

# OBJETIVO

ITA  
Inglês

1



Actinídeos	Sólidos
Metálicos	Outros metais
Alcalinos	Não-Metálicos
Alcalinotérreos	Gases nobres
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99	100





## MÓDULO 1

## Text Features

## 1. Reference words

a) this, that, it – words refer to ideas already mentioned

In the end, the government decided that relief supplies and medical aid could be sent by road. This turned out to be more difficult than was expected, however.

b) such = like this

Such action turned out to be more difficult than was expected, however.

## 2. Organisers

## a) Adding a point

There was also the weather to be considered.

As well as the obvious dangers, there was the weather to be considered.

In addition to the obvious dangers, there was the weather to be considered.

Not only were there the obvious dangers, but there was also the weather to be considered.

## b) Contrast

The identity of attackers is known to the police. However, no name has been released.

Although the name of the attackers is known to the police, no name has been released.

While the name of the attackers is known to the police, no name has been released.

Despite the fact that the name of the attackers is known to the police, no name has been released.

The name of the attackers is known to the police. It has nevertheless / nonetheless / still not been released.

The name of the attackers is known to the police, but / yet no name has been released.

## c) Logical relations

The government does not intend to cause any further provocation. As a result / accordingly / thus / hence, all troops have been withdrawn.

The employers have promised to investigate these complaints, and we in turn have agreed to end the strike.

## Vocabulary – TOP TEN LIST

1.

till/until – up to – as far as (2X) – so far

a) I've only read a little of the book \_\_\_\_\_.

b) We'll go by train \_\_\_\_\_ London, and then take a bus.

c) \_\_\_\_\_ she spoke I hadn't realized she wasn't English.

d) \_\_\_\_\_ I am concerned, you can do what you like.

e) We could fit in \_\_\_\_\_ 5 people in the elevator.

2.

ever – yet(3X) – already – still

a) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to Australia?

b) I have \_\_\_\_\_ been to Australia.

c) I haven't been to Australia \_\_\_\_\_.

d) I \_\_\_\_\_ haven't been to Australia.

e) Has the postman been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

f) His voice was soft, \_\_\_\_\_ laden with threat.

3.

although – though –  
even though – however (3X)

a) We thought the figures were correct. \_\_\_\_\_, we have now discovered some errors.

b) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.

c) \_\_\_\_\_ you look at it, it's going to cost a lot.

d) \_\_\_\_\_ the sun was shining it wasn't very warm.

e) Have you ever been to Australia?

No. I'd like to, \_\_\_\_\_.

f) I like her, \_\_\_\_\_ she can be annoying at times.

4. **nevertheless/nonetheless  
in spite of/ despite – notwithstanding**

- a) There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law. \_\_\_\_\_, it is important that we try.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ some major financial problems, the school has had a successful year.
- c) She was good at physics \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that she found it boring.

5. **besides – moreover –  
furthermore – in addition to**

- a) He said he had not discussed the matter with her. \_\_\_\_\_, he had not even contacted her.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ these arrangements, extra ambulances will be on duty until midnight.
- d) A talented artist, he was, \_\_\_\_\_, a writer of some note.

6. **both...and – not only...  
but also – as if/as though – unless**

- a) Rio and Tokyo are \_\_\_\_\_ trendy \_\_\_\_\_ famous.
- b) He behaved \_\_\_\_\_ nothing had happened.
- c) The two cities are \_\_\_\_\_ trendy \_\_\_\_\_ famous.
- d) You won't get paid for time off \_\_\_\_\_ you have a doctor's note.

7. **hence – thus – therefore – accordingly**

- a) He is the eldest son and \_\_\_\_\_ heir to the title.
- b) We suspect they are trying to hide something, \_\_\_\_\_ the need for an independent inquiry.
- c) We have to discover his plans and act \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) There is still much to discuss. We shall, \_\_\_\_\_, return to this item at our next meeting.

8. **approximately – nearly – roughly –  
about – around – some – almost**

- a) Sales are up by \_\_\_\_\_ 10%.
- b) I'll be with you in a minute – I've \_\_\_\_\_ finished.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ thirty people attended the funeral.
- d) They waited (for) \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- e) She's been very ill – you know she \_\_\_\_\_ died.
- f) The cost would be somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ £1 500.
- g) The journey took \_\_\_\_\_ seven hours.

