

Aula 10 – Passive Voice Tag Questions

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Introdução

Vamos, então, à nossa aula sobre alguns tópicos considerados complexos: *passive voice* (voz passiva) e, também, *Tag questions*.

A voz passiva (*passive voice*) é usada de várias maneiras, quando queremos enfatizar a ação no lugar de quem a praticou e assim, ter a possibilidade de omitir o autor. Geralmente, não sabemos quem é o autor e queremos, desta forma, utilizar um tom mais impessoal. Você entenderá melhor no decorrer da aula.

As Tag Questions, por sua vez, são aquelas perguntas do fim das frases, o famoso “né”, que usamos para confirmar algo que estamos falando, que veremos um por um, já que em Inglês, há regras específicas que, quando estudadas e compreendidas, fica mais fácil de entender para usar e, claro, identificar e responder questões na prova.

No caminho à aprovação, você vai resolver, durante a teoria e também no fim do material, exercícios de vestibulares anteriores bem como exercícios inéditos e, essas questões irão ajudar você a colocar em prática o que aprende a cada dia.

Além disso, você estará avaliando seu conhecimento.

Vamos lá! Você consegue e estamos juntos!



Passive voice

Quando falamos em voz passiva, é preciso entender a voz ativa e, para estudar ambas, estamos nos referindo à estrutura de frases, ou seja, a ordem das palavras.

Frases na *active voice* (voz ativa) são aquelas em que o sujeito que pratica alguma ação está em evidência, enquanto na *passive voice* (voz passiva) o objeto que recebe a ação é que está em evidência.

A voz ativa é o modo mais utilizado para ser claro e direto. Como é um sujeito que realiza uma ação, o destaque é dado para o sujeito. Uma frase na voz ativa é composta por sujeito + verbo auxiliar + verbo principal + objeto.

Por exemplo, na frase:

Pedro is washing the car – Pedro está lavando o carro.

Pedro é o sujeito da frase, *is (to be)* é o verbo auxiliar, *washing (to wash)* é o verbo principal e *the car* é o objeto.

Como a frase está na voz ativa, queremos dar ênfase na ação de Pedro ao lavar o carro, tornando-o como agente principal da frase.

Já na voz passiva, queremos dar ênfase para o objeto que está sofrendo a ação, e não para o sujeito. Veja:

The car is being washed by Pedro – O carro está sendo lavado por Pedro.

Para formar a voz passiva em inglês, o objeto da voz ativa passa a ser o sujeito da voz passiva, e o sujeito da voz ativa passa a ser o agente da voz passiva.



Como a frase está na voz passiva, desta vez queremos dar ênfase na ação de as roupas estarem sendo lavadas.

A passive voice (voz passiva) é um tipo de construção frasal onde se expressa o que acontece com o sujeito, sem obrigatoriamente enfatizá-lo.

Nós nos expressamos usando a voz ativa e, ao transformar em voz passiva, é que as frases ficam repletas de novas estruturas, como veremos.

A voz passiva é geralmente utilizada em textos técnicos, artigos, anúncios e, como nos vestibulares essas fontes são comuns, a voz passiva é facilmente encontrada em textos explorados nas provas de vestibular.

VOZ ATIVA: *I cleaned the garage this morning.* - Eu limpei a garagem esta manhã.

VOZ PASSIVA: *The garage was cleaned this morning by me* – A garagem foi limpa esta manhã por mim .

A voz passiva pode ser utilizada em frases afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas. Sua formação é expressa por um objeto (um substantivo) + verbo *to be* + particípio passado do verbo principal + complemento da frase.

Veja, agora, cada uma delas em diferentes tempos verbais.

Let's go!!!



Passive Voice verb tenses transformation

Simple Present: *am/is/are + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house is painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house isn't painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Is the house painted by Tom?

Present Continuous: *am/is/are being + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house is being painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house isn't being painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Is the house being painted by Tom?

Present Perfect: *has/have been + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house has been painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house hasn't been painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Has the house been painted by Tom?

Simple Past: *was/were + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house was painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house wasn't painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Was the house painted by Tom?



Past Continuous: *was/were being + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house was being painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house wasn't being painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Was the house being painted by Tom?

Modal Verbs:

Modal verb + be + particípio

Past Perfect: *had been + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house had been painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house hadn't been painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Had the house been painted by Tom?

Simple Future: *will be + particípio*

Affirmative Form: The house will be painted by Tom.

Negative Form: The house won't be painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Will the house be painted by Tom?

Future Perfect: *will have been + particípio*

Affirmative Form: By next week, the house will have been painted by Tom.

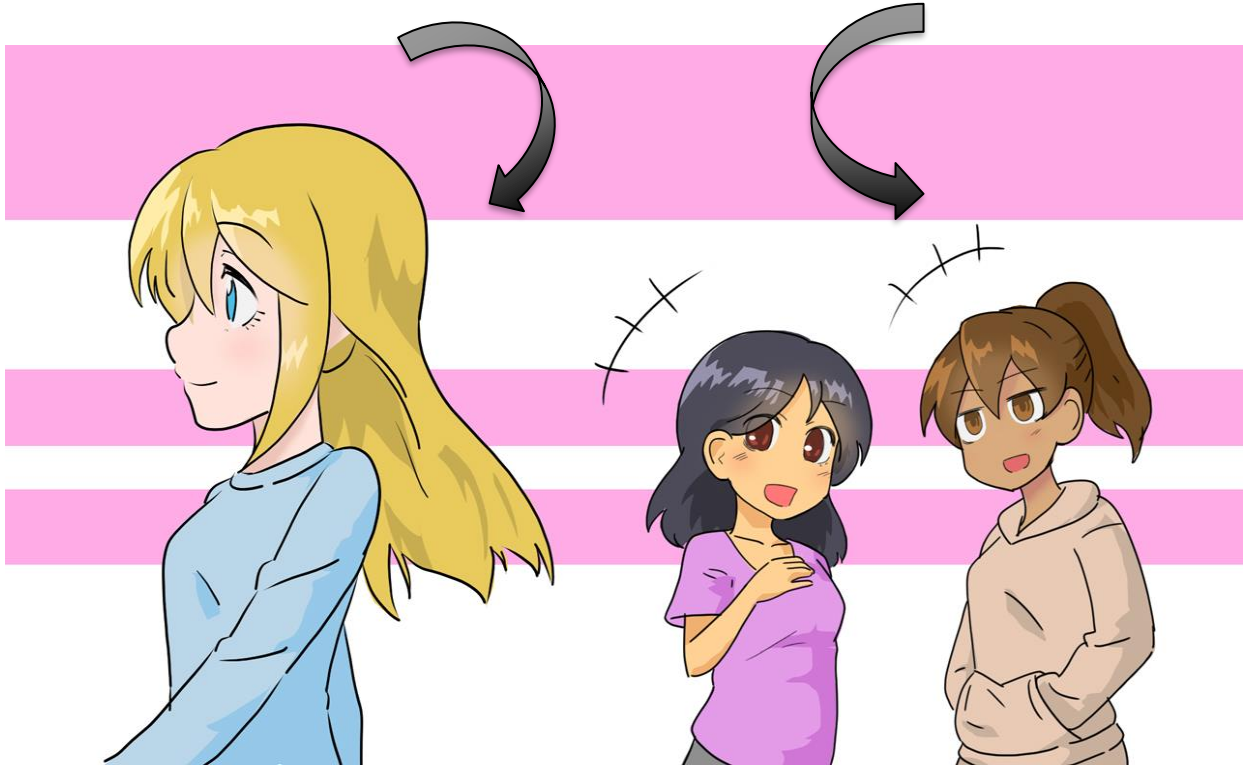
Negative Form: By next week, the house won't have been painted by Tom.

