



Estratégia

Militares

Aula 08 - Teacher Andrea Belo
Carreiras Militares

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If Clauses

As if clauses são formadas por duas partes: a **if clause** (que é a oração que expressa uma condição e por isso, é chamada de condicional) e a **main clause** (que é a oração principal).

Elas são classificadas de quatro formas:

Zero conditional

First conditional

Second conditional

Third conditional

ZERO CONDITIONALS

As frases classificadas como **Zero Conditionals** indicam fatos verdadeiros, que, devido a alguma coisa, acontecerá outra com certeza. Geralmente também expressam fatos que ocorrem com frequência, e algumas vezes, são empregadas para dar ordens.

A composição da zero conditional é seguinte:

Frase 1: *If + simple present/* Frase 2: *simple present*

If I win the lottery, I get rich.

(Se eu ganhar na loteria, eu fico rico.)



FIRST CONDITIONALS

As frases classificadas como **First conditionals** indicam possibilidades ou prováveis ações futuras. É como afirmar algo e, em seguida, dizer o que vai acontecer em decorrência do que você afirmou, por exemplo se você comer muito, logo, ficará satisfeito. O verbo comer no presente e o verbo ficar (ficará) no futuro, vejamos o esquema da estrutura:

Frase 1: If + simple present/ Frase 2: simple future

If I win the lottery, I will buy a lot of things.

(Se eu ganhar na loteria, eu comprarei muitas coisas – pode acontecer um dia.)



SECOND CONDITIONALS

As frases classificadas como **Second Conditionals** indicam situações pouco prováveis e, na maioria das vezes, irreais no futuro, já que expressa que se tivesse acontecido algo, outra coisa também teria acontecido e isso é muito hipotético, veja a estrutura e o exemplo:

Frase 1: *If+ simple past/* Frase 2: *auxiliaries would, could, might, should + verb*

If I won the lottery, I would buy a lot of things.



(Se eu ganhasse na loteria, eu compraria muitas coisas – dificilmente vai acontecer, já que a 1ª situação não aconteceu)



THIRD CONDITIONAL

As frases classificadas como **Third Conditionals**, por sua vez, indicam algo que não ocorreu no passado e, assim, expressa o sentimento de arrependimento:

Frases 1: If+ past perfect/ Frases 2: auxiliaries would have or any conditional + verb in the participle

If I had won the lottery, I would have traveled around the world.

(Se eu tivesse ganhado na loteria, eu teria viajado pelo mundo.)





IF CLAUSES



- If they **are** in love, they often **kiss** each other.
- If they **are** in love, they **will kiss** each other lots of times.
- If they **were** in love, they **would kiss** more times.
- If they **had been** in love, they **would have kissed** very much.



If he reads a book, he **doesn't work**.

If he reads a book, he **won't work** at all.

If he **read** that book, he **would relax** instead of working all day long.

If he **had read** a book, he **would have relaxed** for a long time.



If she **travels**, she **knows** lots of new places around the world.

If she **travels**, she **will have fun** in different places.

If she **traveled** , she **would live** better.

If she **had traveled** , she **would have taken** good pictures.

The New York Times

Opinion Tech Science Health Sports Arts Books Style Food Travel

In India's Elections, Women in the Running Still Need Men's Blessings

- This year, among the candidates that India's political parties have fielded, only 8.8 percent have been women, according to an analysis.
- It is a perplexing reality, as women in India have made it into leadership positions much earlier than in many Western democracies.



GOODBYE THINGS, HELLO MINIMALISM: CAN LIVING WITH LESS MAKE YOU HAPPIER?

Fumio Sasaki owns a roll-up mattress, three shirts and four pairs of socks. After deciding to scorn possessions, he began feeling happier. He explains why.

1 Let me tell you a bit about myself. I'm 35 years old, male, single, never been married. I work as an
2 editor at a publishing company. I recently moved from the Nakameguro neighbourhood in Tokyo, where I
3 lived for a decade, to a neighbourhood called Fudomae in a different part of town. The rent is cheaper, but
4 the move pretty much wiped out my savings.

5 Some of you may think that I'm a loser: an unmarried adult with not much money. The old me would
6 have been way too embarrassed to admit all this. I was filled with useless pride. But I honestly don't care
7 about things like that any more. The reason is very simple: I'm perfectly happy just as I am. The reason? I got
8 rid of most of my material possessions.

