

**Aula 06 –
Conjunctions
Direct Speech
Reported Speech**

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Sumário

Introdução	3
Conjunctions	4
Compound sentences.....	11
Direct Speech.....	13
Indirect Speech/Reported speech	14
<i>Verb changes</i>	15
<i>Time expression changes</i>	17
<i>Modal verbs changes</i>	18
Questão inédita	21
Questões de anos anteriores.....	23
11. Gabarito.....	33
12. Questões comentadas	34
13. Considerações finais.....	51
14. Referências bibliográficas	52
15. Traduções.....	54



Introdução

Vamos, então, à nossa aula sobre alguns tópicos considerados complexos: *conjunctions and clauses*, *direct/indirect ou reported speech* (discursos direto e indireto).

As *Conjunctions* – conjunções – são palavras que ligam duas palavras, ligando, assim, duas frases, das quais veremos muitas e inúmeros exemplos para que fique claro o uso delas nas abundantes orações em que aparecem.

Estudaremos, então, as conjunções e suas famosas orações coordenadas e subordinadas, Os discursos direto e indireto são usados quando queremos expressar as informações que alguém nos relatou, nos contou. O discurso direto (*direct speech*) – ao relatar o que alguém disse, usando as mesmas palavras que a pessoa utilizou, como mostrarei a você na teoria dessa aula. E, por sua vez, o discurso indireto (*indirect speech ou reported speech*) – ao relatar o que foi dito, porém, usando as nossas próprias palavras, que também explicarei com detalhes adiante.

Esses itens que selecionei para nossa aula 06 e que estudaremos agora, são de extrema importância para solucionar questões em que as provas de Carreiras Militares exige mais de um tempo verbal na mesma frase e assim, tenta confundir você ou apenas, descobrir se você aprendeu bem os tempos verbais que já foram estudados para que você tenha domínio de identificá-los, como você fará!

É claro que seu objetivo é ser aprovado. E, alcançar a aprovação depende de alguns passos, tais como adotar uma postura positiva, estudar muito e dar o seu melhor. Assim, mais cedo ou mais tarde vai alcançar sua vaga nas melhores universidades.

No caminho à aprovação, você vai resolver, durante a teoria e também no fim do material, exercícios de provas 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!



Conjunctions

As conjunctions – conjunções, são

As conjunções, chamadas também de *linking words*, *connectors* ou conectivos são palavras que ligam duas partes de uma oração, para que a sentença possa fazer sentido. Observe um exemplo, através dessas duas orações:

- ✓ *I wanted to text you.* (Eu queria te mandar uma mensagem.)
- ✓ *I don't have your number.* (Eu não tenho o número do seu celular.)

Elas têm uma relação mas falta algo para unir essas frases e fazê-las ter um sentido maior:

*I wanted to text you, **but** I don't have your number.*

(Eu queria te mandar uma mensagem, **mas** eu não tenho o número do seu celular.)

Essa palavra **but** exerceu o papel que precisávamos: uniu as duas sentenças e estabeleceu uma lógica entre elas. Portanto, o **but** é uma conjunção.

Tipos de conjunções

Há três tipos de conjunções em inglês:

- ✓ Conjunções Coordenadas (*Coordinating Conjunctions*)
- ✓ Conjunções Subordinadas (*Subordinating Conjunctions*)
- ✓ Conjunções Correlativas (*Correlative Conjunctions*)

Conjunções Coordenadas

As conjunções coordenadas são as mais comuns e as que geralmente usamos ou identificamos quando pensamos em *linking words*. Elas têm o papel de juntar orações.

Elas podem juntar orações independentes (ou seja, orações que possuem sentido completo por si próprias, sem precisar de outra oração para fazer sentido), frases ou apenas palavras.

Na língua inglesa há sete conjunções coordenadas importantes:

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Vejamos as particularidades de cada uma delas.



For [por]– Explica o motivo ou a proposta de algo (equivalente ao porquê).

*I go to the park every week, **for** I love running.*

[Eu vou ao parque toda semana, por amar correr.]

*Peter thought he had a great chance to be accepted at Oxford, **for** his grandfather was the Dean of that university.*

[Paul achava que tinha uma grande chance de ser aceito em Oxford, por seu avô ser o reitor daquela Universidade.]

And [e] – Adiciona uma coisa à outra.

*Daniel goes to the beach to surf **and** relax.*

[O Daniel vai à praia para surfar e relaxar.]

*I love red **and** white wine.*

[Eu gosto de vinho branco e tinto.]

Nor [nem] – Utilizado para apresentar uma alternativa com ideia negativa à uma outra ideia também negativa que já foi afirmada anteriormente.

*The virus cannot live in immunized individuals, **nor** in the air.*

[O vírus não pode viver em indivíduos imunizados, nem no ar.]

*The guy didn't have the chest of a body builder, **nor** did he have the six-pack abs.*

[O cara não tinha o peitoral de um fisiculturista, nem tinha o abdômem tanquinho.]

But [mas] – Mostra contraste.

*The game in the park is entertaining in the winter, **but** it's better in the heat of summer.*

[O jogo no parque é divertido no inverno, mas é melhor no calor do verão.]