Interrogative Form: Will the house have been painted by next week by Tom?



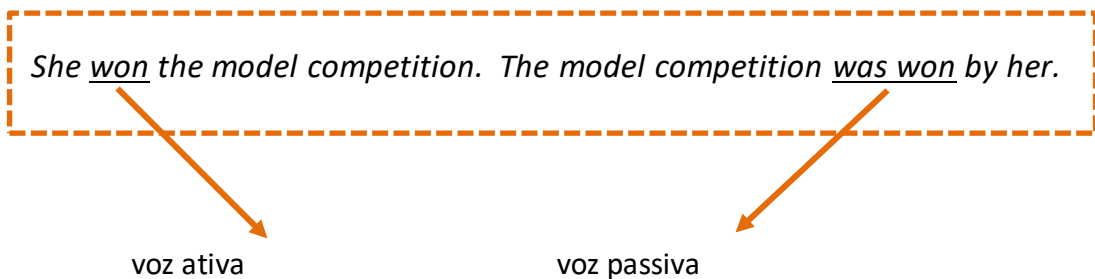
She won the model
competition.

The model competition
was won by her.



Comparando as frases para facilitar a compreensão, diferentemente da voz ativa, com a ênfase está no sujeito, que praticou a ação, na voz passiva se enfatiza o objeto, aquele que sofre a ação expressa pelo verbo, como acima:

Exatamente isso:



Vimos que a voz passiva é utilizada para destacar a pessoa ou o objeto que sofre uma ação, ao invés da pessoa ou objeto que realiza a ação.



Agora, usando o verbo *to clean* (limpar), conjugado no particípio, conforme pede a voz passiva, veja frases em todos os tempos verbais com os devidos complementos.

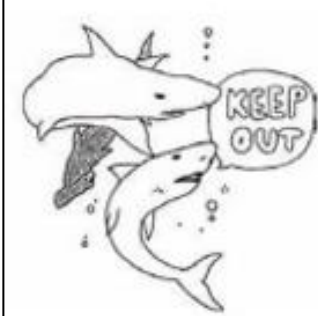
Preparei para você uma tabela com exemplos para ficar claro o que falamos acima.

Sujeito	+ "to be" (conjugado)	+ particípio	+ resto da oração
Simple present			
The house	is	cleaned	every day.
Present continuous			
The house	is being	cleaned	at the moment.
Simple past			
The house	was	cleaned	yesterday.
Past continuous			
The house	was being	cleaned	last week.
Present perfect			
The house	has been	cleaned	since you left.
Past perfect			
The house	had been	cleaned	before they arrived.
Future			
The house	will be	cleaned	next week.
Future continuous			
The house	will be being	cleaned	tomorrow.
Present conditional			
The house	would be	cleaned	if they had visitors.
Past conditional			
The house	would have been	cleaned	if it had been dirty.
Infinitivo			
The house	must be	cleaned	before we arrive.



A melhor forma de fixar os conteúdos, não só a voz passiva, como qualquer tópico estudado, é fazendo exercícios em que o conteúdo está inserido. Então, vamos lá.

Em outro texto, para treinar como pode aparecer em sua prova, vou mostrar como há uma frase que remete à voz passiva e como isso poderia ter sido questionado:



Australians are not known for their love of boat people. They famously turned away a small group of Afghan refugees at the height of the war and rather amusingly, ran a scare campaign featuring crocodiles and sharks to deter would-be immigrants. But if global warming continues at its current rate, neighbouring Pacific islands could be lost to floods and Australia will be facing a new kind of intruder: climate refugees. Although the Red Cross produced a report four years ago estimating that 58 per cent of refugees are caused by environmental factors, no one has made any attempt to tackle the issue. Oxford University's Norman Myers recently claimed that there could be an estimated 150 million environmental refugees within the next 50 years, and half of these could land on Australia's doorstep. But the UN refuses to grant them refugee status, and aid groups and environmentalists squabble over whose responsibility they are.

DAZED & CONFUSED July 2005

Na frase "... the Red Cross produced a report..." na voz passiva, seria " A report was produced by the Red Cross" e poderia ser uma das perguntas da sua prova, veja:

Questão: A frase "the Red Cross produced a report ..." na posição de voz passiva, seria:

- A () A report had produced by the Red Cross.
- B () A report was producing by the Red Cross.
- C () A report will be produced by the Red Cross.
- D () A report were produced by the Red Cross.
- E () A report was produced by the Red Cross.



Comentários:

Como sempre, devemos analisar cada alternativa, para encontrar o que melhor se encaixa.

Nesse caso, para a sentença transformada em voz passiva, de acordo com o que vimos no capítulo agora estudado, para verbos no passado simples (*Past Simple*), a frase é preenchida pelo verbo *to be* relativo ao sujeito e o verbo principal no particípio, lembra?

Na letra **A**, afirma-se que *report*, antes no fim da frase como objeto, foi para o começo como sujeito, o que está correto.

Porém, foi colocado o verbo *have* no passado (*had*) antes do particípio de *produce* (*produced*), enquanto deveria ter sido usado, de acordo com a regra que estudamos, o verbo *to be* no passado, que seria “*was*” antes de “*produced*”. Falsa.

Na letra **B**, afirma-se que *report*, antes no fim da frase como objeto, foi para o começo como sujeito, o que está correto. Porém, foi colocado, junto ao verbo *to be* conjugado no passado – *was* - o verbo *produce* no gerúndio (*producing*), enquanto deveria ter sido usado, de acordo com a regra que estudamos, o verbo *to produce* no particípio - *produced*. Falsa.

Na letra **C**, afirma-se que *report*, antes no fim da frase como objeto, foi para o começo como sujeito, o que está correto. Porém, foi colocada a forma de futuro para falar de algo que já aconteceu, portanto, está no passado e assim, precisamos do verbo *to be* no passado e o verbo principal *produce* no particípio - *produced*. E por isso é falsa.

Na letra **D**, afirma-se que *report*, antes no fim da frase como objeto, foi para o começo como sujeito, o que está correto. Porém, foi colocado, o verbo *to be* conjugado no passado no plural – *were* - mas a palavra *report* é singular (relatório) e então, deveria-se usar *was* ao invés de *were*.

A letra **E**, afirma-se que *report*, antes no fim da frase como objeto, foi para o começo como sujeito, o que está correto. E, em seguida, foi colocado, o verbo *to be* conjugado no passado no singular – *was* - concordando com a palavra *report* é singular (relatório) e então, a estrutura está correta, a concordância também. Alternativa certa.

Vamos, agora, aos estudos das Tag Questions.



Tag Questions

Bom, você sabe o que é uma Tag Question? É uma pergunta curta no fim de uma frase, feita para se certificar de que o que foi dito está certo. Em Português, costumamos perguntar no fim da frase: “não é?”, “certo?” ou simplesmente “né?” para fazer essa confirmação.

Então, vamos aprender como formar essas perguntas curtas em inglês, que são tão usadas no dia a dia para verificar se uma informação está correta e sempre estão nas provas.

A primeira coisa importante a se lembrar é que uma Tag Question é formada com o mesmo verbo auxiliar ou modal da frase principal e segue o mesmo tempo verbal dela.

Então a estrutura das tag questions é a seguinte:

Verbo auxiliar ou verbo modal + not (se for negativa) + sujeito + ?