9. **eventually – finally – at last –  
at least – lastly – in the end – at the end**

- a) The performance \_\_\_\_\_ started half an hour late.
- b) I may have the job done \_\_\_\_\_ of the week.
- c) He tried various jobs and \_\_\_\_\_ became an accountant.
- d) Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ left five hours late.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to ask you about your plans.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_, after twenty hours on the boat, they arrived at their destination.
- g) Cut the grass \_\_\_\_\_ once a week in summer.

10. **by the way/incidentally – on purpose  
after all – otherwise – or else – while – whereas**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_, did you remember to write to your brother?
- b) The kids were watching television \_\_\_\_\_ their parents were doing the washing-up.
- c) Some of the studies show positive results, \_\_\_\_\_ others do not.
- d) My parents lent me the money. \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't have afforded the trip.
- e) He did it \_\_\_\_\_, knowing it would annoy her.
- f) So you made it \_\_\_\_\_!
- g) Turn the heat down \_\_\_\_\_ it'll burn.

## INCIDENT AT RIFLE RIVER

On August 15th, Timothy Boomer fell out of his canoe. Naturally, he cursed, using “loudly and repeatedly ... a most offensive vulgarity” together with “various derivatives”. He was in the middle of nowhere at the time, in a wilderness area of the Rifle River near the Jack Pine Trail in Michigan. Imagine his surprise, therefore, when a deputy sheriff from Arenac County promptly issued him with a ticket for swearing.

Mr Boomer had failed to note that besides the sheriff, Kenneth Socia, and his buddies sitting on the bank, there were also a woman and two children enjoying the rustic scene within earshot of his oaths. He had therefore infringed a Michigan obscene-speech law, more than a century old, which reads:

Sec. 337: Indecent, etc., language in presence of women- Any person who shall use any indecent, immoral, obscene, vulgar or insulting language in the presence or hearing of any woman or child shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

And being guilty of a misdemeanour, he faces a 90-day jail term or a \$100 fine if convicted. Mr Boomer argued for dismissal of the charges, but failed, and now he is about to stand trial.

The American Civil Liberties Union has leapt in to support him. It argues that cursing is a form of free speech, and that what was unacceptable to delicate 19th-century ears is now commonplace; so commonplace that, Mr Boomer argues, the four women canoeing with him didn't turn a hair. The prosecutors are less forgiving. Cursing, they say, does not express an idea or a thought. What? Not even the thought that Hell! This water's cold!? Or Damn! The girls are watching!?

*The Economist*

### I) Known vocabulary

1. to fall out = \_\_\_\_\_
2. canoe = \_\_\_\_\_
3. loudly = \_\_\_\_\_
4. in the middle = \_\_\_\_\_
5. nowhere = \_\_\_\_\_
6. at the time = \_\_\_\_\_
7. to fail = \_\_\_\_\_
8. to note = \_\_\_\_\_

9. to enjoy = \_\_\_\_\_
10. speech → free speech = \_\_\_\_\_
11. guilty = \_\_\_\_\_
12. to face = \_\_\_\_\_
13. jail = \_\_\_\_\_
14. to argue = \_\_\_\_\_
15. commonplace = \_\_\_\_\_
16. forgiving = \_\_\_\_\_
17. thought = \_\_\_\_\_
18. not even = \_\_\_\_\_
19. less = \_\_\_\_\_
20. to watch = \_\_\_\_\_
21. rustic = \_\_\_\_\_

### II) Unknown vocabulary (in context)

1. to curse = to swear = \_\_\_\_\_  
Whenever he is in the middle of this chaotic traffic, he curses every driver.
2. wilderness = \_\_\_\_\_  
Alaska is said to be the last great wilderness: a difficult place to live because of its extremely cold weather.
3. therefore = \_\_\_\_\_  
You do want to enter GV, don't you? Therefore, study a lot!
4. county = \_\_\_\_\_  
Could we consider Osasco as being a county of São Paulo?
5. promptly = \_\_\_\_\_  
He promptly answered that he would go with us to the restaurant.
6. to issue somebody with a ticket = to fine = \_\_\_\_\_  
He was fined for having parked the car in a no-parking area.
7. besides = \_\_\_\_\_  
Besides studying Math, I'll have to study Physics, too.

8. buddies = \_\_\_\_\_  
Tom and his buddies went fishing last Sunday.

9. within earshot = \_\_\_\_\_  
I don't think you should say anything while he's still within earshot.

10. misdemeanour = \_\_\_\_\_  
He was drunk last night but paid for his misdemeanour this morning with a terrible hangover.

11. to convict = condenar \_\_\_\_\_  
He was convicted to stay in prison for the rest of his life.

12. dismissal = \_\_\_\_\_  
His dismissal from the factory made his wife leave him shortly after.  
The lawyer asked for the dismissal of the charges against his client.