*She is very old **but** still sensual.*

[Ela é muito velha, mas ainda é sensual.]



Or [ou] – Apresenta uma alternativa ou uma escolha.

*Those men play on teams: shirts **or** skins.*

[Aqueles homens jogam em times: com camiseta ou sem camiseta.]

*Do you want a boy **or** a girl, Mom?*

[Você quer um menino ou uma menina, mamãe?]

Yet – Introduce uma ideia constratante que segue logicamente a ideia precedente, similar ao “mas”.

*I often take a book to read, **yet** I never seem to turn a single page.*

[Eu frequentemente levo um livro para ler, mas parece que nunca viro uma só página.]

*Dorian was the oldest of the girls, **yet** her accent was the most prominent.*

[A Dorian era a mais velha das irmãs, mas seu sotaque era o mais proeminente.]

So [então, logo] – Indica efeito, resultado ou consequência.

*I've started dating one of the soccer players, **so** now I have an excuse to often watch the game.*

[Eu comecei a namorar um dos jogadores de futebol, então agora eu tenho uma desculpa para assistir aos jogos frequentemente.]

*This is the easiest way to get there, **so** don't say anything.*

[Este é o caminho mais fácil para chegar lá, então não diga nada.]

Observe que as conjunções coordenadas geralmente ficam no meio de uma sentença e uma vírgula é utilizada antes do *linking word*.

Com exceção se ambas as orações sejam muito curtas, neste caso a vírgula não será utilizada.

Quando uma conjunção coordenada conecta duas orações independentes (ou seja, que cada uma possui sentido sozinha, sem precisar da outra oração para fazer sentido), ela é acompanhada da vírgula.

A vírgula será utilizada quando *but* expressar contraste.



Conjunções Subordinadas

Dos três tipos que há de conjunções, as subordinadas são as mais complexas de se reconhecer, mas intuitivas de dominar..

As conjunções subordinadas introduzem as orações dependentes (ou seja, orações que não possuem sentido completo por si próprias, elas precisam de outra oração para fazer sentido) prendendo-as a uma oração independente (a que possui sentido completo por si só).

As conjunções subordinadas estabelecem uma relação de sentido entre a oração dependente com o resto da frase. Há inúmeras conjunções subordinadas em inglês, as mais comuns são:

Comparação Contraste Concessão	Causa e Efeito	Tempo	Possibilidade Condição	Lugar Modo
<i>Although</i> apesar, embora	<i>Because</i> Porque (nas respostas)	<i>After</i> Depois	<i>As if</i> como se	<i>As if</i> como se
<i>Even though</i> apesar de	<i>In order(that)</i> para (que)	<i>As soon as</i> assim que	<i>Assuming that</i> assumindo que	<i>As though</i> como se
<i>Rather than</i> ao invés de	<i>Since</i> desde	<i>Before</i> antes	<i>Even if</i> mesmo se	<i>How</i> como
<i>Than</i> do que	<i>So that</i> de modo que	<i>By the time</i> no momento que	<i>If</i> Se	<i>Next</i> Próximo
<i>Though</i> embora	<i>Why</i> por quê	<i>Now that</i> agora que	<i>In case(that)</i> em caso (de)	<i>Where</i> onde
<i>Whereas</i> enquanto que		<i>Once</i> uma vez	<i>Only if</i> somente se	<i>Wherever</i> onde quer que
<i>Whether</i> se		<i>Since</i> desde	<i>Provided that</i> devido a	
<i>While</i> enquanto		<i>Until</i> até	<i>Unless</i> a menos que	
		<i>When</i> quando	<i>Until</i> até	
			<i>Whether</i> se	



Exemplos:

Although *I've been here before, he's just too hard to forget.*

Embora eu já tenha vindo aqui antes, ele é muito difícil de esquecer.

*I guess I'll never be the same **since** I won this medal.*

Eu acho que eu nunca mais serei o mesmo desde que eu ganhei essa medalha.

*They are watching TV **while** my mom is making dinner.*

Eles estão assistindo TV enquanto a minha mãe está fazendo o jantar.

If *you leave her, she will die.*

Se você deixá-la, ela morrerá.

*I'm proud of you **because** you passed the exam.*

Eu estou orgulhoso de você porque você passou no exame.

*Talk to me **before** you leave.*

Fale comigo antes de partir.

Once *you go there, you never forget it.*

Uma vez que você vai lá, você nunca esquece.

When *I see you smile, I can do anything.*

Quando eu vejo você sorrindo, eu consigo fazer qualquer coisa.

As orações podem ir em qualquer ordem, ou seja, tanto uma oração dependente como uma independente pode começar a frase.

O que nunca muda é que a conjunção subordinada é a primeira palavra da oração dependente.



Conjunções Correlativas

As conjunções correlativas estão sempre em grupo. Elas vêm em pares e você precisa utilizar ambas em lugares diferentes em uma oração para fazer sentido.

Por esse motivo, elas têm esse nome justamente pelo fato delas trabalharem juntas (*co-*) e por relacionar um elemento de uma sentença com outro (*relação*).