Veja alguns exemplos para cada verbo/estrutura:

VERBO TO BE:

She is intelligent, isn't she?

Ela é inteligente, não é?

They are from Brazil, aren't they?

Eles são do Brasil, não são?

You were in my house earlier, weren't you?

Você estava na minha casa mais cedo, não estava?

He was a great father, wasn't he?

Ele foi um ótimo pai, não foi?

O pronome I é uma exceção, conforme será explicado no fim deste capítulo.



HAVE:

You have met her before, haven't you?

Você já a encontrou antes, não encontrou?

It has been raining a lot since last month, hasn't it?

Tem chovido muito desde mês passado, não tem?

He had gone to another city, hadn't he?

Ele havia ido para outra cidade, não é?

We had been good friends, hadn't we?

Nós havíamos sido bons amigos, não é?

WILL:

You will study Medicine, won't you?

Você vai estudar Medicina, não vai?

We will go to the beach on Sunday, won't we?

Nós iremos à praia no domingo, não iremos?

CAN:

She can speak Spanish, can't she?

Ela consegue falar Espanhol, não consegue?

The kids can play on the street, can't they?

As crianças podem brincar na rua, não podem?

SHOULD:

He should be an actor, shouldn't he?

Ele deveria ser ator, não deveria?

We should go out more often, shouldn't we?

Nós deveríamos sair mais vezes, não deveríamos?



COULD:

I could help you, couldn't I?

Eu poderia te ajudar, não poderia?

Those guys could leave us alone, couldn't they?

Aqueles caras poderiam nos deixar em paz, não poderiam?

WOULD:

She would be an excellent mother, wouldn't she?

Ela seria uma mãe excelente, não seria?

You would like a cup of coffee, wouldn't you?

Você gostaria de uma xícara de café, não gostaria?

Atenção: quando não houver nenhum verbo auxiliar ou modal na frase e ela estiver no presente, use **DO** ou **DOES**. Se estiver no passado, use **DID**, veja:

You work in a school, don't you?

Você trabalha em uma escola, não trabalha?

He eats French fries, doesn't he?

Ele come batata frita, não come?

I said I love you, didn't I?

Eu disse que te amo, não disse?

They went to the cinema, didn't they?

Eles foram ao cinema, não foram?

Outro fator importante é que, assim como em Português, a tag question sempre será oposta à frase principal. Então, se a primeira frase for positiva, a tag question será negativa. Mas se a primeira frase for negativa, a tag question será positiva. Por exemplo:

You like chocolate, don't you?

Você gosta de chocolate, não gosta?

(Frase principal positiva / tag question negativa.)



You don't like broccoli, do you?

Você não gosta de brócolis, gosta?

(Frases principais negativas / tag questions positivas.)

Você aprendeu agora que as tag questions utilizam o mesmo verbo auxiliar da frase principal, certo? Existe uma exceção para esta regra, referente ao pronome I. Quando a frase for na primeira pessoa do singular, a tag question será feita com o verbo to be "are", não com o "am".

Isto porque o am não pode ser contraído com o not. Então fica assim, veja:

I'm your best friend, aren't I?

Eu sou seu melhor amigo, não sou?

I am late, aren't I?

Eu estou atrasado, não estou?

Existem também as tag questions imperativas. Você deve se lembrar que uma frase no imperativo é uma ordem e pode soar um tanto rude. Uma tag question pode então ser adicionada ao fim da frase no imperativo para "amenizá-la". O mais comum é usar **WILL**, não importando se a frase for positiva ou negativa. Nesse caso, não exige uma resposta de fato, ela está ali só para deixar a frase mais "educada", mais polida. Veja exemplos:

Open the door, will you?

Abra a porta, sim?

Don't forget to call me later, will you?

Não se esqueça de me ligar mais tarde, sim?

Turn off the lights, will you?

Apague as luzes, sim?

Don't smoke in this room, will you?

Não fume neste local, sim?

Don't tell anyone, will you?

Não conte para ninguém, sim?

Vamos aos exercícios para praticar exercícios variados inseridos nos textos de provas de anos anteriores. Let's go!



Diferentes exercícios na área da Carreira Militar

Vamos resolver exercícios de diferentes Carreiras Militares e, entre eles, claro, da EPCAR.

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

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 (AFA/2014)

In the sentence "*the change in climate is majorly caused by human activities*" (lines 36 and 37), the highlighted word means

- a) on the average.
- b) basically.
- c) unlikely.
- d) up to a great extent.



QUESTÃO 02 (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 02 (CN/2018) - Read the sentence in text II.

"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."

What does the pronoun *it* refer to?

- (A) Trip.
- (B) Spots.
- (C) Excitement.
- (D) Exploration.
- (E) Rewatch.

QUESTÃO 03 - (Escola Naval/2018)

Helping at a hospital

Every year many young people finish school and then take a year off before they start work or go to college. Some of them go to other countries and work as volunteers. Volunteers give their time to help people. For example, they work in schools or hospitals, or they help with conservation.

Mike Coleman is 19 and _____ in Omaha, Nebraska, in the United States. He wants to become a teacher but now he _____ in Namibia. He's working in a hospital near Katima Mulilo. He says, "I'm working with the doctors and nurses here to help sick people. I'm not a doctor but I can do a lot of things to help. For example, I help carry people who can't walk. Sometimes I go to villages in the mobile hospital, too. There aren't many doctors here so they need help from people like me. I don't get any money, but that's OK, I'm not here for the money."

"I'm staying here for two months, and I'm living in a small house with five other volunteers. The work is hard and the days are long, but I'm enjoying my life here. I'm learning a lot about life in Southern Africa and about myself! When I finish the two months' work, I want to travel in and around Namibia for three weeks. For example, I want to see the animals in the Okavango Delta in Botswana."

<http://vyre-legacy-access.cambridge.org>

Read the fragment from the text.

"Some of them go to other countries and work as volunteers." (lines 2 and 3)

What does the object pronoun them refer to?

- (A) Schools and hospitals.
- (B) People in general.
- (C) Hospital volunteers.
- (D) Young people.
- (E) College students.



QUESTÃO 04 (EPCAR/2015)

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)

QUESTÃO 04 (EPCAR/2015)

The opposite of never (line 9) is

- a) seldom. c) usually.
b) always. d) often.



QUESTÃO 05 (EAM/2020 inédita)

A solicitor engaged by former members of the Supreme Horse Racing Club said on Thursday evening he was “very optimistic” the 29 horses it has hitherto owned, including the top-class chaser Kemboy, will be able to race this season.

The Thurles-based Patrick Kennedy was speaking after the ruling body of Irish horse racing in effect kicked SHRC out of the sport by declaring it was no longer “permitted to be owners or part-owners of racehorses”.

The announcement from Horse Racing Ireland represents the moment when its patience expired over the club’s repeated failure to provide answers to its questions.

Following complaints from club members about alleged irregularities in the way SHRC was run, HRI got involved this summer and its concerns have not been allayed. (The Guardian/November 2019)

Questão 05 – In the third paragraph “... *Following complaints from club members about alleged irregularities in the way SHRC was run, ...*” The verb “run” refers to:

- a) club members
- b) in a hurry action
- c) irregularities
- d) a kind of function
- e) complaints



QUESTÃO 06 (EEAR/2017) - Texto para questões 06 e 07

April

There was a nice little girl which name was April. One day, she asked her parents why she was called April. They answered that it was because she was born in April. The little girl liked her name and the month April too. Her parents made her a party, all her friends celebrated with her, and she received a lot of presents. One day her mother became pregnant and April had a little brother. Her brother was born in February and everybody came and suggested names for the new baby. April didn't understand what the problem was. If the baby was born in February, the correct name should be February.

