. in – III. for – IV. with – V. on
- (e) I. for – II. to – III. with – IV. in – V. by



Gabarito



1 – C

2 – C

3 – E

4 – E

5 – D

6 – D

7 – B

8 – B

9 – C

10 – A

11 – B

12 – A

13 – D

14 – E

15 – A



Exercícios respondidos com comentários

QUESTÃO AFA/2014 - Texto para responder a questão 01

TEXT

FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS

Food shortage is a serious problem facing the world and is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The scarcity of food is caused by economic, environmental and social factors such as crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Environmental factors determine the kind of crops to be produced in a given place, economic factors determine the buying and production capacity and socio-political factors determine distribution of food to the masses. Food shortage has far reaching long and short term negative impacts which include starvation, malnutrition, increased mortality and political unrest¹. There is need to collectively address the issue of food insecurity using both emergency and long term measures.

Causes of food shortages

There are a number of social factors causing food shortages. The rate of population increase is higher than increase in food production. The world is consuming more than it is producing, leading to decline in food stock and storage level and increased food prices due to soaring² demand. Increased population has led to clearing of agricultural land for human settlement reducing agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Overcrowding of population in a given place results in urbanization of previously rich agricultural fields. Destruction of forests for human settlement, particularly tropical rain forest has led to climatic changes, such as prolonged droughts and desertification. Population increase means more pollution as people use more fuel in cars, industry, domestic cooking. The resultant effect is increased air and water pollution which affect the climate and food production.

Environmental factors have greatly contributed to food shortage. Climatic change has reduced agricultural production. The change in climate is majorly caused by human activities and to some small extent natural activities. Increased combustion of fossil fuels due to increasing population through power plant, motor transport and mining of coal and oil emits green house gases which have continued to affect world climate. Deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure has changed climatic patterns and rainfall seasons, and led to desertification which cannot support a crop production. Land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms and prolonged droughts are on the increase and have devastating impacts on food security particularly in developing countries. There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production. Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot yield³ enough, even substantial use. Investments in agricultural research and developing are very low in developing nations. Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.

Effects of food shortage

There are a number of short term effects of food shortage. The impact on children, mothers and elderly are very evident as seen in malnutrition and hunger related deaths. Children succumb to hunger within short

70 assistance.

There are also long term effects of food shortage. These include increase in the price of food as a result demand and supply forces. Increasing cost of food production due to the increase in fuel prices coupled with persistent drought in grain producing regions has contributed to the increase in the price of food in the world. Increase in oil price led to increase in the price of fertilizers, transportation of food and also industrial agriculture. Increasing food prices culminated in political instability and social unrest in several nations across the globe in 2007, in countries of Mexico, Cameroon, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh among other nations (Kamdor, 2007).

Solution to problem of food shortage

85 There are some solutions to the problem of food shortage. There is need to reduce production of carbon emissions and pollution to reduce the resultant climatic change through concerted and individual efforts. There is need to invest in clean energy such as solar, nuclear, and geothermal power in homes and industries, because they don't have adverse effects on the environment (Kamdor, 2007). Rich nations should help poor nations to develop and use clean and renewable energy in order to stabilize green house emissions into the atmosphere (Watson, nd). Government need to work in consultation with climatic bodies, World Bank and the UN to engage in projects aimed at promoting green environment.

Conclusion

Causes of food shortage are well known and can be solved if appropriate measures to solve the problem are taken and effectively implemented. Environmental causes of food shortages are changes in climatic and pollution due to human activities such as overgrazing⁴ and deforestation which can be controlled through legislation.

(Adapted from <http://www.paypervids.com/food-shortage-causes-effects-solutions/> Acesso em: 14 fev 2017)

QUESTÃO 01 e 02 (AFA/2014)

Mark the option which best shows the meaning of the highlighted expression in "*deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure*" (line 42).

- a) Owed by.
- b) Arranged for.
- c) Caused by.
- d) Deserved by.

In the sentence "*land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production*" (lines 45 to 47) it is **INCORRECT** to state that

- a) the adverb '*negatively*' suggests the idea of something with unsatisfactory results.
- b) no change of meaning happens if the expression '*due to*' is replaced by '*because of*'.
- c) the time tense of the sentence refers to a past situation which has no relation with the present moment.
- d) '*land degradation*' can be defined as the result of several actions that worsened the quality of the soil.



Comentários:

Questão 01

Primeiro “Due to” seria equivalente à expressão “devido a”, indicando em seguida uma causa.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois a ideia não é de causa e sim de dívida.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois indica uma finalidade do que foi “arranged” pelo uso de “for”.

Alternative C is correct, pois indica ideia de causa.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois “deserve” traz a ideia de “merecimento”, que não se encaixa nesse caso.

Questão 02

Alternative A is correct, pois “negatively” vem de “negative” e sinaliza ideia negativa, insatisfatória (“unsatisfactory”).

Alternative B is correct, pois “due to” indica uma causa.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois a questão discutida, embora tenha começado no passado, persiste ainda nos dias de hoje.

Alternative D is correct, pois “worsen” significa “piorar” e “soil”, solo, conforme a expressão “land degradation” que se refere a uma piora da qualidade do solo.



QUESTÃO 03 (Colégio Naval/2018) – Texto para responder a questão 02

TRAVEL TIPS

How to Plan a Movie-Themed Vacation

It's easier than you may expect to find, visit, and enjoy the places where your favorite movies were made.

Lars Leetaru
By Shivani Vora
March 8, 2018

Whether it's the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy in New Zealand or "Roman Holiday" in Rome, many noteworthy movies are filmed in appealing locales all over the world that travelers may want to visit and enjoy.

According to Angela Tillson, a film location manager in Kauai who has worked on the set of films including "Jurassic Park: The Lost World" and "The Descendants," exploring a beloved movie set destination through the eyes of the film makes for an enjoyable vacation. "Seeing a place with a focus on a movie you love will give you a perspective that the average tourist doesn't usually get. You'll certainly have a better impression of the place," she said. Here are her tips to get started.

Choose Your Destination

If there's a movie you love, you can find out where it was filmed by looking at the credits at the end of the film or by going online to *The Internet Movie Database*, also known as *IMDB*, which often lists filming locations. Once you know the locale, you can start planning your trip. Or, consider doing what Ms. Tillson often does when deciding on where to vacation: pick a spot you're interested in visiting, and find out what movies have been filmed there. "It's fun to sometimes let a destination determine the movie you're going to live rather than the other way around," Ms. Tillson said.

Get in the Mood

Before you head to your destination, be sure to rewatch the movie. A rewatch not only reminds you of identifiable spots to look out for during your trip, but it also adds to the excitement of your upcoming exploration.