Sua correlação sempre denota igualdade, e mostra a relação entre as ideias expressas em diferentes partes da sentença:

as . . . as [como . . . como]
both . . . and [ambos . . . e]
either . . . or [ou . . . ou]
hardly . . . when [dificilmente. . . quando]
if . . . then [se . . . então]
just as . . . so [assim como . . . assim]
neither . . . nor [nem . . . nem]
no sooner . . . than [não antes . . . do que]
not . . . but [não . . . mas]
not only . . . but also [não somente . . . mas também]
rather . . . than [em vez . . . do que]
scarcely . . . when [mal. . . quando]
what with . . . and [o que com. . . e]
whether . . . or [se. . . ou]

Vejamos alguns exemplos:

*I didn't know **whether** you'd want the pizza **or** hamburger, so I got you both.*

Eu não sabia **se** você iria querer pizza **ou** hamburger, então eu peguei os dois para você.

*I want **either** the pizza **or** the hamburger.*

Eu quero **ou** a pizza **ou** o hamburger.



*I'll eat them both – **not only** the pizza **but also** the hamburger.*

Eu comerei os dois – não só o *pizza* mas também o hamburger.

*I'll have **both** the pizza **and** the hamburger.*

Eu vou querer ambos a *pizza* e o hamburger.

Há ainda uma outra conjunção, chamada de conjunção adverbial.

Ela estabelece uma ideia de conjunção que une duas orações, entretanto, por ter valor de advérbio, não é comum que ela apareça junto às demais conjunções.

As conjunções adverbiais mais comuns (apesar de pouco usadas) e que podem aparecer em alguma prova são:

Similares a And	Similares a But	Similares a So
<i>also</i> também	<i>conversely</i> inversamente	<i>accordingly</i> consequentemente
<i>besides</i> além de	<i>however</i> contudo	<i>consequently</i> por conseguinte
<i>furthermore</i> além disso	<i>Instead of</i> ao invés	<i>hence</i> portanto
<i>likewise</i> da mesma forma	<i>nevertheless</i> não obstante	<i>meanwhile</i> enquanto isso
<i>moreover</i> além disso	<i>nonetheless</i> no entanto	<i>then</i> então
	<i>otherwise</i> caso contrário	<i>therefore</i> portanto
	<i>rather</i> em vez	<i>thus</i> assim
	<i>still</i> apesar	



Compound sentences

Para entender o que são e porque existem as **compound sentences** – orações coordenadas e subordinadas – vou explicar, antes, um detalhe da gramática para você.

Uma sentença simples (*simple sentence*), consiste em apenas uma estrutura, geralmente um só verbo, explorando uma só ideia: *I like salad* (Eu gosto de salada), *I am happy*. (Eu estou feliz), entre outras.

Uma *compound sentence* consiste em duas ou mais estruturas frasais independentes, assim sendo, demonstra mais ideias, unidas por alguma conjunção, que muitas gramáticas chamam de palavras de ligação, já que é o papel que elas exercem, veja exemplos:

Sentença 1: *I like salad*. (Eu gosto de salada).

Sentença 2: *I like pasta*. (Eu gosto de massas).

Compound sentence: *I like salad and pasta*. (Eu gosto de salada e de massas)

Sentença 1: *She went to the mall yesterday*. (Ela foi ao shopping ontem).

Sentença 2: *She bought nothing at the mall*. (Ela não comprou nada no shopping).

Compound sentence: *She went to the mall yesterday, but she bought nothing*.

(Ela foi ao shopping ontem mas ela não comprou nada).

Nota-se que as primeiras frases foram unidas pela conjunção **and** e a segunda frase, pela conjunção **but**, além de outras, que já estudamos anteriormente e que são responsáveis em formar as *compound sentences*.

Vamos recordá-las – as mais comuns são: FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO. Algumas gramáticas dizem que há um esquema para se lembrar delas: Pensar na palavra FANBOYS, iniciais de cada conjunção que se usa para elaborar *compound sentences*. Veja algumas:

He did not cheat on the game, **for** it was the wrong thing to do.
They got there early, **and** they got good seats.
They had no food at home, **nor** did they have money to go to the store.
I really need to go there, **but** I am too tired to drive.
Should we start class now, **or** wait for the others to get here?
I am on a diet, **yet** I really want dessert.
Everyone was busy, **so** I went to the theater alone.



As frases dos exemplos anteriores com aproximadas traduções são:

He did not cheat on the game, **for** it was the wrong thing to do.
(Ele não trapaceou no jogo pois era a coisa errada de se fazer).

They got there early, **and** they got good seats.
(Eles chegaram lá cedo e conseguiram bons assentos).

They had no food at home, **nor** did they have money to go to the store.
(Eles não tinham comida em casa nem dinheiro para ir à loja).

I really need to go to there, **but** I am too tired to drive.
(Eu realmente preciso ir lá mas estou muito cansado para dirigir).

Should we start class now, **or** wait for the others to get here?
(Devemos começar a aula agora ou esperar pelos outros chegarem aqui?)

I am on a diet, **yet** I really want dessert.
(Eu estou de dieta, ainda que eu queira sobremesa).

Everyone was busy, **so** I went to the theater alone.
(Todos estão ocupados então eu fui ao teatro sozinho).