Fonte: adapted from Thoughts and Notions.

QUESTÃO 06 – In “...One day, her mother became pregnant and April had a little brother. Her brother was born in February and everybody came and suggested names for the new baby”, all the underlined verbs are in the:

- a) past progressive
- b) simple present
- c) simple past
- d) future

QUESTÃO 07 – 42 – In “... her mother became pregnant ...” we can infer that she _____.

- a) became sick
- b) couldn't have babies
- c) gave her a little sister
- d) was expecting a baby



QUESTÕES ITA/2014

Texto para responder as questões 08 a 10

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 08 - Segundo o texto, a ISI é uma organização

- A () contraditória.
- B () corporativa.
- C () terrorista.
- D () cooperativa.
- E () autoritária.

Questão 09 – A opção cujo significado mais se aproxima do vocábulo *peeved* (linha 6) é

- A () mistrustful.
- B () challenged.
- C () irritated.
- D () worried.
- E () encouraged.



Questão 10 – A palavra casualties (linha 11)

- A () é sinônimo de eventualities.
B () pode ser entendida como desgastes.
C () expressa uma relação de causa e consequência.
D () é o mesmo que ataques.
E () pode ser substituída por losses.

QUESTÕES IME/2018 - Texto para responder as questões 11 a 13

ARE YOU A FACEBOOK ADDICT?

Are you a social media enthusiast or simply a Facebook addict? Researchers from Norway have developed a new instrument to measure Facebook addiction, the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

"The use of Facebook has increased rapidly. We are dealing with a subdivision of Internet addiction connected to social media," Doctor of Psychology Cecilie Schou Andreassen says about the study, which is the first of its kind worldwide.

Andreassen heads the research project "Facebook Addiction" at the University of Bergen (UiB). An article about the results has just been published in the renowned journal Psychological Reports. She has clear views as to why some people develop Facebook dependency.

"It occurs more regularly among younger than older users. We have also found that people who are anxious and socially insecure use Facebook more than those with lower scores on those traits, probably because those who are anxious find it easier to communicate via social media than face-to-face," Andreassen says.

People who are organised and more ambitious tend to be less at risk from Facebook addiction. They will often use social media as an integral part of work and networking.

"Our research also indicates that women are more at risk of developing Facebook addiction, probably due to the social nature of Facebook," Andreassen says.

Six warning signs

As Facebook has become as ubiquitous as television in our everyday lives, it is becoming increasingly difficult for many people to know if they are addicted to social media. Andreassen's study shows that the symptoms of Facebook addiction resemble those of drug addiction, alcohol addiction, and chemical substance addiction.

The Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale is based on six basic criteria, where all items are scored on the following scale: (1) Very rarely, (2) Rarely, (3) Sometimes, (4) Often, (5) Very often, and (6) Always.

- You spend a lot of time thinking about Facebook or planning to use of Facebook.
- You feel an urge to use Facebook more and more.
- You use Facebook in order to forget about personal problems.
- You have tried to cut down on the use of Facebook without success.
- You become restless or troubled if you are prohibited from using Facebook.
- You use Facebook so much that it has had a negative impact on your job/studies.

Andreassen's study shows that scoring "often" or "very often" on at least four of the six items may suggest that you are addicted to Facebook.

Disponível em: <<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/05/120507102054.htm>> Acesso em: 3 jun. 2013 (Texto adaptado)



Questão 11 – According to the passage, it is correct to say that

- a) every media enthusiast is a Facebook addict.
- b) Facebook addiction has nothing to do with internet addiction.
- c) young women who use Facebook get addicted to it.
- d) students with lower scores at school tend to get addicted to Facebook.
- e) women are more likely to develop Facebook addiction.

Questão 12 – It is implied in the passage that

- a) many studies have been carried out in order to understand why women tend to get addicted to Facebook.
- b) older people usually don't get addicted to Facebook for they don't access the internet regularly.
- c) Facebook addiction is the main reason why young people have low scores at school.
- d) people who are anxious tend to find it easier to communicate via Facebook than face-to-face.
- e) people who are more ambitious are free from the risk of Facebook addiction.

Questão 13 – According to the Bergen Facebook addiction scale, it can be said that you may be addicted to Facebook when

- a) you feel uneasy for being unable to use Facebook.
- b) you leave Facebook behind in order to look after your personal problems.
- c) you can reduce the use of Facebook and feel laid-back.
- d) you take Facebook for granted.
- e) you have low scores at school.

QUESTÃO 14 (ESA/2019) – Read the extract from the text

Complete the sentence below using the appropriate words:

Mr. Harris _____ trains: He is afraid of airplanes and _____ like buses, but _____ trains.



- (A) Likes/don't/love
- (B) Likes/doesn't/loves
- (C) Like/do/loves
- (D) Like/don't/love
- (E) Like/does/love

QUESTÃO 15 (EsPCEx/2017) – Texto para questão 15

How diversity makes us smarter

Decades of research by organizational scientists, psychologists, sociologists, economists and demographers show that socially diverse groups (that is, those with a diversity of race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation) are more innovative than homogeneous groups. It means being around people who are different from us makes us more creative, more diligent and more hardworking.

It seems obvious that a group of people with diverse individual expertise would be better than a homogeneous group at solving complex, non-routine problems. It is less obvious that social diversity should work in the same way – yet the science shows that it does. This is not only because people with different backgrounds bring new information. Simply interacting with individuals who are different forces group members to prepare better, to anticipate alternative viewpoints and to expect that reaching consensus will take effort.

Diversity of expertise confers benefits that are obvious – you would not think of building a new car without engineers, designers and quality-control experts – but what about social diversity? The same logic applies to social diversity. People who are different from one another in race, gender and other dimensions bring unique information and experiences to bear on the task at hand. A male and a female engineer might have perspectives as different from one another as an engineer and a physicist – and that is a good thing.

The fact is that if you want to build teams or organizations capable of innovating, you need diversity. Diversity enhances creativity. It encourages the search for novel information and perspectives, leading to better decision making and problem solving. Diversity can improve the bottom line of companies and lead to discoveries and breakthrough innovations. Even simply being exposed to diversity can change the way you think.

Adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-diversity-makes-us-smarter/>

Which question below has its answer in paragraph 1?

- [A] Why did the researchers decide to study such a context?
- [B] Who studied about socially diverse groups?
- [C] Where did the researchers carry out their studies?
- [D] How did the researchers carry out their studies?
- [E] How many people were involved in the research?



QUESTÃO 16
(EFOMM/2016)

Texto para
questão 16

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
30 against the Panama Canal Authority, alleging that 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
35 worked closely with the Panamanians for more 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
80 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 16 (EFOMM/2016)

Say if the sentences below are C (correct) or I (incorrect).

- () I wasn't tired last night. If I were tired, I would have gone home.
- () You'd be surprised if I told you how much it costs.
- () I'd be able to visit Monica in the afternoon if I stay in Santiago overnight.
- () If Carrie had been honest, she would return the money.



Gabarito



1 - D

2 - E

3 - B

4 - B

5 - E

6 - C

7 - D

8 - A

9 - C

10 - E

11 - E

12 - D

13 - A

14 - A

15 - B

16 - D



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 (AFA/2014)

In the sentence “the change in climate is majorly caused by human activities” (lines 36 and 37), the highlighted word means

- a) on the average.
- b) basically.
- c) unlikely.
- d) up to a great extent.

Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “majorly” significa uma quantidade significativa, “maioria”, e “average” se relaciona ao valor médio, à média.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois “majorly” tem a ver com quantidade, não com assunto principal e por isso não pode ser substituído por “basicamente”.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois “unlike” significa que algo tem baixa probabilidade de ocorrer, é “improvável”.

Alternative D is correct, pois, “majorly”, que vem da ideia de “major” é equivalente à ideia de “great extent”.



Questão 02 (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 02 (CN/2018) - Read the sentence in text II.

"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."

What does the pronoun *it* refer to?

- (A) Trip.
- (B) Spots.
- (C) Excitement.
- (D) Exploration.
- (E) Rewatch.

Comentários:

Essa questão já foi mostrada e outro PDF para explorar técnicas de leitura para encontrar a resposta. Agora, com maior propriedade, podemos analisar o recurso gramatical do uso pronominal para evitar a repetição de palavras.

Nesse caso, temos uma construção aditiva por meio do uso das expressões "not only ... but also", que seria o equivalente a "não apenas... mas também". Isso nos faz perceber que temos duas ideias acerca de um mesmo sujeito. Então, se a primeira frase se refere a "rewatch", o "it" que inicia a segunda frase.

Também se refere a esse termo e, portanto, a resposta é alternative E.

QUESTÃO 03

Helping at a hospital

(Escola Naval/2018)

Every year many young people finish school and then take a year off before they start work or go to college. Some of them go to other countries and work as volunteers. Volunteers give their time to help people. For example, they work in schools or hospitals, or they help with conservation.

Mike Coleman is 19 and _____ in Omaha, Nebraska, in the United States. He wants to become a teacher but now he _____ in Namibia. He's working in a hospital near Katima Mulilo. He says, "I'm working with the doctors and nurses here to help sick people. I'm not a doctor but I can do a lot of things to help. For example, I help carry people who can't walk. Sometimes I go to villages in the mobile hospital, too. There aren't many doctors here so they need help from people like me. I don't get any money, but that's OK, I'm not here for the money."

"I'm staying here for two months, and I'm living in a small house with five other volunteers. The work is hard and the days are long, but I'm enjoying my life here. I'm learning a lot about life in Southern Africa and about myself! When I finish the two months' work, I want to travel in and around Namibia for three weeks. For example, I want to see the animals in the Okavango Delta in Botswana."

[http:// vyre-legacy-access.cambridge.org](http://vyre-legacy-access.cambridge.org)



Questão 03 – Escola Naval/2018

Read the fragment from the text.

"Some of them go to other countries and work as volunteers." (lines 2 and 3)

What does the object pronoun them refer to?

- (A) Schools and hospitals.
- (B) People in general.
- (C) Hospital volunteers.
- (D) Young people.
- (E) College students.

Comentários:

Essa questão é apenas perceber que o sujeito da primeira frase é "young people" – de quem o texto está descrevendo algo. Então, se foi citado que alguns deles (some of them) , é, automaticamente, possível deduzir que se refere a "young people".

Assim, você descobriu a resposta pela identificação do sujeito e também porque escolas, hospitais (letras A e C) não se locomovem para outro país, como foi dito que eram as pessoas jovens. **Portanto, a alternativa correta é a letra B.**

QUESTÃO 04 (EPCAR/2015)

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)



QUESTÃO 04 (EPCAR/2015)

The opposite of never (line 9) is

- a) seldom. c) usually.
b) always. d) often.

Comentários:

“Never” é um frequency adverb que indica que uma atividade nunca é realizada. Portanto, seu oposto é o frequency adverb “always”, que indica sempre, **alternative B is correct**.

As outras alternativas são incorrectas, pois indicam frequências intermediárias entre o “nunca” e o “sempre”.

QUESTÃO 05 (EAM/2020 inédita)

A solicitor engaged by former members of the Supreme Horse Racing Club said on Thursday evening he was “very optimistic” the 29 horses it has hitherto owned, including the top-class chaser Kemboy, will be able to race this season.

The Thurles-based Patrick Kennedy was speaking after the ruling body of Irish horse racing in effect kicked SHRC out of the sport by declaring it was no longer “permitted to be owners or part-owners of racehorses”.

The announcement from Horse Racing Ireland represents the moment when its patience expired over the club’s repeated failure to provide answers to its questions.

Following complaints from club members about alleged irregularities in the way SHRC was run, HRI got involved this summer and its concerns have not been allayed. (The Guardian/November 2019)

Questão 05 – In the third paragraph “... *Following complaints from club members about alleged irregularities in the way SHRC was run, ...*” The verb “run” refers to:

- a) club members
b) in a hurry action
c) irregularities
d) a kind of function
e) complaints



Comentários:

Essa questão é apenas perceber que a palavra após “following” é complaints (reclamações), substantivo que foi qualificado por following (seguintes/próximas) – de quem está falando.

Assim, você descobriu a resposta pela identificação do adjetivo, com -ing para confundir mas, para ser gerúndio precisava ter a presença do verbo to be, aqui não existente.

E também porque as outras palavras das alternativas que seguem só foram mencionadas bem depois e não faz sentido para um terno sublinhado logo no início. **Portanto, a alternativa correta é a letra E.**

QUESTÃO 06 (EEAR/2017) - Texto para questões 06 e 07

April

There was a nice little girl which name was April. One day, she asked her parents why she was called April. They answered that it was because she was born in April. The little girl liked her name and the month April too. Her parents made her a party, all her friends celebrated with her, and she received a lot of presents. One day her mother became pregnant and April had a little brother. Her brother was born in February and everybody came and suggested names for the new baby. April didn't understand what the problem was. If the baby was born in February, the correct name should be February.

Fonte: adapted from Thoughts and Notions.

QUESTÃO 06 – In “...One day, her mother became pregnant and April had a little brother. Her brother was born in February and everybody came and suggested names for the new baby”, all the underlined verbs are in the:

- a) past progressive
- b) simple present
- c) simple past
- d) future



Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois os verbs sublinhados não indicam ações em progresso no passado.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois os verbos estão conjugados na 3ª pessoa sem acréscimo de 's' ou de 'es', o que seria a marca do "simple present".

Alternative C is correct, pois os verbos estão conjugados no passado (suggested, por exemplo, que é regular, indica a terminação 'ed' típica do "simple past").

Alternative D is incorrect, pois o "simple future2" é marcado pela presença da partícula "will" antes do verbo principal.

QUESTÃO 07 – 42 – In "... her mother became pregnant ..." we can infer that she _____.

- a) became sick
- b) couldn't have babies
- c) gave her a little sister
- d) was expecting a baby

Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois "sick" e "pregnant" não são synonyms. O primeiro significa "doente" e o segundo, "grávida".

Alternative B is incorrect, pois se a mãe de April a teve, ela pode ter bebês.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois a frase não informa se o bebê é menino ou menina.

Alternative D is correct, pois estar grávida é synonym de "estar esperando um bebê".



QUESTÕES ITA/2014

Texto para responder as questões 08 a 10

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 08 - Segundo o texto, a ISI é uma organização

- A () contraditória.
- B () corporativa.
- C () terrorista.
- D () cooperativa.
- E () autoritária.

Comentários:

A ISI é uma organização contraditória. Segundo o autor, ela é ao mesmo tempo sigilosa e aberta, com posicionamentos muito diferentes e ambíguos. **Portanto, a letra A é a alternativa correta.**

A ISI não se trata de uma organização corporativa, mas de um serviço de inteligência. Portanto, a letra **B** é incorreta.