If the movie is based on a book, consider reading the book, too. It may have details about the locale that the movie doesn't touch on. Also, books often have scenes that don't make it into the movie adaptations, which gives you a deeper view of the destination. Ms. Tillson also recommended downloading the movie's soundtrack or score, and listening to it throughout your trip.

Book a Themed Trip

Some travel companies sell set itineraries focused on popular movies. Luxury tour operator *Zicasso*, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" and *Wild Frontiers* has an eleven-day trip to India inspired by "The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel." Ms. Tillson suggested doing a web search or checking with a travel agent to find out about such trips.

Also, in some destinations, local tour operators and hotels sell movie-themed tours. For instance, The St. Regis Priceville Resort offers a tour that includes a private

helicopter ride to Manawaiopuna Falls, made famous in "Jurassic Park," and an ATV tour of filming locations of movies such as "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Pirates of the Caribbean." Lunch is even included. The cost is \$5,674 for two adults.

A more affordable option, in Rome, is the four-hour "Roman Holiday" themed excursion from *HR Tours*, where travelers ride a Vespa with a driver and see all the sites from the movie; the cost is 170 euros per person.

Hang Where the Movie Crew Did

When they're not working, movie crews enjoy hitting local bars and casual restaurants that serve tasty local cuisine, Ms. Tillson said.

Find out where the behind-the-scenes staff of your film spent their time by asking your destination's tourist board or your hotel's concierge, and check out a few of the spots. "It's another way to get involved in the film and spend time in bars and restaurants that you wouldn't normally think to hit," she said.



QUESTÃO 03 (CN/2018)

According to Ms. Tilson,

- (A) listening to the songs of the movie can get you in the mood of your movie-themed vacation.
- (B) you can never choose the destination in the first place. Always base your trip on the movie you like.
- (C) you don't find any information online about the themed itineraries. You have to check it exclusively with a travel agent.
- (D) it's difficult to have a different perspective when you explore the destination through the eyes of the film.
- (E) you can visit local bars and restaurants and have the opportunity to meet the movie crew.

Comentários:

Essa questão pede uma informação correta a respeito das falas de Ms. Tilson.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois Ms. Tilson dá a dica de se ouvir a trilha sonora como uma ferramenta para se entrar na ambientação quando se estiver em algum cenário de filme, não como ferramenta para ter vontade de viajar para algum destino onde algum filme foi filmado.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois usa a expressão “can never” para o ato de escolher o destino e “always” para o ato de basear sua escolha de destino em um filme já determinado. Contudo, a fala é justamente de que existem essas duas opções e ambas podem ser usadas.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois o texto afirma que um “travel agent” pode ser uma boa pessoa para pedir dicas sobre tours turísticos em viagens temáticas, mas não que deve-se falar “exclusively” com eles.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois fala justamente o contrário de Ms. Tilson, que afirma: “Seeing a place with a focus on a movie you love will give you a perspective that the average tourist doesn't usually get. You'll certainly have a better impression of the place”.

Alternative E is correct, pois o que o texto afirma no último parágrafo que pode ser divertido visitar locais onde os membros do elenco (“movie crew”).



QUESTÃO 04 - (Escola Naval/2018)

As the Olympics Approaches, a Lesson in Overcoming Adversity

Bert R. Mandelbaum, MD
July 20, 2016

I've known a lot of athletes who qualified for the Olympic Games _____ injuries. But I know of only one who qualified *because of* an injury.

Cliff Meidl's story captures the spirit of the Olympics.

In November 1986, Cliff, a 20-year-old plumber's apprentice, hit three buried high-voltage electrical cables with a jackhammer. An estimated 30,000 volts surged through his body, exploding bone and cartilage from the inside all the way up to his head. To put that into perspective, electric chairs use only 1500-2000 volts for executions. So it's safe to say that Cliff should have died.

And he nearly did. His heart stopped. Paramedics were able to get it going again, but they had to resuscitate him on the way to the hospital.

As part of a team with renowned plastic surgeon Malcolm Lesavoy, MD, and others, I got to work reconstructing Cliff's legs. Our best hope was to avoid amputation.

But very quickly, we noticed something else going on - something that had nothing to do with our expertise. Through every step of his painful rehabilitation, Cliff grew more and more determined. He never complained. He just asked, "What's next?"

Before he had even finished the rehabilitation, Cliff started paddling various watercrafts. The days spent on crutches had already strengthened his upper body, and he took naturally to the sport. The same year in which he was injured, he began competing in canoe and kayak events, and in 1996 he qualified for the Olympics - not the Paralympic Games, the Olympic Games.

Four years later, in Sydney, Australia, I was overseeing the sports medicine team at the Olympic soccer tournament. I was sitting in the stands during the opening ceremonies when Cliff walked into the Olympic Stadium carrying the Stars and Stripes.

It's a long-standing tradition for delegations of athletes to select one among their number to bear the flag, and the choice often symbolizes some extraordinary accomplishment. I had no idea that Cliff would be selected. So when he strode into the stadium with a normal gait, I nearly broke down.

Moments like that reinforce what I have always believed: that sport can bring out the best in us all.

The Olympic Games (...) are devoted to celebrating the human capacity to improve body, mind, and soul.

They are about taking part - not necessarily about winning. Cliff's peers in the US delegation of 2000 recognized that when they elected him to bear the nation's colors. He never won a medal at the games, but the spirit with which he overcame adversity inspired all of them.

The Olympic motto - faster, higher, stronger - can help our patients realize that the real victory is the "win within." *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit* is the name of the book I wrote to show people that coming back from adversity is part of our heritage - that we as human

beings are more adapted to adversity than we are to success.

Adversity is the engine of unimagined opportunity. It can unleash our energy and stimulate our will. It moves us to succeed. If I don't have food, I have to go get some. If I'm cold, I have to build a shelter.

I remind patients who don't participate in sports that they have the heritage of athletes. We all have the genes of pursuit-hunters who survived by running down their prey and running away from their predators. That's why even now, in 2016, when we go out and take a run, we feel good. We get an endorphin surge and our lipids go down. Our hearts and brains become clear.

The life of sport and sport of life are interlinked. Exercise is our birthright; it's our legacy; it's why we are here.

We no longer have to fear saber-toothed tigers or cave bears. But when you look today at how people can be successful in 2016, it's by avoiding the predators in our urban life: overeating, inactivity, and smoking. And it's by rising to meet adversity.

(Adapted from <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/866279>)

QUESTÃO

Considering the text, the words "nearly" (4th and 9th paragraphs) and "overseeing" (8th paragraph) mean, respectively, "_____" and "_____".