Quando essas frases aparecem na prova, estão dentro dos textos e, pode ser questionado se as frases indicam contraste (*but*), adição (*and*) ou qualquer outra ideia de que vimos no início da teoria de explicação das conjunções.

Conhecendo as conjunções e sabendo que estão inseridas da forma que estudamos, você vai conseguir identificar o que for solicitado no dia da prova.

Agora, estudaremos Direct e Indirect Speech. Let's go!



Direct Speech

O discurso direto em Inglês – *direct speech* – é usado quando queremos reproduzir qualquer tipo de informação que nos é relatada. Podemos dizer que, em suma, o discurso direto é utilizado para repetir o que uma outra pessoa disse do jeito exatamente que foi dito, sem alteração. Veja:

She said, “*I study every day because I want to be approved*”.

Ela disse: “Eu estudo todos os dias porque quero ser aprovada”.

E sabe por que é importante estudar o discurso direto em relação à sua prova? Simplesmente pelo fato que é possível encontrar (e aparece muitas vezes) o discurso direto em jornais e portais de notícias, a fim de enfatizar e, conseqüentemente, deixar a notícia mais direta ou, às vezes, mais dramática, vejamos:

“*I won’t resign*”, says the president during the meeting.

“Não irei renunciar”, diz o presidente durante a reunião.

“*Our diplomatic relations are over*”, affirm both candidates.

“Nossas relações diplomáticas acabaram”, afirmam ambos candidatos).

O discurso direto pode também ser encontrado em diálogos de narrativas ficcionais, pois permite que traços da fala e de personalidade dos personagens envolvidos tenham destaque, atraindo a atenção de seus leitores. Nos textos de provas podem aparecer por esse motivo: enfatizar alguma parte do texto.

“*I could tell you my adventures—beginning from this morning,*” said Alice a little timidly; “*but it’s no use going back to yesterday, because I was a different person then.*” (Eu poderia lhes contar minhas aventuras – começando por esta manhã”, disse Alice um pouco tímida; mas não adianta voltar a ontem, porque eu era uma pessoa diferente.)

Lewis Carrol, Alice no País das Maravilhas

Agora, vamos estudar o discurso indireto – *indirect speech*, também chamado de *reported speech*, que, além de ter muitas possibilidades de uso, é mais recorrente ainda em muitas provas.



Indirect Speech/Reported speech

O *indirect speech/reported speech*, ou discurso indireto, é, por sua vez, uma maneira de falar sobre o que alguém disse, para repassar uma notícia, uma história.

A principal característica é que no discurso indireto, se fala na voz de quem está contando a ação e não de quem a viveu.

Por esse motivo, existem algumas regras básicas para se usar bem o discurso indireto, como por exemplo, a mudança dos tempos verbais.

Se você diz, por exemplo, que você quer um carro novo e alguém vai me contar, a sequência é a seguinte:

- Eu quero um carro novo.
- Ele disse que queria um carro novo.

Em Inglês, é a mesma coisa. Observe que o verbo querer estava no presente quando você falou (eu quero).

E foi automaticamente para o passado quando alguém contou o que você falou (ele/ela disse que queria).

Veja em Inglês o exemplo do carro e outro, ilustrado:

(Você dizendo): – *I want a new car .*

(Alguém dizendo/contando o que ouviu): – *He/She said that he/she wanted a new car.*

(O pai dizendo): – *I want to see your grades (Eu quero ver suas notas).*

(A mãe dizendo à filha o que foi dito): – *He said that he wanted to see your grades.*

(Ele disse que ele queria ver as suas notas).





Veja algumas mudanças que acontecem com os verbos quando o discurso direto é transformado em discurso indireto, com exemplos abaixo de cada tempo verbal:

Verb changes

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>Simple present</i> I study with you.	<i>Simple past</i> He said that she studied with me.
<i>Simple past</i> I wrote the email.	<i>Past perfect</i> He said that he had written the email.
<i>Present continuous</i> I am working.	<i>Past continuous</i> He said he was working.
<i>Past continuous</i> I was shopping.	<i>Past perfect continuous</i> He said that he had been shopping.
<i>Present perfect</i> I have eaten fast food.	<i>Past perfect</i> He said that he had been eaten fast food.
<i>Will</i> I will visit you tomorrow.	<i>Would</i> He said that he would visit me the next day.
<i>Can</i> I can help you.	<i>Could</i> He said he could help me.



Você percebeu que em todas as frases eu usei “He said”, que pode ser acompanhado ou não de “that”. Mas, além do verbo **to say** (passado *said*), podemos também usar o verbo **to tell** (passado *told*) em frases com *indirect/reported speech*.

Vejam os exemplos:

- *I want a glass of water now.* - **Eu quero um copo de água agora.**

He told me (that) he wanted this glass of water. **Ele me disse que ele queria esse copo de água.**

- *I don't want to work out today.* - **Eu não quero malhar.**

He told me (that) he didn't want to work out yesterday. **Ele me disse que não queria malhar ontem.**

A partir dos exemplos acima, podemos notar que algumas outras palavras, além dos tempos verbais, se alteram com o discurso indireto. Se fosse, por exemplo, em Português:

- Eu comprei esse boné. (discurso direto)

Ele disse que comprou aquele boné. (discurso indireto)

Em Inglês, fica:

- *I have bought **this** cap.* *He said he had bought **that** cap.*

- Eu comprei **esse** boné. Ele disse que ele tinha comprado **aquele** boné.

