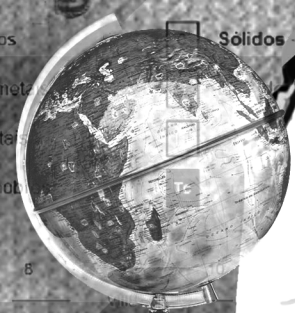


OBJETIVO

ITA
Inglês

7



Atinídios	Sólidos
Outros met.	
Não-Meta	
Cases no	
6	7
26	26
Mn	Fe
Manganés	Ferro
54.938045	55.845
43	44
C	Ru
Carbono	Rútenio
12.011	101.07
75	76
Re	Os
Rênio	Osmio
186.207	190.23
28	28
Ni	Co
Níquel	Cobalto
58.6934	58.933200
46	46
Pd	Pd
Paládio	Paládio
106.42	106.42
47	47
Ag	Ag
Prata	Prata
107.8682	107.8682
50	50
Sn	Sn
Estanho	Estanho
118.710	118.710
52	52
Pb	Pb
Chumbo	Chumbo
207.2	207.2
54	54
Xe	Xe
Xenônio	Xenônio
131.29	131.29
56	56
Ba	Ba
Bárium	Bárium
137.327	137.327
58	58
Ce	Ce
Célio	Célio
140.12	140.12
59	59
Pr	Pr
Praseodímio	Praseodímio
140.90768	140.90768
60	60
Nd	Nd
Néodímio	Néodímio
144.242	144.242
61	61
Pm	Pm
Praseodímio	Praseodímio
144.91288	144.91288
62	62
Sm	Sm
Samaritium	Samaritium
150.36	150.36
63	63
Eu	Eu
Europium	Europium
151.964	151.964
64	64
Gd	Gd
Gádo	Gádo
157.25	157.25
65	65
Tb	Tb
Térbio	Térbio
158.92535	158.92535
66	66
Dy	Dy
Díscimio	Díscimio
162.5001	162.5001
67	67
Ho	Ho
Hólio	Hólio
164.93032	164.93032
68	68
Er	Er
Erbólio	Erbólio
167.2593	167.2593
69	69
Tm	Tm
Térmio	Térmio
168.9304	168.9304
70	70
Yb	Yb
Ítrio	Ítrio
173.0547	173.0547
71	71
Lu	Lu
Lutécio	Lutécio
174.967	174.967
72	72
Hf	Hf
Háfnio	Háfnio
178.49	178.49
73	73
Ta	Ta
Tântalo	Tântalo
180.94788	180.94788
74	74
W	W
Tungstênio	Tungstênio
183.84	183.84
75	75
Re	Re
Rênio	Rênio
186.207	186.207
76	76
Os	Os
Osmio	Osmio
190.23	190.23
77	77
Ir	Ir
Írquio	Írquio
192.222	192.222
78	78
Pt	Pt
Platina	Platina
195.084	195.084
79	79
Au	Au
Áurio	Áurio
196.96657	196.96657
80	80
Hg	Hg
Merúrio	Merúrio
200.59	200.59
81	81
Tl	Tl
Chumbo	Chumbo
204.38	204.38
82	82
Pb	Pb
Chumbo	Chumbo
207.2	207.2
83	83
Bi	Bi
Bismuto	Bismuto
208.9804	208.9804
84	84
Po	Po
Polônio	Polônio
209	209
85	85
At	At
Ástato	Ástato
210	210
86	86
Rn	Rn
Rádônio	Rádônio
222	222
87	87
Fr	Fr
Frâncio	Frâncio
223	223
88	88
Ra	Ra
Rádium	Rádium
226	226
89	89
Ac	Ac
Actínio	Actínio
227	227
90	90
Th	Th
Tório	Tório
232.0377	232.0377
91	91
Pa	Pa
Protáctio	Protáctio
231.03688	231.03688
92	92
U	U
Urânio	Urânio
238.02891	238.02891
93	93
Np	Np
Neptúncio	Neptúncio
237.048173	237.048173
94	94
Pu	Pu
Plutónio	Plutónio
244.06422	244.06422
95	95
Am	Am
Áméricio	Áméricio
243.061388	243.061388
96	96
Cm	Cm
Cúrmio	Cúrmio
247.0713	247.0713
97	97
Bk	Bk
Bérbélio	Bérbélio
247.0713	247.0713
98	98
Cf	Cf
Califórnio	Califórnio
251.0832	251.0832
99	99
Es	Es
Eisénio	Eisénio
252.0832	252.0832
100	100
Fm	Fm
Férmio	Férmio
257.10375	257.10375
101	101
Md	Md
Médevio	Médevio
258.10375	258.10375
102	102
No	No
Nóbio	Nóbio
259.10375	259.10375
103	103
Lr	Lr
Lutécio	Lutécio
260.10375	260.10375
104	104
Rf	Rf
Rúfénio	Rúfénio
261.10375	261.10375
105	105
Db	Db
Dúbnio	Dúbnio
262.10375	262.10375
106	106
Sg	Sg
Sérgio	Sérgio
263.10375	263.10375
107	107
Bh	Bh
Bérbélio	Bérbélio
264.10375	264.10375
108	108
Hs	Hs
Háfnio	Háfnio
265.10375	265.10375
109	109
Mt	Mt
Médevio	Médevio
266.10375	266.10375
110	110
Ds	Ds
Dúbnio	Dúbnio
267.10375	267.10375
111	111
Rg	Rg
Rúfénio	Rúfénio
268.10375	268.10375
112	112
Cn	Cn
Cúrmio	Cúrmio
269.10375	269.10375
113	113
Nh	Nh
Nóbio	Nóbio
270.10375	270.10375
114	114
Fl	Fl
Férmio	Férmio
271.10375	271.10375
115	115
Mc	Mc
Médevio	Médevio
272.10375	272.10375
116	116
Lv	Lv
Lutécio	Lutécio
273.10375	273.10375
117	117
Ts	Ts
Térmio	Térmio
274.10375	274.10375
118	118
Og	Og
Osmio	Osmio
275.10375	275.10375