A ISI luta contra o terrorismo. Segundo o texto (linha 11), “Sr. David Ignatius! Veja só as baixas que temos sofrido lutando contra o terrorismo!” foi a fala de um oficial da ISI dirigida ao autor. Portanto, a letra **C** é incorreta.

O texto não aponta a ISI como uma organização cooperativa, até porque seus posicionamentos são muito ambíguos e contraditórios. Segundo o texto (linha 6), “Ela é ao mesmo tempo muito sigilosa e muito aberta”. Portanto, a letra **D** é incorreta.

A ISI não é uma organização autoritária. Portanto, a letra **E** é incorreta.

Questão 09 – A opção cujo significado mais se aproxima do vocábulo *peevied* (linha 6) é

A () *mistrustful*.

B () *challenged*.

C () *irritated*.

D () *worried*.

E () *encouraged*.

Comentários:

Em “ISI officials get especially *peevied* at the charge of duplicity”, temos “os oficiais da ISI ficam, sobretudo, incomodados com as acusações de duplicidade”.

Na letra **A**, “*mistrustful*” indica “desconfiados”. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **B**, “*challenged*” indica “desafiados”. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “*irritated*” indica “irritados”, que se aproxima muito de *peevied*, ou “incomodados”.

Portanto, alternativa C correta.

Na letra **D**, “*worried*” indica “preocupados”. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “*encouraged*” indica “encorajados”. Alternativa incorreta.



Questão 10 – A palavra casualties (linha 11)

- A () é sinônimo de eventualities.
- B () pode ser entendida como desgastes.
- C () expressa uma relação de causa e consequência.
- D () é o mesmo que ataques.
- E () pode ser substituída por losses.

Comentários:

No texto (linha 11), “Mr. David Ignatius! Look at the casualties we have suffered fighting terrorism”, ou seja, “Sr. David Ignatius! Veja só as baixas que temos sofrido lutando contra o terrorismo!”. O termo, portanto, indica mortes ou perdas.

Eventualities indica “eventualidades”, ou seja, acasos. Portanto, não é sinônimo de casualties, que é um falso cognato. Letra **A** incorreta.

Não pode ser entendida como “desgastes”, mas “perdas”. Letra **B** incorreta.

Não expressa relação de causa e consequência, por mais que soe como “casualidade” – mas não o é. Letra **C** incorreta.

Não é o mesmo que ataques, mas pode ser uma consequência deles. Letra **D** incorreta.

Pode ser substituída por losses, ou seja, “perdas”. **Letra E é a alternativa correta.**



QUESTÕES IME/2018 - Texto para responder as questões 11 a 13

ARE YOU A FACEBOOK ADDICT?

Are you a social media enthusiast or simply a Facebook addict? Researchers from Norway have developed a new instrument to measure Facebook addiction, the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

"The use of Facebook has increased rapidly. We are dealing with a subdivision of Internet addiction connected to social media," Doctor of Psychology Cecilie Schou Andreassen says about the study, which is the first of its kind worldwide.

Andreassen heads the research project "Facebook Addiction" at the University of Bergen (UiB). An article about the results has just been published in the renowned journal Psychological Reports. She has clear views as to why some people develop Facebook dependency.

"It occurs more regularly among younger than older users. We have also found that people who are anxious and socially insecure use Facebook more than those with lower scores on those traits, probably because those who are anxious find it easier to communicate via social media than face-to-face," Andreassen says.

People who are organized and more ambitious tend to be less at risk from Facebook addiction. They will often use social media as an integral part of work and networking.

"Our research also indicates that women are more at risk of developing Facebook addiction, probably due to the social nature of Facebook," Andreassen says.

Six warning signs

As Facebook has become as ubiquitous as television in our everyday lives, it is becoming increasingly difficult for many people to know if they are addicted to social media. Andreassen's study shows that the symptoms of Facebook addiction resemble those of drug addiction, alcohol addiction, and chemical substance addiction.

The Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale is based on six basic criteria, where all items are scored on the following scale: (1) Very rarely, (2) Rarely, (3) Sometimes, (4) Often, (5) Very often, and (6) Always.

- You spend a lot of time thinking about Facebook or planning to use of Facebook.
- You feel an urge to use Facebook more and more.
- You use Facebook in order to forget about personal problems.
- You have tried to cut down on the use of Facebook without success.
- You become restless or troubled if you are prohibited from using Facebook.
- You use Facebook so much that it has had a negative impact on your job/studies.

Andreassen's study shows that scoring "often" or "very often" on at least four of the six items may suggest that you are addicted to Facebook.

Disponível em: <<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/05/120507102054.htm>> Acesso em: 3 jun. 2013 (Texto adaptado)



Questão 11 – According to the passage, it is correct to say that

- a) every media enthusiast is a Facebook addict.
- b) Facebook addiction has nothing to do with internet addiction.
- c) young women who use Facebook get addicted to it.
- d) students with lower scores at school tend to get addicted to Facebook.
- e) women are more likely to develop Facebook addiction.

Comentários:

Na letra **A**, “Todo entusiasta em redes sociais é um viciado em Facebook” é incorreta, pois, no início do texto, o autor questiona o leitor se ele é um entusiasta em rede social ou apenas um viciado em Facebook. Portanto, são coisas diferentes. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **B**, “Vício em Facebook não tem nada a ver com vício em internet” é incorreta, pois o autor afirma que o vício em Facebook é uma subdivisão do vício em internet (linha 3). Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “Mulheres jovens que usam Facebook ficam viciadas nisso” é incorreta, pois o texto indica que as mulheres correm mais risco de se viciar em Facebook (linha 15), mas isso não significa que toda mulher jovem de fato se viciará. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “Alunos com notas baixas na escola tendem a ficar viciados em Facebook” é incorreta. No texto, o termo score foi utilizado com outro sentido: uma pontuação mais baixa em um teste que avalia o grau de ansiedade e insegurança social (linhas 11-12). Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “Mulheres são mais propensas a desenvolver vício em Facebook” está correta. Segundo o texto (linhas 15-16), as mulheres têm mais risco de desenvolver vício em Facebook, provavelmente por causa da natureza social do Facebook. **Alternativa correta.**

Questão 12 – It is implied in the passage that

- a) many studies have been carried out in order to understand why women tend to get addicted to Facebook.
- b) older people usually don't get addicted to Facebook for they don't access the internet regularly.
- c) Facebook addiction is the main reason why young people have low scores at school.
- d) people who are anxious tend to find it easier to communicate via Facebook than face-to-face.
- e) people who are more ambitious are free from the risk of Facebook addiction.



Comentários:

Na letra **A**, “Muitos estudos foram feitos para entender por que mulheres tendem a se viciar em Facebook” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linhas 15-16), as mulheres têm mais risco de desenvolver vício em Facebook, provavelmente por causa da natureza social do Facebook. Portanto, é apenas uma hipótese, e não faz parte do resultado de muitos estudos. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **B**, “Pessoas mais velhas geralmente não se viciam em Facebook porque elas não acessam a internet regularmente” é incorreta. Segundo o texto (linha 9), o vício é mais comum entre jovens do que entre os mais velhos; portanto, o vício também pode ocorrer entre os mais velhos, apesar de ser menos comum. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “Vício em Facebook é a principal razão pela qual pessoas jovens têm notas baixas na escola” é incorreta. No texto, o termo score foi utilizado com outro sentido: uma pontuação mais baixa em um teste que avalia o grau de ansiedade e insegurança social (linhas 11-12). Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “Pessoas que são ansiosas tendem a achar mais fácil se comunicar via Facebook do que cara-a-cara” está correta. Segundo o texto (linha 11), afirma-se exatamente o que consta nesta alternativa. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **E**, “Pessoas que são mais ambiciosas são livres do risco de vício em Facebook” é incorreta, pois o texto afirma (linha 13) que pessoas mais ambiciosas tendem a correr menos risco de se viciar em Facebook; no entanto, o risco ainda existe. Alternativa incorreta.