Veja as possíveis modificações no discurso indireto, que podem perguntar na sua prova.



Time expression changes

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
Last night	The night before
Now	Then
Here	There
Tomorrow	The next day
This	That (quando em expressão de tempo)
This, that	The (quando adjetivos)
This, these	It, them (quando pronomes)

Pode ainda, haver outras alterações. Alguns lugares, além dos pronomes e das indicações de tempo acima, também podem mudar com a passagem do discurso direto para o indireto.

*They are meeting at **my** house. (Eles estão se encontrando na **minha** casa.)*

*He said that they were meeting at **his** house.*

Ele disse que eles estavam se encontrando na casa **dele**.)



*I got **here** by train. (Eu cheguei **aqui** de trem.)*

*He said he had got **there** by train. (Ele disse que ele chegou **lá** de trem.)*

E os verbos modais, já apresentados na aula 2, também mudam. Se você diz que **pode** fazer algo, no momento que vou contar a alguém, digo: Ele(a) disse que **podia** fazer algo.

Assim como o posso se torna podia, em Inglês seria o can se tornar could, entendeu?

Vejamos a seguir a tabela e os exemplos para facilitar.

Modal verbs changes

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to
Should	Should
Ought	Ought

*I **can dance** rock. (Eu **consigo dançar** rock.)*

He said he could dance rock. (Ele disse que ele conseguia dançar rock.)



*She **must** study a lot. (Ela **deve** estudar muito.)*

She said she had to study a lot. (Ela disse que ela teve que estudar muito.)

Em um dos textos da prova do jornal **The Economist** que, inclusive, vamos explorar exercícios em nossa aula adiante (às vezes aparecem nas provas), vou mostrar como uma das frases em discurso direto poderia ter sido explorada para testar seus conhecimentos:

"CHINA has begun to enter the age of mass car consumption. This is a great and historic advance." So proclaimed the state-run news agency, Xinhua, last year. Environmentalists may feel a twinge of fear at this burgeoning romance with motoring. But a rapid social and economic transformation is under way in urban China, and the car is steering it.

In 2002 demand for cars in China soared by 56%, far more than even the rosiest projections. The next year growth quickened to 75%, before slowing in 2004 (when the government tightened rules on credit for car purchases) to around 15%. But in a sluggish global market, China's demand remains mesmerising. Few expect this year's growth to dip below 10%. As long as the economy goes on galloping at its current high-single-digit clip, many expect car sales to increase by 10-20% annually for several years to come.

The Economist June 4th 2005

Na frase "*Environmentalists may feel a twinge of fear...*" (Ambientalistas podem sentir uma pontada de medo...), no discurso direto, poderia ser questionado como ficaria no discurso indireto ou se o verbo modal "may" mudaria na modificação de discurso direto para indireto, veja:

Questão: A frase "*Environmentalists may feel a twinge of fear...*" devidamente transformada em discurso indireto, ficaria:

- A () *He said that environmentalists may felt a twinge of fear.*
- B () *He said that environmentalists can felt a twinge of fear.*
- C () *He said that environmentalists may be felling a twinge of fear.*
- D () *He said that environmentalists may have felt a twinge of fear.*
- E () *He said that environmentalists might feel a twinge of fear.*



Comentários:

Aqui, devemos analisar cada alternativa, para encontrar a melhor alternativa para a sentença transformada em discurso indireto, de acordo com as regras vistas acima, na explicação com quadros/tabelas que preparei para você.

A primeira coisa a se observar é que o verbo modal “may”, ao direcionar-se à uma frase do discurso indireto, passa de **may** para **might**, lembra?

Na letra **A**, afirma-se que o verbo feel vai para o passado – felt, mas, ao analisar a teoria acima, podemos perceber que, como eu disse anteriormente, may se transforma em might. Falsa.

Na letra **B**, afirma-se que o verbo modal may muda para can e que o verbo feel vai para o passado – felt, mas, ao analisar a teoria acima, podemos perceber que, como eu disse anteriormente, may se transforma em might e jamais seria trocado um verbo modal por outro, pois, como vimos na aula de verbos, o sentido também muda de acordo com a situação em que é encaixado. Falsa.

Na letra **C**, afirma-se que a estrutura inteira da frase muda de may feel para may be feeling, no gerúndio , mas, ao analisar a teoria acima, podemos perceber que, como eu disse anteriormente, may se transforma em might. Falsa.

Na letra **D**, afirma-se que estrutura inteira da frase muda de may feel para may have felt, no present perfect, mas, ao analisar a teoria acima, podemos perceber que, como eu disse anteriormente, may se transforma em might. Falsa.

A letra **E**, afirma-se que o verbo feel continua feel e o modal may muda para might, exatamente como vimos na tabela ilustrativa. E podemos perceber que, como eu disse anteriormente, **may** transformado em **might** está correto para **discurso indireto** com verbos modais.