- (A) seldom/helping
- (B) nearby/joining
- (C) certainly/meeting
- (D) quite/disregarding
- (E) almost/supervising



Comentários:

“Nearly” significa quase e “overseeing” significa supervisionar.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “seldom” é um frequency adverb que indica baixa frequência e “helping” é a forma no gerúndio de “help”, que significa “ajudar”.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois “nearby” traz a ideia de proximidade física, proximidade a um lugar, não quantidade. E “joining” é a forma no gerúndio do verbo “join”, que pode ser

entendido como juntar-se.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois “certainly” indica certeza, ao invés de aproximação, de tentativa. “Meeting” é a forma no gerúndio do verbo “meet”, que significa encontrar, conhecer.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois “quite” é um advérbio que indica intensidade. “Disregarding” é a forma no gerúndio do verbo “disregard”, que pode ser entendido como “desprezar”, “negligenciar”.

Alternative E is correct, pois “almost” significa “quase” e “supervising” é a forma no gerúndio do verbo “supervise”, “supervisionar”.



QUESTÃO 05 - (EPCAR/2017)

Most Common Prejudices

What are some of the most common ways people discriminate against each other? Some of the areas where people show their intolerance are well-known, such as race. But others are less acknowledged¹, even if more common:

5 **Age:** Ageism is more common than you think. Older people are thought to be inflexible and stuck² in the past, while younger people are seen as inexperienced and naive. One-fifth of working adults say they experience ageism in the workplace.

10 **Class:** Classism usually takes the form of discrimination by wealthier people against those who are less well off. However, classism goes both ways—people of lower economic status can see the wealthy as elite snobs who, while monetarily secure, are morally bankrupt³.

15 **Color:** Different from racism, colorism is discrimination based only on the color of a person's skin; how relatively dark or light they are. Colorism takes place within and between races. It is common in multi-ethnic and non-white societies and societies with historical racial prejudice.

20 **Ability:** Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice is discrimination against people with visible disabilities such as those in wheelchairs or with a learning disability. The disabled face discrimination not only from their peers⁴, but from institutions, schools, employers, and landowners⁵ who are hesitant to accommodate the disabled.

25 **Sex/Gender:** Possibly the most universal and long running prejudice is that based on a person's gender or sex. Historically, sexism has placed men in a more advantageous position than women.

30 **Weight/Size:** In short, sizeism is discrimination based on a person's body size or weight. Sizeism works with social standards of beauty and usually takes the form of discrimination against the overweight — anti-fat prejudice.

35 **Religion:** Religious discrimination and persecution has been common throughout history. But prejudice based on religious affiliation doesn't end with organized religion; atheists are prone⁶ to discrimination and being discriminated against.

40 **Sexual Orientation:** Most commonly, prejudice based on sexual orientation includes discrimination against those of a non-heterosexual orientation. Discrimination against the non-heterosexual takes many forms depending on the society. In some societies prejudice is open and tolerated, but in most Western societies, bias⁷ against the non-heterosexual is more discreet.

45 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.

50 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.

55 Which prejudice do you have? Which prejudice have you experienced?
Adapted from <https://aloftyexistence.wordpress.com>



QUESTÃO 05 - (EPCAR/2015) - The author points out that

- a) ableism is a kind of ability.
- b) race discrimination is the worst of all prejudices.
- c) sex/gender prejudice is more advantageous than other ones.
- d) there are different types of discrimination.

Comentários

Alternative A is incorrect. O texto afirma que “ableism” é uma forma de “prejudice” (preconceito), não de “ability”.

Alternative B is incorrect. No, texto o autor não dá seu ponto de vista sobre qual seria o pior tipo de preconceito.

Alternative C is incorrect. “advantageous” é vantajoso, em português, e o autor não expressa a opinião de achar esse preconceito mais “vantajoso” que os outros.

Alternative D is correct. É possível ver com clareza que em cada parágrafo, exceto o primeiro e o último, o autor explica diferentes tipos de preconceito, mostrando que existem vários.

Betterment wants your bank account as well as your investments

QUESTÃO 06
(EAM/2020 inédita)

Robo-advisers have made big inroads in finance. They still need to work out how to make profits



THOSE SAVING for retirement face plenty of quandaries. Spending today is more fun than waiting to spend tomorrow. Once savings have been amassed you must decide what to do with them. The possibilities are many and complex. And people are prone to error, buying when asset values are high and panic-selling when they dip. The promise of robo-advisers, which offer computer-generated financial advice, is to assist savers with these problems far more cheaply than human ones.



Questão 06 – A palavra “quandaries”, na primeira linha, pode ser substituída por:

- a) Facilities
- b) Advantages
- c) Risks
- d) Dilemmas
- e) Difficulties

Comentários

A palavra “quandaries” significa dilemas, sinônimo de “dilemas”, na letra D.

Por esse motivo, nessa questão, nenhuma das outras alternativas poderia encaixar-se como resposta e apenas a **letra D** – nosso gabarito.

QUESTÃO 07 (EEAR/2017) - Texto para questões 07, 08 e 09

Part of New Bicycle Path Collapses in Rio de Janeiro Leaving Two Deaths

The Rio Fire Department says two people died __ Thursday, April 21, after a part __ the recently inaugurated bicycle path on Niemeyer avenue, __ the south zone of Rio de Janeiro.

The path was named after Brazilian singer Tim Maia and is located between Niemeyer avenue and a cliff, hanging over the sea.

The path is a connection between Leblon beach and São Conrado, both in the city's south zone. The bike path was inaugurated earlier this year, on January 17, and cost R\$ 44,7 million.

Glossary

Hanging over – suspenso sobre

QUESTÃO 07 – Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions to complete the text

- a) in – on – of
- b) on – of – in
- c) of – in – on
- d) in – of – on



Comentários:

O primeiro espaço vem seguido do noun “Thursday”, que indica o quinto dia da semana. Por isso, a preposição a ser usada deve ser “on”.

O segundo espaço faz parte de uma expressão usada para indicar uma “parcela”, que é “a part of”. Portanto, deve-se preencher com “of”.

O terceiro espaço indica uma localização específica “south zone of RJ” dentro da cidade do Rio de Janeiro, então a preposição correta é “in”.

Portanto, correct alternative is B.

QUESTÃO 08 – In “... the path was named after Brazilian singer Tim Maia ...” we can infer that:

- a) It was a tribute to Niemeyer.
- b) It has the same name as Tim Maia.
- c) It has a different name from the famous singer.
- d) The name of the path was changed by Tim Maia.

Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois o texto afirma (em outro trecho) que o “path” está localizado entre “Niemeyer avenue” e um “cliff”.

Alternative B is correct, pois a expressão “be named after somebody” significa que o nome dessa pessoa foi atribuído a algo como uma homenagem.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois o “path” tem o nome do cantor Tim Maia.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois Tim Maia não mudou (“changed”) o nome do “path”.