Questão 13 – According to the Bergen Facebook addiction scale, it can be said that you may be addicted to Facebook when

- a) you feel uneasy for being unable to use Facebook.
- b) you leave Facebook behind in order to look after your personal problems.
- c) you can reduce the use of Facebook and feel laid-back.
- d) you take Facebook for granted.
- e) you have low scores at school.

Comentários:

A escala Bergen de vício em Facebook se encontra no final do texto, onde o autor especifica os seis critérios básicos em que ela se fundamenta. São eles: (1) Muito raramente, (2) Raramente, (3) Às vezes, (4) Frequentemente, (5) Muito frequentemente, e (6) Sempre. Além disso, ele ainda lista alguns itens que indiquem um possível vício na rede social.



- Você gasta muito tempo pensando sobre o Facebook ou planejando usar o Facebook.
 - Você sente uma vontade de usar o Facebook cada vez mais.
 - Você usa o Facebook para esquecer seus problemas pessoais.
 - Você tentou reduzir o uso do Facebook sem sucesso.
 - Você fica inquieto ou perturbado se te proibem de usar o Facebook.
-
- Você usa tanto o Facebook que isso tem tido impacto negativo no seu trabalho/estudos.

Na letra **A**, “você se sente desconfortável estando incapaz de usar o Facebook” está correta, pois se refere ao item 5 da lista ao final do texto. **Alternativa correta.**

Na letra **B**, “você abandona o Facebook para cuidar de seus problemas pessoais” é incorreta, pois contraria o item 3 no final do texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **C**, “você pode reduzir o uso do Facebook e se sentir relaxado” é incorreta, pois contraria o item 4 no final do texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **D**, “o Facebook faz parte da sua rotina” é incorreta, pois isso implica em uma naturalização do uso no dia-a-dia, sem que haja uma supervalorização. Isso contraria os itens 1 e 2 no final do texto. Alternativa incorreta.

Na letra **E**, “você tem notas baixas na escola” é incorreta, pois não se refere ao uso do Facebook. Portanto, não se pode afirmar que alguém com notas baixas na escola seja, necessariamente, viciado na rede social. Alternativa incorreta.

QUESTÃO 14 (ESA/2019) – Read the extract from the text

Complete the sentence below using the appropriate words:

Mr. Harris _____ trains: He is afraid of airplanes and _____ like buses, but _____ trains.

- (A) Likes/don't/love
- (B) Likes/doesn't/loves
- (C) Like/do/loves
- (D) Like/don't/love
- (E) Like/does/love



Comentários:

“Mr. Harris” pode ser substituído por “he”. Sempre que se conjuga verbo na terceira pessoa do singular (he/she/it), acrescenta-se “S” ao final do verbo.

A segunda lacuna deve ser preenchida por “doesn’t”, pois o sujeito está na terceira pessoa do singular e exige “doesn’t” ao invés de “don’t”.

A terceira lacuna deve ser preenchida por “loves”, pois quem ama os trens é ele (he). Portanto, temos mais uma vez o sujeito na terceira pessoa do singular, que exige o acréscimo da letra “S” no final do verbo.

Temos então a sequência: likes / doesn’t / loves

A alternativa correta é a letra B.

QUESTÃO 15 (EsPCEEx/2017) – Texto para questão 15

How diversity makes us smarter

Decades of research by organizational scientists, psychologists, sociologists, economists and demographers show that socially diverse groups (that is, those with a diversity of race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation) are more innovative than homogeneous groups. It means being around people who are different from us makes us more creative, more diligent and more hardworking.

It seems obvious that a group of people with diverse individual expertise would be better than a homogeneous group at solving complex, non-routine problems. It is less obvious that social diversity should work in the same way – yet the science shows that it does. This is not only because people with different backgrounds bring new information. Simply interacting with individuals who are different forces group members to prepare better, to anticipate alternative viewpoints and to expect that reaching consensus will take effort.

Diversity of expertise confers benefits that are obvious – you would not think of building a new car without engineers, designers and quality-control experts – but what about social diversity? The same logic applies to social diversity. People who are different from one another in race, gender and other dimensions bring unique information and experiences to bear on the task at hand. A male and a female engineer might have perspectives as different from one another as an engineer and a physicist – and that is a good thing.

The fact is that if you want to build teams or organizations capable of innovating, you need diversity. Diversity enhances creativity. It encourages the search for novel information and perspectives, leading to better decision making and problem solving. Diversity can improve the bottom line of companies and lead to discoveries and breakthrough innovations. Even simply being exposed to diversity can change the way you think.

Adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-diversity-makes-us-smarter/>

Which question below has its answer in paragraph 1?

- [A] Why did the researchers decide to study such a context?
- [B] Who studied about socially diverse groups?
- [C] Where did the researchers carry out their studies?
- [D] How did the researchers carry out their studies?
- [E] How many people were involved in the research?



Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois não é falado o motivo para que os pesquisadores tenham estudado sobre os grupos sociais.

Alternative B is correct, pois no início do parágrafo: "...by organizational sciences, psychologists, sociologists, economists and demographers..." é citado quem estudou sobre grupos sociais.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois não é citado, no primeiro parágrafo, onde são feitos os estudos para a pesquisa.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois não é citado, no primeiro parágrafo, o modo como foi realizada a pesquisa.

Alternative E is incorrect, pois não é citado, no primeiro parágrafo, nada referente à quantidade de pessoas envolvidas na pesquisa.



QUESTÃO 16
(EFOMM/2016)

Texto para
questão 16

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, 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 16 (EFOMM/2016)

Say if the sentences below are C (correct) or I (incorrect).

- () I wasn't tired last night. If I were tired, I would have gone home.
- () You'd be surprised if I told you how much it costs.
- () I'd be able to visit Monica in the afternoon if I stay in Santiago overnight.
- () If Carrie had been honest, she would return the money.



Comentários:

Primeiro parêntesis is I, pois a if-clause referente é: if past simple + would + verb. Na frase, utiliza-se a forma passada do would, would have, o que está incorrect. Lembrando também do detalhe de que nessa if-clause, por convenções fonéticas, usamos a construção “I were” ao invés de “I was”.

Segundo parêntesis is C, pois a if-clause referene é, novamene: if past simple + would + verb.

Terceiro parêntesis is I, pois usa-se a if-clause: if past simple + would + verb, porém o verb está no simple presente (“stay”) ao invés do simple past (“stayed”).

Quarto parêntesis is I, pois utiliza a if-clause: if past perfect (have/has + verb no past participle) + would have + verb (past participle), porém a construção utiliza o modal would no presente ao invés do passado would have.

Logo, correct alternative is D.



Considerações finais

Novamente, outra aula de Inglês rumo à sua aprovação. Let's go!

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.

Organize seus estudos. Acompanhe as aulas na sequência que as preparei para você. Crie o hábito de ler. Ler é fundamental para ampliar o vocabulário.

