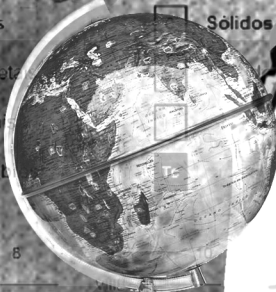


OBJETIVO

ITA
Inglês

12



Atinídios	Sólidos					
Outros met.						
Não-Meta						
Cases no						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	K
Manganés	Ferro	Cobalto	Níquel	Cobre	Zinco	Potássio
54.938045	55.845	58.933200	58.6934	63.546	65.38	39.0983
43	44	45	46	47	50	54
Tecnécio	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Sn	S
(88)	Rútenio	Ródio	Paládio	Prata	Estanho	Sulfúrio
	101.07	102.90550	106.42	107.8682	118.710	32.06
75	76	77	78	79	82	84
Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Pb	Bi
Rênio	Osmio	Írquio	Platina	Áurio	Chumbo	Bismuto
186.207	190.23	192.222	195.084	196.966569	207.2	208.9804
86	88	90	92	94	96	98
Ra	Rn	Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa
Rádium	Rônio	Frâncio	Rádio	Actínio	Tório	Protáctio

MÓDULO 23

GERUND

1. Sujeito da frase

Smoking is harmful to your health.

Watching the sunset is wonderful.

2. Preposição

in, on, at, to, for, about, from, etc.

There's no point **in** arguing about this problem.

She insists **on** talking to you right now.

3. Expressões

I **can't stand** looking at you anymore.

I **can't help** falling in love with you.

It's worth studying hard to pass the final exams.

It's useless fighting against the law.

I **look forward to** hearing from you.

I'm used to driving on the left side of the road.

I **used to** drive on the left side of the road.

You make me **feel like** dancing.

4. Alguns verbos

She **finished** reading the book 2 minutes ago.

I **enjoy** fishing on holidays.

Do you **mind** closing the door, please?

You should **avoid** talking to strangers.

I **quit** smoking last year / I **stopped** smoking last year.

The Infinitive

1. **The First, The last, The only and Superlatives:**

He was **the first** to win the prize.

The best way to come here is...

2. Too / Enough

She is **too** young to drive a car.

She isn't old **enough** to drive a car.

3. Want / Ask

I **want** you to tell me the truth.

My mum **asked** me to buy some fruit.

4. Make / Let (Sem TO)

You **make** me feel so young.

Let me tell you a secret.

Observação:

Help / Dare Com ou sem TO :

No one **dares** (to) disturb him

Can you **help** me (to) carry the bags, please?

5. Stop

She **stopped** to smoke.

(Ela parou para fumar)

She **stopped** smoking.

She **quit** smoking.

(Ela parou de fumar)

D)

1. _____ costs a lot of money.
2. I don't like _____.
3. My favourite occupation is _____.
4. I will call you *after* _____ at the office.
5. Please have a drink *before* _____.
6. I am looking forward *to* _____ you.
7. Do you object *to* _____ late?
8. Tara always dreams *about* _____ on holiday.
9. She is *considering* _____ a holiday.
10. Do you *feel like* _____ out?
11. I *can't help* _____ in love with you.
12. I *can't stand* not _____ you.
13. I have three shirts that *need* _____. (need to be washed)

14. This letter *requires* _____.
(needs to be signed)

15. The house *wants* _____.
(needs to be repainted)

II) Complete with the adequate prepositions

1. My friend is good _____ playing volleyball.
2. She complains _____ bullying.
3. They are afraid _____ losing the match.
4. She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.
5. We are looking forward _____ going out at the weekend.
6. Laura dreams _____ living on a small island.
7. Andrew apologized _____ being late.
8. Do you agree _____ staying in a foreign country?
9. The girls insisted _____ going out with Kerry.
10. Edward thinks _____ climbing trees this afternoon.

ACTIVITY: Find in the text examples of gerund and infinitive in use

The chaos after Greece's rescue

Coming to a city near you?

What has happened in Athens does not have to spread. But the euro zone still faces tough decisions

May 6th 2010 | From *The Economist* print edition

IF THERE was ever a week to be depressed about the euro, this was it. After an age of dithering, Europe's politicians cobble together a colossal rescue package for Greece, worth some €110 billion (\$145 billion), nearly three times the level discussed only three weeks ago—and behold the results: carnage on the streets of Athens, where three people lost their lives, and no respite in the markets. Not only have yields on short-term Greek bonds soared once again, but other euro members that the plan was supposed to wall off are under pressure, with Portugal and Ireland hit particularly hard. Stockmarkets around the world have slumped as investors fret about the financial stability of a region that makes up almost a quarter of the world economy.

Many Europeans fear that they have seen a fragment of their future: contagion spreading from one indebted country to the next, the breakdown of social order as public-sector jobs are cut, years of political indecision and the inevitable ousting (or withdrawal) of countries from the euro. And why not? If a bail-out worth nearly half of Greek GDP fails to command support on the streets of Athens or in the markets, it is tempting to say that the game is up.

Tempting but wrong. Europe faces all sorts of social and political problems, which may or may not manifest themselves, but its current dilemma is

rooted in basic economics. From this perspective, neither violence nor jitters in financial markets are proof that the Greek rescue and the Europeans' broader strategy for dealing with their debt crisis have failed. Lamentably, street riots, even violent ones, are an all-too-frequent part of Greek political life. And financial markets do sometimes react too sceptically to rescue strategies. In February 2009 they slumped when Tim Geithner, America's treasury secretary, announced a plan to stress-test banks, fearing his proposals were inadequate for dealing with the banks' problems. With hindsight, the decision proved a psychological turning-point.