QUESTÃO 09 – What’s the active voice for “The bike path was inaugurated earlier this year”.

- a) Someone has inaugurated the bike path earlier this year
- b) Someone will inaugurate the bike path earlier this year
- c) Someone inaugurated the bike path earlier this year.
- d) Someone inaugurates the bike path earlier this year.



Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois a frase original possui verb to be no simple past (“was”) e a alternativa está no present perfect (verb have + past participle of main verb).

Alternative B is incorrect, pois está no simple future (will + verb).

Alternative C is correct, pois está no simple past.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois está no simple presente (‘s’ ou ‘es’ na conjugação da terceira pessoa do singular).

QUESTÕES ITA/2014 - Texto para responder as questões 10 e 11

The Double Mirror

How Pakistan’s intelligence service plays both sides

By DAVID IGNATIUS

1 (...) I found that I couldn’t capture ISI’s nuances in newspaper columns. So my eighth novel, *Bloodmoney*, is set largely in Pakistan; it centers on a fictional ISI and a CIA whose operations inside Pakistan have spun out of control. I describe the director general of my imaginary ISI this way: “To say that the Pakistani was playing a double game did not do him justice; his strategy was far more complicated than that.”

5 This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: “I can not go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for,” wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization’s “double game” with the U.S. “I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US.”

10 What this official wanted me to understand was that Pakistan was suffering under its own onslaught of terrorism. An ISI briefer almost shouted at me in 2010: “Mr. David Ignatius! Look at the casualties we have suffered fighting terrorism!” We’re in alongside the U.S., ISI officials insist. Yet they are caught in the backwash of an anti-American rhetoric they help create. The ISI’s press cell feeds Pakistani newspapers constantly; presumably, it thinks its U.S.-bashing leaks will hide the reality of the ISI’s cooperation. But the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings. Anti-Americanism has taken a virulent form that threatens the ISI too.

ISI = Inter-Services Intelligence

Time, May 23, 2011 Essay
Adaptado.

Questão 10 – A sentença “I cannot go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for” (linhas 6 e 7), sugere que aquele que a pronunciou

- A () seguramente carrega consigo alguma culpa.
- B () se autocondena ao tentar explicar-se.
- C () se responsabiliza pela própria defesa.
- D () se defende de uma acusação formal.
- E () está farto de defender-se do que não faz.



Comentários:

A sentença indica “Eu não posso me defender para sempre, mesmo que eu não esteja fazendo aquilo pelo o que me culpam”, que sucede o trecho “os oficiais da ISI ficam, sobretudo, incomodados com as acusações de duplicidade”.

Não carrega consigo alguma culpa, pois indica que, embora não faça nada de mal, ainda é acusado. Portanto, a letra **A** é incorreta.

Não se autocondena ao tentar explicar-se, pois ele afirma que não é culpado. Portanto, a letra **B** é incorreta.

Não se responsabiliza pela própria defesa, já que afirma não poder se defender para sempre das acusações. Portanto, a letra **C** é incorreta.

Não se defende de uma acusação formal, mas de diversas acusações de um modo geral. Portanto, a letra **D** é incorreta.

Está, de fato, farto de defender-se do que não faz, porque mesmo quando não faz nada, ainda sofre acusações diversas. **A letra E, portanto, está correta.**

Questão 11 – A opção que corresponde à expressão *the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings* (linha 14) é

A () mentira tem perna curta.

B () o tiro saiu pela culatra.

C () para bom entendedor, meia palavra basta.

D () prevenir é melhor que remediar.

E () uma mão lava a outra.

E () autoritária.

Comentários:

A frase indica “O marionetista ficou preso nas cordas”. Ou seja, as coisas saíram de controle, ou não saíram conforme o esperado. Sendo assim,

Na letra **A**, “mentira tem perna curta” não corresponde ao mesmo sentido da frase em questão. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **B**, “o tiro saiu pela culatra” indica um sentido muito semelhante ao da frase em questão. **Alternativa correta é a letra B.**

Na letra **C**, “para bom entendedor, meia palavra basta” não corresponde ao mesmo sentido da frase em questão. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “prevenir é melhor que remediar” não corresponde ao mesmo sentido da frase em questão. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “uma mão lava a outra” não corresponde ao mesmo sentido da frase em questão. Alternativa incorreta.



QUESTÕES IME/2018 - Texto para responder as questões 12 e 13

WHY IS HANDWRITING IMPORTANT?

Jotting down a shopping list, writing a birthday card, taking down a phone message, completing a form at the bank ...handwriting is part of our daily lives. It is on show to others and may be used to make judgments about us.

Writing has a very long history. It began as simple pictographs drawn on a rock, which were then combined to represent ideas and developed into more abstract symbols. Just like our writing today, early symbols were used to store information and communicate it to others.

In recent years, modern technology has dramatically changed the way we communicate through writing. However, despite the increased use of computers for writing, the skill of handwriting remains important in education, employment and in everyday life.

Time devoted to the teaching and learning of letter formation in the early years will pay off. Legible writing that can be produced comfortably, at speed and with little conscious effort allows a child to attend to the higher-level aspects of writing composition and content. This is important when assessments are based on written work, particularly in time-limited written examinations, which remain as a major form of assessment for many formal qualifications. Without fast and legible handwriting, students may miss out on learning opportunities and under-achieve academically.

Beyond formal education, most employment situations will involve at least some handwriting and many require the communication of critical information (e.g. medical notes, prescriptions).

Thus, handwriting with pen and paper still has an important role from early childhood through our adult lives, but more and more, people are shifting from paper to electronic modes of communication. Interestingly though, many personal computers now have handwriting recognition capability so that handwriting as means of interacting with computers is becoming more pervasive. It seems, therefore, that even in this modern age, handwriting remains an important skill for communication.

Disponível em: <<http://www.nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/why-is-handwriting-important>>. Acesso em 29 mai.2013

Questão 12 – According to the passage, we can infer that handwriting

- a) plays an important role in our routines.
- b) has been substituted for pictographs.
- c) is no longer relevant because of the use of computers.
- d) is only used for jotting down a shopping list, writing a birthday card, taking down a phone message and completing a form at the bank.
- e) doesn't have a long history because it is used to combine ideas and messages.