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.

 @teacherandreabelo

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

 Teacher Andrea Belo
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdmVkjUT0kv4jYFNZoGqEtQ>

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15. Traduções

The role of women in Spanish society has changed fast since the country became a democracy after General Franco died in 1975. He had swept away liberal reforms introduced in the 1930s, when Spain was a republic. For women specifically, these included a benevolent divorce law and certain property rights. In the 1930s many women played a big part on the left, often fighting side by side with men in the pro-Republic militias during the 1936-39 civil war. But after it the new regime, for the most part applauded by the church, put them back in the home as wives and mothers, with divorce forbidden and working outside frowned on.

Change began in the 1960s when Spain opened up to tourists. Faced with competition from sexually liberated north Europeans, Spanish women "declared war on them, on men and on their elders", in the words of Lucia Graves, author of "A Woman Unknown", which recounts her life as an Englishwoman married to a Spaniard at the time. That aggressive self-assertion continues.

Not wholly successfully. At universities, women students now outnumber men. A typical couple has one or two children these days, a far cry from the days when families of eight or ten were common. But Spanish women still face the problems of their sisters in northern Europe. Their progress at work is often blocked, their pay often lower than men's.

The Economist August 11th 2001



O papel das mulheres na sociedade espanhola tem mudado rapidamente desde que o país se tornou uma democracia após a morte do general Franco em 1975. Ele havia eliminado reformas liberais introduzidas na década de 1930, quando a Espanha era uma república. Para as mulheres especificamente, esses incluíram uma lei de divórcio benevolente e direitos de propriedade. Na década de 1930, muitas mulheres desempenharam um papel importante. Grande parte à esquerda, muitas vezes lutando lado a lado com homens nas milícias pró-República durante o período de 1936-39 na guerra civil. Mas depois disso, o novo regime, para a maior parte aplaudida pela igreja, era de recolocá-las em casa como esposas e mães, com divórcio proibido e trabalhar fora era algo de se franzir a testa.

A mudança começou na década de 1960, quando a Espanha abriu-se para os turistas. Diante da concorrência de norte europeus com ideias “sexualmente liberadas”, as mulheres espanholas “declararam guerra a eles, aos homens e aos mais velhos”, nas palavras de Lucia Graves, autora de “A Mulher desconhecida”, que narra sua vida como uma Inglesa casada com um espanhol na época. Essa autoafirmação agressiva continua. Não totalmente com sucesso. Nas universidades, as alunas agora superam os homens. Um típico casal tem um ou dois filhos nos dias de hoje, muito longe desde os dias em que famílias de oito ou dez eram comum. Mas as mulheres espanholas ainda enfrentam os problemas de suas irmãs no norte da Europa. O progresso delas no trabalho muitas vezes é bloqueado, seu salário geralmente é menor do que o dos homens.



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 aumentar 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.



ARE YOU A FACEBOOK ADDICT?

Are you a social media enthusiast or simply a Facebook addict? Researchers from Norway have developed a new instrument to measure Facebook addiction, the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

"The use of Facebook has increased rapidly. We are dealing with a subdivision of Internet addiction connected to social media," Doctor of Psychology Cecilie Schou Andreassen says about the study, which is the first of its kind worldwide.

Andreassen heads the research project "Facebook Addiction" at the University of Bergen (UiB). An article about the results has just been published in the renowned journal Psychological Reports. She has clear views as to why some people develop Facebook dependency.

"It occurs more regularly among younger than older users. We have also found that people who are anxious and socially insecure use Facebook more than those with lower scores on those traits, probably because those who are anxious find it easier to communicate via social media than face-to-face," Andreassen says.

People who are organised and more ambitious tend to be less at risk from Facebook addiction. They will often use social media as an integral part of work and networking.

"Our research also indicates that women are more at risk of developing Facebook addiction, probably due to the social nature of Facebook," Andreassen says.

Six warning signs

As Facebook has become as ubiquitous as television in our everyday lives, it is becoming increasingly difficult for many people to know if they are addicted to social media. Andreassen's study shows that the symptoms of Facebook addiction resemble those of drug addiction, alcohol addiction, and chemical substance addiction.

The Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale is based on six basic criteria, where all items are scored on the following scale: (1) Very rarely, (2) Rarely, (3) Sometimes, (4) Often, (5) Very often, and (6) Always.

- You spend a lot of time thinking about Facebook or planning to use of Facebook.
- You feel an urge to use Facebook more and more.
- You use Facebook in order to forget about personal problems.
- You have tried to cut down on the use of Facebook without success.
- You become restless or troubled if you are prohibited from using Facebook.
- You use Facebook so much that it has had a negative impact on your job/studies.

Andreassen's study shows that scoring "often" or "very often" on at least four of the six items may suggest that you are addicted to Facebook.

Disponível em: <<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/05/120507102054.htm>> Acesso em: 3 jun. 2013 (Texto adaptado)



Você é viciado no Facebook?

Você é um entusiasta da mídia social ou simplesmente um viciado em Facebook? Pesquisadores da Noruega desenvolveram um novo instrumento para medir a dependência do Facebook, a Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

"O uso do Facebook aumentou rapidamente. Estamos lidando com uma subdivisão do vício em Internet conectada às mídias sociais", diz a doutora em psicologia Cecilie Schou Andreassen sobre o estudo, que é o primeiro do gênero em todo o mundo.

Andreassen lidera o projeto de pesquisa "Facebook Addiction" na Universidade de Bergen (UiB). Um artigo sobre os resultados acaba de ser publicado na renomada revista Psychological Reports. Ela tem opiniões claras sobre o motivo pelo qual algumas pessoas desenvolvem a dependência do Facebook.

"Isso ocorre com mais frequência entre usuários mais jovens do que idosos. Também descobrimos que pessoas ansiosas e socialmente inseguras usam o Facebook mais do que aquelas com pontuações mais baixas nessas características, provavelmente porque as pessoas ansiosas acham mais fácil se comunicar através da mídia social do que cara a cara", diz Andreassen.

Pessoas organizadas e mais ambiciosas tendem a estar menos em risco com o vício no Facebook. Eles costumam usar as mídias sociais como parte integrante do trabalho e das redes.

"Nossa pesquisa também indica que as mulheres correm mais risco de desenvolver o vício no Facebook, provavelmente devido à natureza social do Facebook", diz Andreassen.

Seis sinais de alerta

Como o Facebook se tornou tão onipresente quanto a televisão em nossas vidas cotidianas, está se tornando cada vez mais difícil para muitas pessoas saber se são viciadas em mídias sociais. O estudo de Andreassen mostra que os sintomas da dependência do Facebook se assemelham aos da dependência de drogas, dependência de álcool e dependência de substâncias químicas.

Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale baseia-se em seis critérios básicos, onde todos os itens são pontuados na seguinte escala: (1) Muito raramente, (2) Raramente, (3) Às vezes, (4) Frequentemente e (5) Com frequência:

- Você gasta muito tempo pensando no Facebook ou planejando o uso do Facebook.
- Você sente vontade de usar o Facebook cada vez mais.
- Você usa o Facebook para esquecer problemas pessoais.
- Você tentou reduzir o uso do Facebook sem sucesso.
- Você fica inquieto ou perturbado se for proibido de usar o Facebook.
- Você usa tanto o Facebook que teve um impacto negativo em seu trabalho / estudos.

O estudo de Andreassen mostra que pontuar "frequentemente" ou "sempre" em pelo menos quatro dos sete itens pode sugerir que você é viciado no Facebook.