Agora, teremos uma questão inédita que elaborei, aos moldes das melhores provas para você, abordando os assuntos que foram explorados nessa aula.

Logo depois, os exercícios de diferentes bancas de anos anteriores para você treinar, como sempre fazemos em nossas aulas. Vamos lá!



Questão inédita

Questão inédita Teacher Andrea Belo

Question: Read the text and answer the question below.

The Economist **The foodoo economics of meal delivery**



Ernst Rydner

EVEN THOSE who recoil at eating supper out of a soggy box, fear being mowed down by curry-bearing cyclists or think the death of home cooking is a cultural abomination should admire Jitse Groen. The 41-year-old Dutchman, who cooked up the online food-delivery business by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom in 2000, is not your usual tech billionaire. He keeps a low profile, views venture capital with distaste, earns a relatively unflashy six-figure salary and sometimes hops on the firm's delivery bikes to help out. His main extravagance is a sharp Italian suit. So why did he, on July 29th, propose shelling out £8.2bn (\$10.1bn) on shares for Just Eat, a large but struggling meals-on-wheels firm based in Britain?

The answer says a lot about the voodoo economics of the food-delivery industry. It is a hotly competitive business, attracting the world's biggest moneybags such as Amazon, Alibaba and SoftBank. Balancing the needs of diners, cooks and couriers is fiendishly complicated. Most startups lose platefuls of money.

THE ECONOMIST - 1 DE Agosto de 2019



Questão 01 – De acordo com o primeiro parágrafo,

- a) algumas pessoas se recolhem para comer o jantar do delivery.
- b) muitas pessoas se recolhem para comer o jantar do delivery.
- c) algumas caixas de delivery chegam nas casas das pessoas com atraso.
- d) algumas pessoas se recusam a comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada.
- e) as caixas encharcadas de delivery nunca chegam nas casas das pessoas.

Comentários:

Esse texto foi retirado de um trecho de um artigo do jornal *The Economist*, fonte comum no preparo das provas. Vamos, é claro, usar as técnicas de *Scanning* e *Skimming* desde o início do texto e analisando também a imagem, que há um entregador, já que desde o título, há a palavra *delivery* no texto.

Você tem que encontrar a alternativa que apresenta uma ideia completa sobre algo que é apresentado no primeiro parágrafo, solicitado no enunciado da questão. Vejamos cada alternativa.

Ao verificar a alternativa “A”, afirmando “algumas pessoas se recolhem para...”, mas, sem continuar lendo toda a frase, o verbo *recoil*, apesar de parecer recolher, é o verbo recusar e por isso, essa alternativa está falsa.

Na letra “B”, novamente, usa-se o verbo recolher para demonstrar algo e confundir você na hora de escolher a melhor alternativa. Mas, vimos que *recoil* é recusar e não recolher.

Na letra “C”, afirma-se que caixas de delivery chegam nas casas das pessoas com atraso mas não há essa informação em nenhum lugar do texto, sobre atraso de delivery. Falsa.

Na letra “D”, afirma-se: o que procuramos: o verbo recusar. E a informação é justamente o que diz no texto, na primeira linha: “...*those who recoil at eating supper out of a soggy box...*” (aqueles que se recusam a comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada). Alternativa correta.

Na letra “E”, afirma-se que as caixas nunca chegam nas casas das pessoas e, além dessa alternativa estar incorreta porque não há essa informação no texto, a palavra nunca é perigosa porque generaliza muito e não há o termo “never” no texto. Falsa.

Agora, vamos aos exercícios de anos anteriores, como sempre fazemos em nossas aulas, para praticar ainda mais e, após resolver, verificar os comentários de cada alternativa e aprender, cada vez mais, vocabulário e formas de resolver as questões no dia da sua prova.



Questões de anos anteriores

Você agora vai resolver questões de provas de Carreiras Militares de anos anteriores, incluindo a EPCAR. E, em seguida, terá acesso às respostas comentadas. Vamos lá!

QUESTÃO 01 - EFOMM

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 then in control began excavation for larger locks in 10 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 against the Panama Canal Authority, alleging that 30 misinformation led to cost overruns.

35 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 than a quarter-century, the real problem is that contractors knowingly underbid the job.

40 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 their lifeblood," he says of the Panamanians' feelings about the canal. "It's what makes them go."

45 The same seriousness didn't characterize Americans' approach to canal expansion. Of a 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).

50 Intended to highlight the peacetime usefulness of 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.

70 The expansion will provide cheaper shipping between Asia and the American Gulf Coast. Traffic 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.

80 The ongoing court battle means that even the Panama Canal Authority's recently-updated 2016 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 01 (EFOMM/2017) - In lines 2 – 3: “(...) and despite an unresolved lawsuit that has delayed the project (...)”, the word in bold is formed by the prefix 'un'. In which option below the word is not correctly formed by the same prefix?