Comentários:

Na letra **A**, “tem um papel importante em nossas rotinas” está correta, pois, segundo o texto (linha 2), a caligrafia é parte da nossa vida diária. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **B**, “tem sido substituída por pictogramas” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linha 4), escrever começou como um simples pictograma até chegar à caligrafia. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “não é mais relevante por causa do uso de computadores” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linhas 8-9), apesar do aumento no uso de computadores para escrever, a habilidade da caligrafia continua importante na educação, emprego e dia-a-dia. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “é usada apenas para anotar uma lista de compra, escrever um cartão de aniversário, anotar uma mensagem recebida pelo telefone e completar um formulário no banco” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linhas 1-2), a caligrafia é usada em todas essas situações para dizer que ela é parte da nossa vida cotidiana, mas não significa que seja usada apenas para isso, pois, adiante (linhas 2-3), ele afirma que ela pode ser usada para fazer julgamentos sobre nós. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “não tem uma história longa porque é usada para combinar ideias e mensagens” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linha 4), o ato de escrever tem uma história longa; adiante (linha 5), eles afirmam que os **pictogramas** eram usados para combinar ideias e mensagens, e não a caligrafia. Alternativa incorreta.

Questão 13 – It is implied in the passage that

- a) modern technology has changed the way we communicate through writing despite the use of computers.
- b) in spite of the use of computers, early forms of pictographs remain important in our daily lives.
- c) modern technology has slightly changed the way people communicate through writing.
- d) handwriting is still used nowadays to communicate with other people.
- e) it is more important to learn to use computers than the skill of handwriting.

Comentários:

A questão se refere a “*even in this modern age, handwriting remains an important skill for communication*” (última linha). Ou seja, “mesmo nesta era moderna, a caligrafia continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação”.

Na letra **A**, “a tecnologia moderna mudou a maneira como nos comunicamos através da escrita apesar do uso de computadores” é incorreta, pois não corresponde ao que é afirmado pelo texto. Alternativa incorreta.



Na letra **B**, “apesar do uso de computadores, formas primitivas de pictograma continuam importantes em nossa vida diária” é incorreta, pois é a caligrafia que continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “a tecnologia moderna mudou ligeiramente a maneira como as pessoas se comunicam pela escrita” é incorreta, pois não corresponde ao que é afirmado pelo texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “a caligrafia ainda é usada hoje em dia para se comunicar com outras pessoas” está correta, pois corresponde ao que o texto sugere: “mesmo nesta era moderna, a caligrafia continua uma habilidade importante para a comunicação”. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **E**, “é mais importante aprender a usar computadores do que a habilidade de caligrafia” é incorreta, pois a caligrafia ainda é fundamental para a comunicação. Alternativa incorreta.

QUESTÃO 14 (EsPCEEx/2019) – Texto para questão 14

Prison without guards or weapons in Brazil

Tatiane Correia de Lima is a 26-year-old mother of two who is serving a 12-year sentence in Brazil. The South American country has the world’s fourth largest prison population and its jails regularly come under the spotlight for their poor conditions, with chronic overcrowding and gang violence provoking deadly riots.

Lima had just been moved from a prison in the mainstream penitential system to a facility run _____ **(1)** the Association for the Protection and Assistance to Convicts (APAC) in the town of Itaúna, in Minas Gerais state. Unlike in the mainstream system, “which steals your femininity”, as Lima puts it, at the APAC jail she is allowed to wear her own clothes and have a mirror, make-up and hair dye. But the difference between the regimes is far more than skin-deep.

The APAC system has been gaining growing recognition as a safer, cheaper and more humane answer to the country’s prison crisis. All APAC prisoners must have passed through the mainstream system and must show remorse and be willing to follow the strict regime of work and study which is part of the system’s philosophy. There are no guards or weapons and visitors are greeted by an inmate who unlocks the main door to the small women’s jail.

Inmates are known as *recuperandos* (recovering people), reflecting the APAC focus _____ **(2)** restorative justice and rehabilitation. They must study and work, sometimes in collaboration with the local community. If they do not - or if they try to abscond - they risk being returned to the mainstream system. There have been physical fights but never a murder at an APAC jail.

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44056946>

QUESTÃO 14 – Choose the alternative containing the correct words to respectively complete gaps (1) and (2)

[A] to, in

[B] in, of

[C] at, on

[D] by, from

[E] by, on



Comentários:

Gap 1 deve ser preenchido com a preposição “by”, pois “run by” significa “gerenciar, administrar”. Dessa forma, a frase fica “a facility run by APAC”.

Gap 2 deve ser preenchido com a preposição “on”, pois a expressão que temos fica “focus on restorative justice and rehabilitation”, isto é, “foco em”.

Portanto, a alternativa correta é E.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “run to” significa o ato de correr para um determinado destino.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois não se usa a preposição “in” com o verb “run”.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois “run at” indica uma colisão decorrente de estar correndo, por exemplo, ou efetuando um ataque.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois “from” indica origem, então, indicaria de onde o “focus” está saindo (como se estivesse sendo direcionado a outra atividade, o que não é o caso).



QUESTÃO 15 - EFOMM/2016) Texto para a questão 15

The seven-decade journey to an expanded Panama Canal is coming to a close, despite one last obstacle.
(by David Z. Morris / April 17, 2015)

The Panama Canal is getting a major overhaul, and despite an unresolved lawsuit that has delayed the project, it's poised to transform global trade dramatically.

5 The original Panama Canal remains of the most ambitious public works projects of all time. But it wasn't quite ambitious enough: within a few years of its opening in 1914, it was too small for many military and cargo ships. The U.S. authorities
10 then in control began excavation for larger locks in 1939—but that work came to a standstill as America entered World War II, and no effective progress was made on the project for the remainder of the 20th century.

15 That changed swiftly when the canal transitioned to full Panamanian control in 1999. By 2006, a detailed expansion plan had been drafted and approved by Panamanian voters in a 77% landslide. With a total budget of \$5.2 billion,
20 completion was initially projected for 2014. Last year, the canal netted \$2.6 billion, roughly half of Panama's national revenue. The Panama Canal Authority has projected that the expansion will increase that revenue eightfold by 2025.

25 There's been a hitch in the expansion effort, however. A group of mostly European contractors known as the Grupo Unidos por el Canal has filed claims totaling more than a half billion dollars against the Panama Canal Authority, alleging that
30 misinformation led to cost overruns.

But according to Dr. J. David Rogers, a professor of geological engineering at Missouri University of Science and Technology, who has worked closely with the Panamanians for more
35 than a quarter-century, the real problem is that contractors knowingly underbid the job.

The canal expansion is about more than money to the Panamanians, according to Dr. Rogers. "It's a national pride project for them. It's
40 their lifeblood," he says of the Panamanians' feelings about the canal. "It's what makes them go."

The same seriousness didn't characterize Americans' approach to canal expansion. Of a
45 series of false starts and fizzled plans, the most amazing came as part of Operation Plowshare, the "Atoms for Peace" program of the U.S. Atomic Energy Agency (now the Department of Energy).