9 Minimalism is a lifestyle in which you reduce your possessions to the least possible. Living with only
10 the bare essentials has not only provided superficial benefits such as the pleasure of a tidy room or the
11 simple ease of cleaning, it has also led to a more fundamental shift. It's given me a chance to think about
12 what it really means to be happy.

13 We think that the more we have, the happier we will be. We never know what tomorrow might bring, so
14 we collect and save as much as we can. This means we need a lot of money, so we gradually start judging
15 people by how much money they have. You convince yourself that you need to make a lot of money so you
16 don't miss out on success. And for you to make money, you need everyone else to spend their money. And
17 so it goes.



Questão 01 (Inédita – Teacher Andrea Belo)

De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que:

- A () Mais de 8,8% do candidatos políticos na Índia eram mulheres, de acordo com análises.
- B () De acordo com análises, bons candidatos na Índia oferecem festas antes das eleições.
- C () Na Índia, uma realidade perplexa é mostrada no texto e não aceita na política.
- D () Candidatos indianos passam por uma realidade perplexa, ambos sexos e qualquer idade.
- E () Apenas 8,8% de candidatos políticos na Índia eram mulheres, de acordo com análises.

Na letra **A**, afirma-se que mais de 8,8% dos candidatos políticos eram mulheres... mas encontramos only - apenas 8,8% ☹

Na letra **B**, bons candidatos? festas? ☹

Na letra **C** - o adjetivo perplexa – *perplexing* – está no texto, porém, não é aceita? ☹

Na letra **D**, se fala de idade/sexo no texto? ☹

A letra **E**, afirma que apenas 8,8% de candidatos políticos na Índia eram mulheres, de acordo com análises. Confirma? ☺

2019/ITA Questão 01 – Texto

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

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

So, what has happened? The light begins to dawn when you look at the nutrition figures in more detail. Yes, we ate more in 1976, but differently. Today, we buy half as much fresh milk per person, but five times more yoghurt, three 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 third more breakfast cereals and twice the cereal snacks; half the total potatoes, but three times the crisps.

While our direct purchases of sugar have sharply declined, the sugar we consume in drinks and confectionery is likely to have rocketed (there are purchase numbers only from 1992, at which point they were rising rapidly. Perhaps, as we consumed just 9kcal a day in the form of drinks in 1976, no one thought the numbers were worth collecting.) (...)

Adaptado <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/aug/15/age-of-obesity-shaming-overweight-people>. Ago, 2018

ABSTRACT **2019/IME**

After just over 75 years of penicillin's clinical use, the world can see that its impact was immediate and profound. In 1928, a chance event in Alexander Fleming's London laboratory changed the course of medicine. However, the purification and first clinical use of penicillin would take more than a decade. Unprecedented United States/Great Britain cooperation to produce penicillin was incredibly successful by 1943. This success overshadowed efforts to produce penicillin during World War II in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands. Information about these efforts, available only in the last 10–15 years, provides new insights into the story of the first antibiotic. Researchers in the Netherlands produced penicillin using their own production methods and marketed it in 1946, which eventually increased the penicillin supply and decreased the price. The unusual serendipity involved in the discovery of penicillin demonstrates the difficulties in finding new antibiotics and should remind health professionals to expertly manage these extraordinary medicines.

ABSTRACT

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Nas alternativas de escolha, a única palavra sinônima é fluke, letra **B**, que significa “ao acaso” pois, veja as outras alternativas:

Na letra **A**, *strategy* é um cognato, estratégia.

Na letra **C**, *nuisance* é incômodo.

Na letra **D**, *plan* é plano.

Na letra **E**, *mishap* é acidente e não por acidente.

HIGH-TECH EAVESDROPPING ON THE GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN

SONAR SIGNALS HOLD CLUES THAT COULD SAVE AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Ganges river dolphin is one of only two remaining freshwater dolphin species on Earth. But pollution, fishing, and dams threaten to wipe it out entirely.

So acoustical engineer Harumi Sugimatsu and her team have deployed an experimental sonar monitoring system just under the surface of the murky water. The hope is to track the dolphins by the high-frequency clicks they use to navigate and hunt. By eavesdropping on their underwater lives, Sugimatsu believes she can gather data about their behavior and geographical range—data that conservationists can use in their struggle to keep the species from going extinct.

What's the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence: "(...) her team have deployed an experimental sonar monitoring system just under the surface of the murky water"?

- (A) Darkened and dusky.
- (B) Shining and clear.
- (C) Blighted and hazardous.
- (D) Deep and blemished.
- (E) Slipshod and littered.

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Thank you!

Teacher Andrea Belo



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