
CONTEÚDO PROGRAMÁTICO

ÍNDICE

Indefinite Pronouns 2

Indefinite Pronouns

SOME = algum(a/as), alguns, um pouco de, aproximadamente.

→ “Some” é comumente usado em **frases afirmativas**,

> Ex.:

- » Kurt bought *some* batteries for his flashlight.
- » Kate needs to buy *some* equipment.

→ “Some” pode ser usado em **interrogativas** quando expressamos um oferecimento, um pedido ou uma pergunta em que se espera obter uma resposta positiva (sim).

- > Oferecimento: Would you like *some* wine?
- > Pedido: Can you give me *some* money?
- > Expectativa de resposta positiva: Do you mind if I put *some* music on?

→ “Some” ainda pode ser usado para expressar numerais significando “aproximadamente”:

- > There are *some* fifty students in my classroom.
- > I have met *some* fifty people interested in extreme sports.

ANY = algum(a/as), alguns, nenhum(a), qualquer.

→ “Any” é usado mais comumente em **frases interrogativas** significando algum(a/as):

- > Do they have any children?
- > Do you have any money?

→ Em frases **negativas**, significando nenhum(a):

- > They don't need any help to climb that mountain.
- > We don't have any special equipment.

→ Em frases **afirmativas**, significando “qualquer”:

- > You can choose any place to camp.
- > I'd like to practice any extreme sport.

→ **NO** = nenhum / nenhuma.

“No” deve ser usado em frases **afirmativas** imediatamente **antes** de um substantivo, tanto no singular como no plural.

- > Some extreme sports require **no** special equipment.
- > We must get to the top of the mountain before sunset. We have **no** time to rest.

→ **No** = **not any**

- > There aren't any stores open.
- > There are **no** stores open.

(Não há nenhuma loja aberta)

Any também é usado com palavras no sentido negativo: **never** (nunca), **without** (sem), **hardly**, **scarcely** (quase nunca), etc.

→ **NONE** = **nenhum(a)**

How to use NONE?

> “None” é usado com o verbo na forma afirmativa e **não deve** ser seguido de substantivo. None é usado sozinho quando o substantivo a que ele se refere já foi mencionado anteriormente:

» Have you ever practiced any extreme sports? – No, I have practiced **none**.

None = no + substantivo

I have **no** money = I have **none**.

> “None” pode ser usado antes de pronomes (e.g. **my, this, it, us**) ou do artigo “**the**”:

» None of the boys finished the Project. (Nenhum dos garotos terminou o projeto)

» None of us speaks Russian. (Nenhum de nós fala Russo)

“Some, Any e No” podem dar origem a compostos que seguirão as mesmas regras mencionadas anteriormente.

SOMEHOW = de algum modo

SOMETIME = algum dia, um dia

ANYHOW = de algum modo, de nenhum modo, de qualquer modo.

> As regras estudadas para **some, any e no** valem também para as formas compostas:

» There is **somebody** in the kitchen.

» Is there **anybody** in the bedroom?

» No, there isn’t **anybody** there.

» (No, there is **nobody** there.)

» They didn’t feel **anything**.

» Did you buy **anything** yesterday?

» Did you go **anywhere** last night?

» No, I didn’t go **anywhere**.

» No, I went **nowhere**.

TAKE A LOOK!

No, nobody, nothing, nowhere, no, none são usados em sentenças negativas, porém nunca usados com outra palavra negativa.

> There **isn’t nothing** in my pocket. (errado)

> There is **not anything** in pocket. (certo)

ou

> There is **nothing** in my pocket. (certo)

> (Não há nada no meu bolso)

Exercícios

TOWN MAY HOLD SECRET OF YOUTH, DOCTORS SAY

CAMPDIMELE, Italy – Corradino De Parolis has a new scooter. His old one was beginning to struggle on the mountain roads, so he replaced it with a bright blue Vespa. He is pleased with the investment, but his doctor has doubts and urges him to walk. De Parolis is 93 years old. He is one of a death-defying breed that has earned Campodimele its reputation as Europe’s village of eternal youth. Experts have been studying the inhabitants of the hilltop town halfway between Rome and Naples for more than a decade in a quest for the secret of their extreme longevity.

Of 840 residents, 150 are over 75 and 48 have passed 90. The oldest inhabitant, Gerardo Pecchia, turned 104 in July.

Dr. Pietro Cugini, who leads a World Health Organization study of the village, has found that many inhabitants possess an enzyme that reduces their cholesterol levels and eliminates problems associated with high blood pressure. He believes the villagers' health and longevity is 30 percent genes and 70 percent environment. "Over the centuries, malaria has selected a hardy race of people predestined to longevity," Cugini said.

A healthful Mediterranean diet, a mild climate and the absence of stress all contribute to the well-being of the villagers. At 2,100 feet above sea level, fresh sea breezes keep the temperatures reasonable. Most of the inhabitants are farmers and are kept fit by the steep terrain separating the village from their plots of land. Above all, the elderly are well-integrated with the rest of the population, with four generations gathering to chat in the piazza every day.

"The elderly person is never alone, but has a life synchronized with that of others, as in one big family," Cugini said. The local diet is naturally low-salt and consists of traditional pasta dishes, quantities of fresh vegetables and locally produced olive oil. Local beans known as cicerchie and shallots, valued for their anti-oxidant effect, are also important components of the Campodimele diet.

- 01.** No que respeita às informações que o texto traz sobre os habitantes de Campodimele, seu modo de viver e seus hábitos, assinale o que for correto.
- I.** Ainda que relativamente pobres, aos habitantes de Campodimele não faltam os meios essenciais de subsistência.
 - II.** A expectativa de vida dos habitantes de Campodimele é de 90 anos.
 - III.** O habitante mais velho de Campodimele chama-se Corradino de Parolis.
 - IV.** Aos 93 anos de idade, um dos habitantes de Campodimele anda de motoneta.
 - V.** A maior parte da população de Campodimele é composta de lavradores.

Gabarito

01 - **IV e V**