50 Intended to highlight the peacetime usefulness of atomic warheads, Plowshare spent more than a decade exploring the possibility of widening the canal by detonating a string of nuclear warheads. Rising awareness of environmental risks in the 1960s scuttled the idea.

55 Under the current, nuke-free plan, new approach channels and locks are being excavated alongside the existing entrances, allowing operations to continue normally during construction. The new locks and channels will be
60 about three times bigger, allowing the passage of more of today's huge container ships. The maximum load will increase from about 5,000 containers to 12,000—though the very largest ships, which currently balloon up to 19,000
65 containers and primarily work routes between Europe and Asia through the Suez Canal, still won't fit.

The expansion will provide cheaper shipping between Asia and the American Gulf Coast. Traffic that currently flows through West Coast ports such as Los Angeles and Long Beach—including huge amounts of Midwestern grain and coal—will soon
70 move more directly through ports including Houston and Savannah. Ports along the U.S. Gulf and East coasts have been expanding to accommodate increased ship size and traffic.

75 The ongoing court battle means that even the Panama Canal Authority's recently-updated 2016 target for completion may be missed. But a bigger canal is finally coming—and with it, a host of new possibilities.

(fortune.com/2015/04/17/panama-canal/)

QUESTÃO 15 (EFOMM/2016)

Complete the passage below with the correct word. Then choose the correct alternative.

- I. I was shocked _____ her behavior.
- II. The man is known _____ the police.
- III. We're worried _____ the future.
- IV. The mountains are covered _____ snow.
- V. Everybody's annoyed _____ you.

- (a) I. at – II. to – III. about – IV. with – V. with
- (b) I. to – II. on – III. of – IV. in – V. with
- (c) I. with – II. for – III. with – IV. in – V. with
- (d) I. about – II. in – III. for – IV. with – V. on
- (e) I. for – II. to – III. with – IV. in – V. by

Comentários: Alternative **A is correct**, pois as preposições usadas com cada palavra são:

shocked at, known to, worried about, covered with, annoyed with. Alternativas B, C, D e E estão incorretas, pois correto é shocked at, apenas a letra A possui a primeira alternativa certa.



Considerações finais

Mais uma aula de Inglês rumo à sua aprovação. Phrasal verbs e expressões idiomáticas são super, mega importantes por serem diferenciais na hora da sua prova.

Em virtude da apresentação de cada tema de nossas aulas, seus conhecimentos se tornam mais aguçados e seu conhecimento geral fica abrangente – e você – mais bem preparado.

Por mais que que você estude muito, sempre há detalhes complexos e assim, o estudo das regras gramaticais é importante – que eu explico de forma dinâmica para facilitar. Afinal, você terá que saber interpretar textos – e isso exige vocabulário e palavras sem fim. Essa aula de expressões idiomáticas ensina muitos vocábulos novos. Estude-os!

Organize seus estudos. Acompanhe as aulas na sequência que as preparei para você. Crie o hábito de ler. Faça os exercícios que aparecem durante a teoria, os exercícios da lista de questões para fixar os conteúdos estudados em sua mente. Leia as traduções que ofereço no fim do material. Fique atento às palavras novas. Estude sempre, cada dia mais. Estudar e dedicar-se é o segredo da aprovação, acredite!

Além da prática de exercícios, comece a usar seus conhecimentos para falar de forma correta, assim você fixará mais a maneira adequada do uso da gramática.

É importante lembrar também do nosso **Fórum de dúvidas do Estratégia Militares** e outras redes sociais complementares para que seus estudos avancem cada vez mais.



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<https://www.facebook.com/teacherandreabelo>



Teacher Andrea Belo

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdmVkjUT0kv4jYFNZoGqEtQ>



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Aula 11 – Phrasal verbs/Idioms

www.estrategiamilitar.com.br

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15. Traduções

TEXT

FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS

Food shortage is a serious problem facing the world and is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The scarcity of food is caused by economic, environmental and social factors such as crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Environmental factors determine the kind of crops to be produced in a given place, economic factors determine the buying and production capacity and socio-political factors determine distribution of food to the masses. Food shortage has far reaching long and short term negative impacts which include starvation, malnutrition, increased mortality and political unrest¹. There is need to collectively address the issue of food insecurity using both emergency and long term measures.

Causes of food shortages

There are a number of social factors causing food shortages. The rate of population increase is higher than increase in food production. The world is consuming more than it is producing, leading to decline in food stock and storage level and increased food prices due to soaring² demand. Increased population has led to clearing of agricultural land for human settlement reducing agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Overcrowding of population in a given place results in urbanization of previously rich agricultural fields. Destruction of forests for human settlement, particularly tropical rain forest has led to climatic changes, such as prolonged droughts and desertification. Population increase means more pollution as people use more fuel in cars, industry, domestic cooking. The resultant effect is increased air and water pollution which affect the climate and food production.

Environmental factors have greatly contributed to food shortage. Climatic change has reduced agricultural production. The change in climate is majorly caused by human activities and to some small extent natural activities. Increased combustion of fossil fuels due to increasing population through power plant, motor transport and mining of coal and oil emits green house gases which have continued to affect world climate. Deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure has changed climatic patterns and rainfall seasons, and led to desertification which cannot support a crop production. Land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms and prolonged droughts are on the increase and have devastating impacts on food security particularly in developing countries. There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production. Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot yield³ enough, even substantial use. Investments in agricultural research and developing are very low in developing nations. Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.

Effects of food shortage

There are a number of short term effects of food shortage. The impact on children, mothers and elderly are very evident as seen in malnutrition and hunger related deaths. Children succumb to hunger within short

70 assistance.

There are also long term effects of food shortage. These include increase in the price of food as a result demand and supply forces. Increasing cost of food production due to the increase in fuel prices coupled with persistent drought in grain producing regions has contributed to the increase in the price of food in the world. Increase in oil price led to increase in the price of fertilizers, transportation of food and also industrial agriculture. Increasing food prices culminated in political instability and social unrest in several nations across the globe in 2007, in countries of Mexico, Cameroon, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh among other nations (Kamdor, 2007).

Solution to problem of food shortage

There are some solutions to the problem of food shortage. There is need to reduce production of carbon emissions and pollution to reduce the resultant climatic change through concerted and individual efforts. There is need to invest in clean energy such as solar, nuclear, and geothermal power in homes and industries, because they don't have adverse effects on the environment (Kamdor, 2007). Rich nations should help poor nations to develop and use clean and renewable energy in order to stabilize green house emissions into the atmosphere (Watson, nd). Government need to work in consultation with climatic bodies, World Bank and the UN to engage in projects aimed at promoting green environment.

