

 **OBJETIVO**

ITA
Inglês
Livro do Professor

1



Actinídeos
Sólidos
Outros metais
Não-Metais
Gases nobres

26	26	26	26	26	26	36
Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Kr		
Manganês	Ferro	Cobalto	Níquel	Criptônio		
54.938043	55.845	58.933200	58.6934	83.80		
43	44	45	46	47	50	53
Tecnécio	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Sn	Sb
(187)	Rútemio	Ródio	Paládio	Prata	Estanho	Antimônio
	101.07	102.90550	106.42	107.8682	118.710	121.757
70	76	77	78	79	82	83
Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Pb	Bi
Rênio	Osmio	Írquio	Platina	Áurio	Chumbo	Bismuto
186.207	190.23	192.222	195.084	196.96657	207.2	208.9804

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 As a result / accordingly / thus / hence, all troops have been withdrawn.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 so far.

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

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

d) As far as I am concerned, you can do what you like.

e) We could fit in up to 5 people in the elevator.

2.

ever – yet(3X) – already – still

a) Have you ever been to Australia?

b) I have already been to Australia.

c) I haven't been to Australia yet.

d) I still haven't been to Australia.

e) Has the postman been yet ?

f) His voice was soft, yet laden with threat.

3.

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

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

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

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

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

e) Have you ever been to Australia?

No. I'd like to, though.

f) I like her, even though 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. Nevertheless, it is important that we try.
- b) Notwithstanding some major financial problems, the school has had a successful year.
- c) She was good at physics despite 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. Furthermore, he had not even contacted her.
- b) Besides working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
- c) In addition to these arrangements, extra ambulances will be on duty until midnight.
- d) A talented artist, he was, moreover, a writer of some note.

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

- a) Rio and Tokyo are both trendy and famous.
- b) He behaved as if nothing had happened.
- c) The two cities are not only trendy but also famous.
- d) You won't get paid for time off unless you have a doctor's note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) By the way, did you remember to write to your brother?
- b) The kids were watching television while their parents were doing the washing-up.
- c) Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.
- d) My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip.
- e) He did it on purpose, knowing it would annoy her.
- f) So you made it after all!
- g) Turn the heat down or else/otherwise 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 = cair
2. canoe = canoa
3. loudly = em voz alta
4. in the middle = no meio
5. nowhere = lugar nenhum
6. at the time = no momento
7. to fail = falhar, deixar de
8. to note = perceber, notar

9. to enjoy = aproveitar, desfrutar
10. speech → free speech = expressão, liberdade de expressão
11. guilty = culpado
12. to face = enfrentar
13. jail = prisão
14. to argue = argumentar
15. commonplace = lugar comum
16. forgiving = clemente
17. thought = pensamento
18. not even = nem mesmo
19. less = menos
20. to watch = observar
21. rustic = rústica

II) Unknown vocabulary (in context)

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

8. buddies = amigos, companheiros
Tom and his buddies went fishing last Sunday.

9. within earshot = ao alcance da voz
I don't think you should say anything while he's still within earshot.

10. misdemeanour = má conduta
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 = demissão, liberação, anulação
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 = acusações
Do the police have any other charges against him?

14. to be about to = estar prestes a
It's noon now! The bell is about to ring.

15. to stand trial = ir a julgamento
The murderer will stand trial next week.

16. to leap in = saltar, intrometer-se
I'll leap in to defend my friend, if necessary.

17. to support = sustentar, apoiar, torcer para

I support my family.

I support your idea!

I { support Corinthians!
root for

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

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

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

21. bank = banco, margem

Which is the most important bank in Brazil?
Every river has two banks.

III) VOCABULARY PLUS FREE

1. of my own free will = de livre e espontânea vontade

2. free of care = despreocupado

3. free of charge = grátis

4. free enterprise = iniciativa privada

5. free fall = queda livre

6. freehand drawing = desenho a mão livre

7. freedom = liberdade

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.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: A

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 21st.

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.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: C

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.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: D

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

