



INGLÊS

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Enem e vestibulares 11

Exercises

DO ONE THING FOR DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION



The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) is launching a campaign aimed at engaging people around the world to Do One Thing to support Cultural Diversity and Inclusion. Every one of us can do ONE thing for diversity and inclusion; even one very little thing can become a global action if we take part in it.

Simple things YOU can do to celebrate the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on May 21:

1. Visit an art exhibit or a museum dedicated to other cultures.
2. Read about the great thinkers of other cultures.
3. Visit a place of worship different than yours and participate in the celebration.
4. Spread your own culture around the world and learn about other cultures.
5. Explore music of a different culture.

There are thousands of things that you can do. Are you taking part in it?

UNITED NATIONS ALLIANCE OF CIVILIZATIONS. Disponível em: <www.unaoc.org>. Acesso em: 16 fev. 2013 (adaptado).

1. (ENEM) Internautas costumam manifestar suas opiniões sobre artigos online por meio da postagem de comentários. O comentário que exemplifica o engajamento proposto na quarta dica da campanha apresentada no texto é:

- a) “Lá na minha escola, aprendi a jogar capoeira para uma apresentação no Dia da Consciência Negra.”
- b) “Outro dia assisti na TV a uma reportagem sobre respeito à diversidade. Gente de todos os tipos, várias tribos. Curti bastante.”
- c) “Eu me inscrevi no Programa Jovens Embaixadores para mostrar o que tem de bom em meu país e conhecer outras formar de ser.”
- d) “Curto muito bater papo na internet. Meus amigos estrangeiros me ajudam a aperfeiçoar minha proficiência em língua estrangeira.”

e) “Pesquisei em sites de culinária e preparei uma festa árabe para uns amigos da escola. Eles adoraram, principalmente os doces!”

IF YOU CAN'T MASTER ENGLISH, TRY GLOBISH



PARIS — It happens all the time: during an airport delay the man to the left, a Korean perhaps, starts talking to the man opposite, who might be Colombian, and soon they are chatting away in what seems to be English. But the native English speaker sitting between them cannot understand a word.

They don't know it, but the Korean and the Colombian are speaking Globish, the latest addition to the 6,800 languages that are said to be spoken across the world. Not that its inventor, Jean-Paul Nerrière, considers it a proper language.

“It is not a language, it is a tool,” he says. “A language is the vehicle of a culture. Globish doesn't want to be that at all. It is a means of communication.”

Nerrière doesn't see Globish in the same light as utopian efforts such as Kosmos, Volapuk, Novial or staunch Esperanto. Nor should it be confused with barbaric Algol (for Algorithmic language). It is a sort of English lite: a means of simplifying the language and giving it rules so it can be understood by all.

BLUME, M. Disponível em: www.nytimes.com.

2. (ENEM) Considerando as ideias apresentadas no texto, o Globish (Global English) é uma variedade da língua inglesa que

- a) tem status
- b) facilita o entendimento entre o falante nativo e o não nativo.
- c) tem as mesmas características de projetos utópicos como o esperanto.
- d) altera a estrutura do idioma para possibilitar a comunicação internacional.
- e) apresenta padrões de fala idênticos aos da variedade usada pelos falantes nativos.

Write down

SOME RULES FOR EATING



*Choose Food Over Food-Like Substances,
Food Writer Michael Pollan Tells CDC*

We Americans suffer a national eating disorder: our unhealthy obsession with healthy eating. That's the diagnosis delivered by food author Michael Pollan in a lecture given last week to an overflow crowd of Center for Disease Control (CDC) scientists.

Pollan says everything he's learned about food and health can be summed up in seven words: "Eat food, not too much, mostly plants". Probably the first two words are most important. "Eat food" means to eat real food (vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and, yes, fish and meat) and to avoid what Pollan calls "edible food-like substances".

Here are some of his suggestions:

1. Don't eat anything your great grandmother wouldn't recognize as food. "When you pick up that box of portable yogurt tubes, or eat something with 15 ingredients you can't pronounce, ask yourself "What are those things doing there?," Pollan says.
2. Stay out of the middle of the supermarket; shop on the perimeter of the store. Real food tends to be on the outer edge of the store near the loading docks, where it can be replaced with fresh foods when it goes bad.
3. Don't eat anything that won't eventually rot. "There are exceptions 'honey' but as a rule, things like Twinkies that never go bad aren't food", Pollan says.
4. Families traditionally ate together, around a table and not a TV, at regular meal times. It's a good tradition. Enjoy meals with the people you love.

Is this good advice? Janet Collins, PhD, director of the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, loves

the suggestions he makes. "Some of the changes in our environment are the reasons behind our obesity epidemic", Collins tells WebMD. "Pollan's advice to eat at the table with your family and not the TV is excellent. And portions: during our grandmothers' era, plates were smaller. If you took the portions that filled their plates and put them on ours, it wouldn't look like much to eat."

Adapted from www.webmd.com

3. (UNICESUMAR – ADAPTADO) In the text, "Don't eat anything that won't eventually rot" means you shouldn't eat

- a) anything that might be spoiled.
- b) nothing that can spoil.
- c) nothing that will not spoil.
- d) perishable foods.
- e) expired foods.

4. (UNICESUMAR – ADAPTADO) It is inferred from the text that

- a) edible substances that resemble food are exposed in the central part of supermarkets.
- b) people used to eat larger portions than they do today.
- c) our great-grandparents had a limited view of what was considered 'food' at the time.
- d) Americans are obsessed with their physical appearance.
- e) family traditions guarantee a healthy diet, although not always tasty.

5. CONCERNING THE USAGE OF GRAMMAR IN THE TEXT...

- a) WHAT in "... to avoid what Pollan calls 'edible food-like substances'..." refers to REAL FOOD.
- b) YOUR in "... your great-grandmother wouldn't..." is a possessive pronoun.
- c) GOES in "... when it goes bad..." is in the singular present simple tense.
- d) ATE in "... Families traditionally ate together..." is a past regular form.
- e) OUR in "... changes in our environment are the..." refers to THE READER'S only.

GABARITO

1. [C] 2. [D] 3. [C] 4. [A] 5. [C]



Write down



Estamos juntos nessa!



CURSO
FERNANDA PESSOA
ONLINE

TODOS OS DIREITOS RESERVADOS.