Conclusion

Causes of food shortage are well known and can be solved if appropriate measures to solve the problem are taken and effectively implemented. Environmental causes of food shortages are changes in climatic and pollution due to human activities such as overgrazing⁴ and deforestation which can be controlled through legislation.

(Adapted from <http://www.paypervids.com/food-shortage-causes-effects-solutions/> Acesso em: 14 fev 2017)



A escassez de alimentos é um problema sério para o mundo e é predominante na África Subsaariana. A escassez de alimentos é causada por fatores econômicos, ambientais e fatores sociais, como falha na colheita, superpopulação e políticas governamentais pobres são a principal causa de alimentos escassez na maioria dos países. Fatores Ambientais determinar o tipo de culturas a serem produzidas em um determinado lugar, fatores econômicos determinam a compra e capacidade de produção e fatores sócio-políticos determinam distribuição de alimentos para as massas. A escassez de alimentos atingindo impactos negativos de longo e curto prazo que incluem fome, desnutrição, aumento da mortalidade e agitação política

É necessário abordar coletivamente os questão da insegurança alimentar, tanto de emergência quanto medidas de prazo.

Causas da escassez de alimentos

Existem vários fatores sociais que causam escassez de alimentos. A taxa de aumento populacional é maior do que o aumento na produção de alimentos. O mundo está consumindo mais do que produz, levando ao declínio no estoque de alimentos armazenamento e aumento dos preços dos alimentos.

O aumento da população levou ao desmatamento de terras agrícolas para assentamentos humanos redução da produção agrícola (Kamdor, 2007).

A superlotação da população em um determinado local resulta em urbanização de campos agrícolas anteriormente ricos.

Destruição de florestas para assentamentos humanos, particularmente

floresta tropical tropical levou a mudanças climáticas, como secas prolongadas e desertificação. População aumento significa mais poluição, pois as pessoas consomem mais combustível em carros, indústria, cozinha doméstica. O efeito resultante aumenta a poluição do ar e da água, o que afeta a clima e produção de alimentos.

Fatores ambientais contribuíram muito à escassez de alimentos. A mudança climática reduziu a produção agrícola. A mudança no clima é majoritariamente causados por atividades humanas e, em certa medida, atividades naturais. Maior combustão de combustíveis fósseis devido ao aumento da população através de usinas, motores transporte e mineração de carvão e petróleo emite estufa gases que continuaram afetando o clima mundial.

Desmatamento de florestas tropicais devido à pressão humana mudou os padrões climáticos e as estações das chuvas, e levou à desertificação que não pode suportar uma colheita



Produção. Degradação da terra devido ao aumento da população humana atividades impactou negativamente a agricultura produção (Kamdor, 2007). Desastres naturais como inundações, tempestades tropicais e secas prolongadas estão aumentando e ter impactos devastadores na segurança alimentar particularmente nos países em desenvolvimento. Existem vários fatores econômicos que contribuem para a escassez de alimentos.

Fatores econômicos afetam a capacidade dos agricultores de se envolverem na produção agrícola. Há também efeitos a longo prazo dos alimentos escassez. Isso inclui aumento no preço dos alimentos

Como resultado, procura e forças de fornecimento. Aumento do custo de produção de alimentos devido ao aumento dos preços dos combustíveis com seca persistente nas regiões produtoras de grãos contribuiu para o aumento do preço dos alimentos no mundo. O aumento do preço do petróleo levou ao aumento do preço de fertilizantes, transporte de alimentos e também industrial agricultura. O aumento dos preços dos alimentos culminou em instabilidade e agitação social em várias nações do mundo em 2007, nos países do México, Camarões, Brasil, Burkina Faso, Paquistão, Egito e Bangladesh entre outras nações (Kamdor, 2007).

Solução para problema de escassez de alimentos

Existem algumas soluções para o problema da alimentação escassez. É necessário reduzir a produção de carbono emissões e poluição para reduzir as consequências climáticas mudar através de esforços concertados e individuais. Lá é necessário investir em energia limpa, como energia solar, nuclear, energia geotérmica em residências e indústrias, porque eles não têm efeitos adversos no meio ambiente (Kamdor, 2007).

As nações ricas devem ajudar as nações pobres a desenvolver e usar energia limpa e renovável, a fim de estabilizar as emissões de efeito estufa na atmosfera (Watson, sd). O governo precisa trabalhar em consulta com órgãos climáticos, o Banco Mundial e as Nações Unidas em projetos que visam promover o meio ambiente verde.

Conclusão

As causas da escassez de alimentos são bem conhecidas e pode ser resolvido se medidas apropriadas para resolver o problema é levado e efetivamente implementado.

As causas ambientais da escassez de alimentos são mudanças na clima e poluição devido a atividades humanas como excesso de pasto e desmatamento que pode ser controlado através da legislação.



TEXT II

5 "When I studied Interior Design, I took several drawing classes. I was terrified when the instructor used my drawings as an example in front of the class. Most of my drawings were marked with dirty and greasy because of my sweaty hands. Nowadays, any art work I do is in a digital method, and I am happy I don't have to worry about my sweaty palms marking the paper anymore."
(Julia)

10 "In the future, digital art and real art will never be different. I use both, and digital art is completely related to the real drawing talent because they are connected and take the art style. This digital method has no limits. Paint is limited but we can fix our mistakes and it takes much more time. If you are good at creating
15 digital art, you can use your ability in photoshop, for example, to make your art look real painting or any other traditional art type. Also, in digital art you can easily click a button to cancel it. It's not an option in traditional art as the mistakes are there for all to see." (Yuuki)

(Adapted from www.graphicssoft.about.com)

Quando estudei Design de Interiores, participei de várias aulas de desenho. Fiquei aterrorizada quando o instrutor usou meus desenhos como exemplo na frente da classe. A maioria dos meus desenhos estava marcada com sujeira e oleosidade por causa das minhas mãos suadas. Hoje em dia, qualquer trabalho de arte que faço é digital, e estou feliz por não precisar mais me preocupar com as palmas das mãos suadas marcando o papel. " (Julia)

"No futuro, arte digital e arte real nunca serão diferentes. Eu uso os dois, e a arte digital está completamente relacionada ao verdadeiro talento do desenho, porque eles estão conectados e adotam o estilo artístico. Este método digital não tem limites. A pintura é limitada, mas podemos corrigir nossos erros e leva muito mais tempo. Se você é bom em criar arte digital, pode usar sua habilidade no photoshop, por exemplo, para fazer com que sua arte pareça uma pintura real ou qualquer outro tipo de arte tradicional. Além disso, na arte digital, você pode clicar facilmente em um botão para cancelá-lo. Não é uma opção na arte tradicional, pois os erros existem para todos verem. " (Yuuki)



The Double Mirror

How Pakistan's intelligence service plays both sides

By DAVID IGNATIUS

1 (...) I found that I couldn't capture ISI's nuances in newspaper columns. So my eighth novel, *Bloodmoney*, is set largely in Pakistan; it centers on a fictional ISI and a CIA whose operations inside Pakistan have spun out of control. I describe the director general of my imaginary ISI this way: "To say that the Pakistani was playing a double game did not do him justice; his strategy was far more complicated than that."