MÓDULO 13

PREPOSITIONS

It is difficult to learn to use prepositions correctly in a foreign language. Most English prepositions have several different functions (for instance, one well-known dictionary lists eighteen main uses of AT), and these may correspond to several different prepositions in another language. At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses (in the morning, on Monday, at night, etc.).

Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions. For example:

The reason for, angry with, on a bus. Often the correct preposition cannot be guessed, and one has to learn the expression as a whole. In some expressions English has no preposition where one may be used in another language, for instance **she went back home**.

a) Word order

In English, prepositions can come at the end of clauses in certain structures, especially in an informal style.

What are you talking about?

You're just the person I've been looking for.

I hate being shouted at.

b) ING forms

When we use verbs after prepositions, we use ing forms

I look forward to seeing you soon.

I dreamt about/of travelling to New York.

c) Prepositions before conjunctions

Prepositions are sometimes dropped before conjunctions and sometimes not.

I am not certain (of) what I am supposed to do.

The question (of) whether they should turn back was never discussed.

d) Preposition and adverb particles

Words like **on**, **off**, **up**, **down** can function both as preposition and as adverb particles.

She ran up the stairs (preposition)

She rang me up (adverb particle)

Accuse somebody of	Afraid of	bad at	good at (good with children, etc)	believe in
belong to	dream of / about	insist on	listen to	look at / after / for
sorry for / about	remind of	be absent from	be accused of	be accustomed to
be addicted to	be afraid of	be angry at	be blessed with	be bored with/by
be capable of	be concerned about	be connected to	be convinced of	be crowded with
be dedicated to	be devoted to	be disappointed with	be discriminated against	be divorced from
be done with	be equipped with	be exhausted from	be exposed to	be faithful to
be familiar with	be filled with	be finished with	be fond of	be friendly to/with
be frightened of/by	be grateful to/for	be guilty of	be innocent of	be interested in
be invited to	be involved in	be jealous of	be limited to	be located in

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.

- a) She accused me _____ poisoning her dog.
- b) Are you afraid _____ spiders?
- c) I entirely agree _____ you.
- d) We agree _____ this subject.
- e) I'll agree _____ your suggestion if you lower the price.
- f) We should apologise _____ the Smiths.
- g) I must apologise _____ disturbing you.
- h) Don't believe _____ her.
- i) I don't believe _____ a word she says.
- j) If you believe _____ me I can do anything.
- k) I must congratulate you _____ your exams results.
- l) He congratulated the team _____ having won all their games.
- m) We may play soccer. It depend _____ the weather.

- n) He doesn't want to be dependent _____ his parents.
- o) He doesn't want to be independent _____ his parents.
- p) I dreamt _____ being famous when I was younger. (think of, imagine)
- q) What does it mean if you dream _____ mountains? (while asleep)
- r) I'd like to see an increase _____ productivity.
- s) Many people are not interested _____ grammar.
- t) Lack of time prevented me _____ writing.
- u) If you don't listen _____ people, they won't listen to you.
- v) Thanks _____ looking after me when I was ill. (take care of)
- w) Can you help me look _____ my keys?
- x) How long have you been married _____ Samantha?
- y) She married _____ her childhood sweetheart.
- z) The surgeons operated _____ her yesterday.

Activity 1) find and highlight all preposition in the text.

Blood on the Silk Road

HIV/AIDS is rising dramatically across the former Soviet Union, and especially in Central Asia. But the victims of the most recent mass outbreaks of HIV are babies, and they have been infected inside hospitals.

More than two hundred children are believed to have contracted the virus through medical procedures in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Eighteen babies have already died - killed in places that are built to cure.

In the region, where HIV carries an enormous stigma, most of the parents don't want to speak about it and the outbreaks are surrounded by secrecy and confusion.

But the doctors who had treated the children in Kyrgyzstan are now on trial, accused of negligence and corruption. The prosecution alleges that medical professionals made money by selling used needles and drips to parents.

It's a second such trial in Central Asia. Last year, across the border in Kazakhstan, twenty one medical professionals were found guilty of infecting more than seventy children in the town of Shymkent. The number of the infected children now stands at 149.