13. charges = \_\_\_\_\_  
Do the police have any other charges against him?

14. to be about to = \_\_\_\_\_  
It's noon now! The bell is about to ring.

15. to stand trial = \_\_\_\_\_  
The murderer will stand trial next week.

16. to leap in = \_\_\_\_\_  
I'll leap in to defend my friend, if necessary.

17. to support = \_\_\_\_\_

I support my family.

I support your idea!

I { support Corinthians!  
root for

18. to turn a hair = \_\_\_\_\_  
Even when you're in trouble, you should never turn a hair!

19. prosecutor = \_\_\_\_\_  
Is he going to be the prosecutor in this murder case?

20. damn = \_\_\_\_\_  
Damn car! It always breaks when I need it most.

21. bank = \_\_\_\_\_

Which is the most important bank in Brazil?

Every river has two banks.

### III) VOCABULARY PLUS FREE

1. of my own free will = \_\_\_\_\_

2. free of care = \_\_\_\_\_

3. free of charge = \_\_\_\_\_

4. free enterprise = \_\_\_\_\_

5. free fall = \_\_\_\_\_

6. freehand drawing = \_\_\_\_\_

7. freedom = \_\_\_\_\_

### IV) Tests

1. According to the text,

a) Timothy Boomer, if considered guilty, has got two choices: either he pays a hundred dollars or he is sent to prison.

b) cursing is allowed at Rifle River provided there are neither women nor children listening to.

c) Timothy Boomer has been considered guilty for swearing loudly while he was still in his canoe.

d) a sheriff at Rifle River decided to arrest Timothy Boomer once and for all.

e) two children and their mother told the sheriff that Timothy Boomer had infringed a local law.

2. According to the text,

a) no one intends to support Timothy Boomer.

b) everything that was acceptable last century continues to be so in the 21<sup>st</sup>.

c) Timothy Boomer didn't succeed in trying to dismiss the charges.

d) nobody is actually prosecuting Timothy Boomer.

e) Timothy Boomer has already been convicted.

3. How many people heard Timothy Boomer's "bad words"?

a) Exactly two.

b) About three.

c) Fewer than four.

d) At least six.

e) More than eight.

## exercícios-tarefa

### THE MAYA SCRIPT

The decipherment of the Maya script was, Coe states, “one of the most exciting intellectual adventures of our age, on a par with the exploration of space and the discovery of the genetic code.” He presents the story eloquently and in detail, with many illustrations of the mysterious Maya inscriptions and the people who tried to decipher them. Most of the credit, he says, goes to the late Yuri V. Knorosov of the Russian Institute of Ethnography, but many others participated. They did not always agree, and some of them went up blind alleys. Coe-emeritus professor of anthropology at Yale University-vividly describes the battles, missteps and successes. What is now established, he writes, is that “the Maya writing system is a mix of logograms and syllabic signs; with the latter, they could and often did write words purely phonetically.”

*The New Yorker*

#### ■ Módulo 1

1. The passage tells us that Michael D. Coe
  - a) is the anthropologist responsible for the decipherment of Maya writing.
  - b) attributes great importance to the decipherment of the Maya script.
  - c) is also the author of books about the exploration of space.
  - d) has worked with Yuri V. Knorosov recently.
  - e) has been interested in pursuing exciting intellectual adventures.

2. In the passage, “some of them went up blind alleys” means that some scientists engaged in the decipherment of the Maya script
  - a) gave up participating in the project.
  - b) failed to be on a par with the other scientists.
  - c) were the last to be convinced of their success.
  - d) failed to come up with useful results.
  - e) followed in Knorosov’s footsteps blindly.

#### ■ Módulo 2

3. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
  - a) There is still uncertainty as to whether the Mayas used syllabic signs.
  - b) The Mayas invented a purely phonetic writing system.
  - c) Syllabic signs are evidence that the Mayas could match words and sounds.
  - d) Scientists disagree about the major characteristics of the Maya writing system.
  - e) Logograms were used by the Mayas to write phonetically.
4. The expression “on a par” stands for
  - a) regardless of
  - b) suffered from
  - c) engaged in
  - d) different from
  - e) equivalent to
5. You can infer from the information in the text that Yuri Knorosov is
  - a) dead
  - b) a politician
  - c) misguided
  - d) a professor of anthropology
  - e) unselfish

## respostas dos exercícios-tarefa

#### ■ Módulo 1

- 1) B                      2) D

#### ■ Módulo 2

- 3) C                      4) E                      5) A