5 This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: "I can not go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for," wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization's "double game" with the U.S. "I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US."

10 What this official wanted me to understand was that Pakistan was suffering under its own onslaught of terrorism. An ISI briefer almost shouted at me in 2010: "Mr. David Ignatius! Look at the casualties we have suffered fighting terrorism!" We're in alongside the U.S., ISI officials insist. Yet they are caught in the backwash of an anti-American rhetoric they help create. The ISI's press cell feeds Pakistani newspapers constantly; presumably, it thinks its U.S.-bashing leaks will hide the reality of the ISI's cooperation. But the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings. Anti-Americanism has taken a virulent form that threatens the ISI too.

ISI = Inter-Services Intelligence

Time, May 23, 2011 Essay
Adaptado.

Eu descobri que não conseguia captar as nuances da ISI nas colunas dos jornais. Assim, meu oitavo romance, *Bloodmoney*, se passa em grande parte no Paquistão; ele se concentra em um ISI fictício e em uma CIA cujas operações no Paquistão ficaram fora de controle. Descrevo o diretor geral do meu ISI imaginário da seguinte maneira: "Dizer que o Paquistão estava jogando um jogo duplo não lhe fez justiça; sua estratégia era muito mais complicada do que isso".

Essa qualidade do tipo Janus é verdadeira em todos os serviços de inteligência, suponho, mas nunca vi uma organização como a ISI. É ao mesmo tempo muito secreto e muito aberto, mas os funcionários do ISI ficam especialmente irritados com a acusação de duplicidade: "Não posso continuar me defendendo para sempre, mesmo quando não estou fazendo o que sou culpado", escreveu um dos meus contatos do ISI. , depois de escrever uma coluna observando o "jogo duplo" da organização com os EUA "Farei o que acho bom para o PAQUISTÃO, meu país. Tenho certeza de que você fará o mesmo pelos EUA".

O que esse funcionário queria que eu entendesse era que o Paquistão estava sofrendo sob seu próprio ataque de terrorismo. Um soldado do ISI quase gritou comigo em 2010: "Sr. David Ignatius! Veja as vítimas que sofremos no combate ao terrorismo!" Estamos ao lado dos EUA, insistem os funcionários do ISI. No entanto, eles são flagrados por uma retórica antiamericana que ajudam a criar. A célula de imprensa do ISI alimenta jornais paquistaneses constantemente; presumivelmente, ele acha que seus vazamentos nos EUA esconderão a realidade da cooperação do ISI. Mas o marionetista foi pego nas cordas. O antiamericanismo assumiu uma forma virulenta que também ameaça o ISI.



WHY IS HANDWRITING IMPORTANT?

Jotting down a shopping list, writing a birthday card, taking down a phone message, completing a form at the bankhandwriting is part of our daily lives. It is on show to others and may be used to make judgments about us.

Writing has a very long history. It began as simple pictographs drawn on a rock, which were then combined to represent ideas and developed into more abstract symbols. Just like our writing today, early symbols were used to store information and communicate it to others.

In recent years, modern technology has dramatically changed the way we communicate through writing. However, despite the increased use of computers for writing, the skill of handwriting remains important in education, employment and in everyday life.

Time devoted to the teaching and learning of letter formation in the early years will pay off. Legible writing that can be produced comfortably, at speed and with little conscious effort allows a child to attend to the higher-level aspects of writing composition and content. This is important when assessments are based on written work, particularly in time-limited written examinations, which remain as a major form of assessment for many formal qualifications. Without fast and legible handwriting, students may miss out on learning opportunities and under-achieve academically.

Beyond formal education, most employment situations will involve at least some handwriting and many require the communication of critical information (e.g. medical notes, prescriptions).

Thus, handwriting with pen and paper still has an important role from early childhood through our adult lives, but more and more, people are shifting from paper to electronic modes of communication. Interestingly though, many personal computers now have handwriting recognition capability so that handwriting as means of interacting with computers is becoming more pervasive. It seems, therefore, that even in this modern age, handwriting remains an important skill for communication.

Disponível em: <<http://www.nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/why-is-handwriting-important>>. Acesso em 29 mai.2013



A caligrafia é importante?

Anotar uma lista de compras, escrever um cartão de aniversário, anotar uma mensagem telefônica, preencher um formulário no banco ... a caligrafia faz parte do nosso dia a dia. É exibido para os outros e pode ser usado para fazer julgamentos sobre nós. Escrever tem uma história muito longa. Começou como pictogramas simples desenhadas em uma rocha, que foram então combinadas para representar ideias e desenvolvidas em símbolos mais abstratos. Assim como escrevemos hoje, os primeiros símbolos foram usados para armazenar informações e comunicá-las a outras pessoas. Nos últimos anos, a tecnologia moderna mudou drasticamente a maneira como nos comunicamos através da escrita. No entanto, apesar do aumento do uso de computadores para escrever, a habilidade de escrita à mão permanece importante na educação, no emprego e na vida cotidiana.

O tempo dedicado ao ensino e aprendizagem da formação de letras nos primeiros anos será recompensado. A escrita legível que pode ser produzida confortavelmente, com rapidez e com pouco esforço consciente permite que a criança atenda aos aspectos de alto nível da composição e do conteúdo da escrita. Isso é importante quando as avaliações são baseadas em trabalho escrito, particularmente em exames escritos com tempo limitado, que permanecem como uma forma importante de avaliação para muitas qualificações formais. Sem uma caligrafia rápida e legível, os alunos podem perder oportunidades de aprendizado e ter um desempenho acadêmico insuficiente. Além da educação formal, a maioria das situações de emprego envolve pelo menos alguma caligrafia e muitas exigem a comunicação de informações críticas (por exemplo, notas médicas, prescrições). Assim, a escrita com caneta e papel ainda tem um papel importante desde a infância até a vida adulta, mas cada vez mais as pessoas estão mudando do papel para os modos eletrônicos de comunicação. Curiosamente, porém, muitos computadores pessoais agora têm capacidade de reconhecimento de manuscrito, de modo que a escrita como meio de interação com os computadores está se tornando mais difundida. Parece, portanto, que mesmo nesta era moderna, a caligrafia continua sendo uma habilidade importante para a comunicação.