Last year's court verdict announced that doctors made money by prescribing unnecessary blood transfusions and selling blood to the parents.

The international community poured tens of millions of dollars into HIV prevention programmes in Central Asia, but the effort focused largely on drug users and sex workers, while very little was spent on reforming the dilapidated post-Soviet health system.

The donors are beginning to realise that this was a mistake and that preconditions for similar outbreaks could exist across the wider region.

While the number of the infected children continues to rise, Our World looks at the underlying causes of the hospital outbreaks of HIV, and explores why more than twenty years since the Soviet Union collapsed, hospitals and medical practices are emerging as one of the reasons for the rapid spread of HIV across Central Asia.

BBC World News

1. Fill in the gaps with the words below:

Dramatically	Outbreak	Secrecy	Needle
Drip	Efforts	Mistake	Spread

- a) **In** their _____ **to** reduce crime the government expanded the police force.
- b) Your life changes _____ when you have a baby.
- c) The _____ of AIDS in the last few years has been alarming.
- d) Rick has lost a lot of blood. So, he has been put on a _____.
- e) An _____ **of** cholera has destroyed half the population.
- f) An hypodermic _____ was used to take the blood out of his body.
- g) The content of her report is shrouded in _____.

2. Match the verbs with their definitions

- () to pour
- () to rise
- () to sell
- () to prescribe
- () to kill
- () to carry
- () to stand at
- () to allege
- () to accuse

- 1. to increase
- 2. to cause someone or something to die
- 3. to have something as a part, quality or result
- 4. to say that someone has done something morally wrong, illegal or unkind
- 5. to state that someone has done something illegal or wrong without giving proof
- 6. to give something to someone else in return for money
- 7. to be in, cause to be in or get into a particular state or situation
- 8. to say what medical treatment someone should have
- 9. to (cause to) flow quickly and in large amounts

3. Fill in the gaps with the adequate verb and tense.

- a) Inflation is _____ at/by 2.1% a month.
- b) Food must be heated to a high temperature _____ harmful bacteria.
- c) His speech _____ so much conviction that I had to agree with him.
- d) The surgeon was _____ of negligence.
- e) The two men _____ the police forced them to make false confessions.
- f) The stall _____ drinks and snacks.
- g) The national debt _____ fifty-five billion dollars.
- h) The drug is often _____ for ulcers.
- i) The government has been _____ money into inefficient state-owned industries and the country can no longer afford it.

1. According to the text:

- a) The main victims of Aids infections are those who live outside Asia.
- b) Babies are the least infected due to special medical care.
- c) Eighteen babies are bound to die of Aids in Central Asia.
- d) People don't feel comfortable to talk about Aids.
- e) As far as Aids is concerned, there is nothing to worry about.

2. We can infer from the text that:
- victims are concerned about the outbreaks of HIV in the world.
 - Medical assistance failed to help the victims.
 - International community is to be blamed for the outbreaks of HIV in Asia.
 - Children perished in hospitals of Central Asia due to lack of doctors.
 - 149 children may be infected with HIV in Central Asia

3. In which alternative the gerund form is being used as an adjective?
- professionals made money by selling used needles (...)
 - The donors are beginning to realise(...)
 - medical professionals were found guilty of infecting more than seventy children(...)
 - Our World looks at the underlying causes of the hospital outbreaks of HIV (...)
 - while very little was spent on reforming the dilapidated post-Soviet health system(...)

exercícios-tarefa

☐ Módulo 13

1) Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.

- Jack lives _____ Spain.
- We arrived _____ London.
- Sarah is ill and is _____ hospital.
- I live _____ the country, not _____ the city.
- Paul lives _____ Green street.
- _____ April
- _____ the 18th Century
- _____ 1968
- _____ the 1970s
- _____ (the) winter
- _____ the middle ages
- _____ night
- _____ Christmas/ Easter
- _____ the moment / present
- _____ the same time
- _____ the age of
- _____ the beginning of

☐ Módulo 14

1) Complete with the proper preposition.

- Do you often talk _____ a friend _____ your problems?
- Do you often think _____ the future?
- Do you often have to wait _____ a bus or a train?
- Do you agree _____ your friends _____ politics?
- What dish do you usually ask _____ in a restaurant?
- Have you ever borrowed money _____ your family?
- Do you often write e-mails _____ English?
- How often do you listen _____ classical music?
- Are you going to apply _____ a job soon?
- Do you know anyone who works _____ a multinational company?
- Do you know anyone who works _____ a DJ?
- Are you good _____ sports?
- Are you afraid _____ insects?
- Are you worried _____ anything _____ the moment?
- Are men's hobbies different _____ women's hobbies?

respostas dos exercícios-tarefa

☐ Módulo 13

1)

a) in b) in c) in d) in / in

e) in f) in g) in h) in

i) in j) in k) in l) at

m) at n) at o) at p) at

q) at

☐ Módulo 14

1)

a) to / about b) about c) for

d) with / about e) for f) from

g) in h) to i) for

j) for k) as l) at

m) of n) about / at o) from