- (a) unfinished
- (b) unfasten
- (c) unwrapped
- (d) undecided
- (e) unpolite

QUESTÃO 02 (EFOMM/2017). In lines 9 - 11: “The US authorities then in control began excavation for larger locks in 1939”, the word in bold means:

- (a) An artificial waterway used for travel, shipping or irrigation.
- (b) A river or canal that vessels travel on.
- (c) A barrier that protects a harbor or shore from the full impact of waves.
- (d) A place on a river with a set of gates which open and close to allow boats in.
- (e) A barrier constructed across a waterway to control the flow or raise the level of water.

2017/EPCAR

Texto para questão 03

Most Common Prejudices

What are some of the most common ways people discriminate against each other? Some of the areas where people show their intolerance are well-known, such as race. But others are less acknowledged¹, even if more common:

- 5 **Age:** Ageism is more common than you think. Older people are thought to be inflexible and stuck² in the past, while younger people are seen as inexperienced and naive. One-fifth of working adults say they experience ageism in the workplace.
- 10 **Class:** Classism usually takes the form of discrimination by wealthier people against those who are less well off. However, classism goes both ways—people of lower economic status can see the wealthy as elite snobs who, while monetarily secure, are morally bankrupt³.
- 15 **Color:** Different from racism, colorism is discrimination based only on the color of a person's skin; how relatively dark or light they are. Colorism takes place within and between races. It is common in multi-ethnic and non-white societies and societies with historical racial prejudice.
- 20 **Ability:** Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice is discrimination against people with visible disabilities such as those in wheelchairs or with a learning disability. The disabled face discrimination not only from their peers⁴, but from institutions, schools, employers, and landowners⁵ who are hesitant to accommodate the disabled.
- 25

30 **Sex/Gender:** Possibly the most universal and long running prejudice is that based on a person's gender or sex. Historically, sexism has placed men in a more advantageous position than women.

35 **Weight/Size:** In short, sizeism is discrimination based on a person's body size or weight. Sizeism works with social standards of beauty and usually takes the form of discrimination against the overweight — anti-fat prejudice.

40 **Religion:** Religious discrimination and persecution has been common throughout history. But prejudice based on religious affiliation doesn't end with organized religion; atheists are prone⁶ to discrimination and being discriminated against.

45 **Sexual Orientation:** Most commonly, prejudice based on sexual orientation includes discrimination against those of a non-heterosexual orientation. Discrimination against the non-heterosexual takes many forms depending on the society. In some societies prejudice is open and tolerated, but in most Western societies, bias⁷ against the non-heterosexual is more discreet.

50 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.

55 Which prejudice do you have? Which prejudice have you experienced?

Adapted from <https://aloftyexistence.wordpress.com>



Questão 03 (EPCAR/2017) - The topic "ability" mentions people who

- a) have poor sight.
- b) have difficulty in learning.
- c) get excited about helping the disabled.
- d) face social and economical discrimination.

QUESTÃO 05 (Escola Naval/2017)

As the Olympics Approaches, a Lesson in Overcoming Adversity

Bert R. Mandelbaum, MD
July 20, 2016

I've known a lot of athletes who qualified for the Olympic Games _____ injuries. But I know of only one who qualified *because of* an injury.

Cliff Meidl's story captures the spirit of the Olympics.

In November 1986, Cliff, a 20-year-old plumber's apprentice, hit three buried high-voltage electrical cables with a jackhammer. An estimated 30,000 volts surged through his body, exploding bone and cartilage from the inside all the way up to his head. To put that into perspective, electric chairs use only 1500-2000 volts for executions. So it's safe to say that Cliff should have died.

And he nearly did. His heart stopped. Paramedics were able to get it going again, but they had to resuscitate him on the way to the hospital.

As part of a team with renowned plastic surgeon Malcolm Lesavoy, MD, and others, I got to work reconstructing Cliff's legs. Our best hope was to avoid amputation.

But very quickly, we noticed something else going on - something that had nothing to do with our expertise. Through every step of his painful rehabilitation, Cliff grew more and more determined. He never complained. He just asked, "What's next?"

Before he had even finished the rehabilitation, Cliff started paddling various watercrafts. The days spent on crutches had already strengthened his upper body, and he took naturally to the sport. The same year in which he was injured, he began competing in canoe and kayak events, and in 1996 he qualified for the Olympics - not the Paralympic Games, the Olympic Games.

Four years later, in Sydney, Australia, I was overseeing the sports medicine team at the Olympic soccer tournament. I was sitting in the stands during the opening ceremonies when Cliff walked into the Olympic Stadium carrying the Stars and Stripes.

It's a long-standing tradition for delegations of athletes to select one among their number to bear the flag, and the choice often symbolizes some extraordinary accomplishment. I had no idea that Cliff would be selected. So when he strode into the stadium with a normal gait, I nearly broke down.

Moments like that reinforce what I have always believed: that sport can bring out the best in us all.

The Olympic Games (...) are devoted to celebrating the human capacity to improve body, mind, and soul.

They are about taking part - not necessarily about winning. Cliff's peers in the US delegation of 2000 recognized that when they elected him to bear the nation's colors. He never won a medal at the games, but the spirit with which he overcame adversity inspired all of them.

The Olympic motto - faster, higher, stronger - can help our patients realize that the real victory is the "win within." *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit* is the name of the book I wrote to show people that coming back from adversity is part of our heritage - that we as human

Adversity is the engine of unimagined opportunity. It can unleash our energy and stimulate our will. It moves us to succeed. If I don't have food, I have to go get some. If I'm cold, I have to build a shelter.