Three reasons to run for the hills

So nothing is set. But an awful lot depends on what Europe's leaders do now. The new improved Greek rescue has less in common with the Geithner plan than with the first Greek rescue, whose inadequacy started the spiral downwards. There is the same shortage of political courage, not just in Greece and other weak euro-zone members, but also in Germany. And there is the same attempt to paper over contradictions. These need to be dealt with.

Despite its massive price tag, investors are unconvinced by the bail-out strategy for three separate (and hardly irrational) reasons. First, they fret that the promised €110 billion will not materialise because of continued political opposition in Germany or because the Greeks will not live up to the austerity promises they have made. Second, investors, like German voters, are nervous that, no matter how hard the Greeks try, their country will still be all but bust in three years' time: the debts are just too big and will have to be rescheduled. Third, and most important, they worry that others, especially Ireland, Portugal and Spain, are in uncomfortably similar boats, facing a future of economic stagnation and spiralling debt.

The first worry is exaggerated—at least in the short term. There seems little doubt that Europe’s governments will cough up. Even in Germany, parliamentary approval of the rescue package now seems likely. Equally, the Greek government has more chance of passing its wage- and pension-cuts than the street protests might suggest (see [article](#)). It has strong parliamentary majority and surprisingly high poll ratings.

But if you look beyond the next few weeks, the fear that something will go wrong later is all too realistic. The list of reforms that the Greeks have signed up to is brutal: the tax cuts and spending measures are worth some 11% of GDP in three years, and structural reforms, such as freeing up a rigid labour market and busting cartels, may prove even less popular. If sceptical Germans want an excuse to pull the plug on Greece’s rescue, they will surely find it. And the numbers for Greece are grim: even if one assumes three years of austerity, the country’s debt burden will have risen to 140% of GDP. Greece will still be perilously close to insolvency. It will surely need more help—either an open-ended rollover of the official loans or some kind of debt rescheduling.

This is the contradiction in the rescue plan. EU governments and the IMF refuse to discuss the possibility of an eventual rescheduling of Greek debt for fear that it would spark uncontrolled contagion. In fact, the logic may increasingly be the opposite. By refusing to admit that Greece faces an obvious solvency problem, whereas Spain, Portugal and Ireland do not, Europe’s policymakers have made it harder to draw a clear distinction between Greece and the rest. As a result contagion has intensified (see [article](#)).

Change this—and you change everything

That is the dynamic that must be changed. One priority is more zealous action by Portugal, Spain and others to prove that, although they suffer from some of the same ailments, they are not Greece. Portugal, which has a big deficit and low growth, needs to announce a stronger, bolder fiscal package. Both it and Spain need to speed up competitiveness-enhancing structural reforms, especially freeing up their labour markets. At the same time, the rest of the euro zone must do its part to ensure that this huge internal adjustment succeeds. The ECB must prevent an overall slide into deflation. Germany should cut taxes and do more to boost domestic demand.

Still more urgent, arguably, is a mechanism for supplying the zone’s weaker economies with cash if panic accelerates. One route would be for them to apply for precautionary funds from the IMF. Euro-zone governments could create inter-governmental credit lines. Or the European Central Bank could step in, buying government bonds in the secondary market. None of these solutions is exactly costless. But any is preferable to the implosion of the euro zone. The nightmare vision of Athens being repeated around the continent should not happen; but averting it will require more bravery and honesty than Europe’s leaders have shown so far.

❑ Módulo 23

1. Complete with the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

- a) I can't imagine Peter _____ by bike. (go) f) Are you thinking of _____ London? (visit)
b) He agreed _____ a new car. (buy) g) We decided _____ through the forest. (run)
c) The question is easy _____. (answer) h) The teacher expected Sarah _____ hard. (study)
d) The man asked me how _____ to the airport. (get) i) She doesn't mind _____ the night shift. (work)
e) I look forward to _____ you at the weekend. (see) j) I learned _____ the bike at the age of 5. (ride)

❑ Módulo 24

PASSAGE ONE

Einstein's nonscientific interests after the Second World War were parallel to those which followed the war of 1914-18. Then he had wanted to abolish all weapons, to bring Germany into the comity of Europe and help create a Jewish homeland that would not be a nation-state; now his aims were control of nuclear weapons, a Germany safe within an economic straitjacket, and the survival of Israel. There were other comparisons which suggest that outside science as well as inside it, Einstein would always be cast as the lonely and tragic figure.

Not least was the feeling that America of the later 1940s was tying him with the bonds he had first felt in the Germany of the 1920s. The country of his adoption seemed to be going the same way as the country of his birth.

Clark, R. W. Einstein: The Life and Times. Avon Books, New York, 1984, p. 735.

Please answer the following questions by choosing the alternative that best corresponds to what is contained in the preceding passage: (INSPER)

- 1) From the end of the First World War to the end of the Second World War, Einstein's position regarding disarmament had:
- a) Softened.
 - b) Become increasingly inconsistent.
 - c) Hardened.
 - d) Become more tragic.
 - e) Become more scientific.
- 2) Since moving from Europe to America, Einstein's attitude towards his new home had become:
- a) Less Zionist.
 - b) Disappointed.
 - c) More nationalistic.
 - d) Less lonely.
 - e) More scientific.

☐ Módulo 23

- 1)
- a) going
- b) to buy
- c) to answer
- d) to get
- e) seeing
- f) visiting
- g) to run
- h) to study
- i) working
- j) to ride

☐ Módulo 24

- 1) Resposta: A
- 2) Resposta: B