I remind patients who don't participate in sports that they have the heritage of athletes. We all have the genes of pursuit-hunters who survived by running down their prey and running away from their predators. That's why even now, in 2016, when we go out and take a run, we feel good. We get an endorphin surge and our lipids go down. Our hearts and brains become clear.

The life of sport and sport of life are interlinked. Exercise is our birthright; it's our legacy; it's why we are here.

We no longer have to fear saber-toothed tigers or cave bears. But when you look today at how people can be successful in 2016, it's by avoiding the predators in our urban life: overeating, inactivity, and smoking. And it's by rising to meet adversity.

(Adapted from <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/866279>)



QUESTÃO 04 (Escola Naval/2017)

Considering the text, the words "nearly" (4th and 9th paragraphs) and "overseeing" (8th paragraph) mean, respectively, "_____" and "_____".

- (A) seldom/helping
- (B) nearby/joining
- (C) certainly/meeting
- (D) quite/disregarding
- (E) almost/supervising

QUESTÃO 05 (Escola Naval/2017)

According to the text, which statement is correct?

- (A) Cliff Meidl got seriously injured during a competition and almost lost his legs.
- (B) In 1996, Cliff Meidl took part in the Paralympic Games for the first time.
- (C) In 2000, Cliff Meidl was the US flag bearer during the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games.
- (D) Cliff Meidl has already won several medals, including a gold medal at the Olympic Games in 1996.
- (E) After the accident, Cliff Meidl wrote a book called *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit*.

(EsPCEX/2020) FIVE WAYS TO GET MORE FIBRE IN YOUR DIET – The Guardian (Abril/2019)



Roughage helps reduce the risk of heart disease and bowel cancer, yet few of us eat enough of it. Here's how to up your intake.

Fibre, or roughage, refers to indigestible carbohydrates. A fibre-rich diet is linked to health benefits including a reduced risk of heart disease and bowel cancer. While UK guidelines say adults should get 30g a day, fewer than one in 10 meet this goal. Popular low-carb diets may be a reason why. Understanding what is in your food _____ help: a typical apple contains 2-3g of fibre, a sesame bagel about 4g. Jo Greening, a spokesperson for the British Dietetic Association (BDA), says it is worth checking the labels, as different brands have different levels of fibre.

Questão 06. According to the text, a fibre diet

- a) is linked to a lot of benefits
- b) is linked to heart disease risk reduce
- c) is linked to a few benefits
- d) is linked to all health benefits
- e) is linked to cancer disease prevention



Questão 07 (EsPCEX/2020 inédita) – “... yet few of us eat enough of it. Here’s how to up your intake.” The underlined word can be substituted for

- a) even
- b) but
- c) besides
- d) otherwise
- e) then

Questão 08. ITA/2018 - Texto para responder a questão 8

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

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

1 Let me tell you a bit about myself. I'm 35 years old, male, single, never been married. I work as an
2 editor at a publishing company. I recently moved from the Nakameguro neighbourhood in Tokyo, where I
3 lived for a decade, to a neighbourhood called Fudomae in a different part of town. The rent is cheaper, but
4 the move pretty much wiped out my savings.
5 Some of you may think that I'm a loser: an unmarried adult with not much money. The old me would
6 have been way too embarrassed to admit all this. I was filled with useless pride. But I honestly don't care
7 about things like that any more. The reason is very simple: I'm perfectly happy just as I am. The reason? I got
8 rid of most of my material possessions.
9 Minimalism is a lifestyle in which you reduce your possessions to the least possible. Living with only
10 the bare essentials has not only provided superficial benefits such as the pleasure of a tidy room or the
11 simple ease of cleaning, it has also led to a more fundamental shift. It's given me a chance to think about
12 what it really means to be happy.
13 We think that the more we have, the happier we will be. We never know what tomorrow might bring, so
14 we collect and save as much as we can. This means we need a lot of money, so we gradually start judging
15 people by how much money they have. You convince yourself that you need to make a lot of money so you
16 don't miss out on success. And for you to make money, you need everyone else to spend their money. And
17 so it goes.
18 So I said goodbye to a lot of things, many of which I'd had for years. And yet now I live each day with a
19 happier spirit. I feel more content now than I ever did in the past.
20 I wasn't always a minimalist. I used to buy a lot of things, believing that all those possessions would
21 increase my self-worth and lead to a happier life. I loved collecting a lot of useless stuff, and I couldn't throw
22 anything away. I was a natural hoarder of knick-knacks that I thought made me an interesting person.
23 At the same time, though, I was always comparing myself with other people who had more or better
24 things, which often made me miserable. I couldn't focus on anything, and I was always wasting time. Alcohol
25 was my escape, and I didn't treat women fairly. I didn't try to change; I thought this was all just part of who I
26 was, and I deserved to be unhappy.
27 My apartment wasn't horribly messy; if my girlfriend was coming over for the weekend, I could do
28 enough tidying up to make it look presentable. On a usual day, however, there were books stacked
29 everywhere because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves. Most I had thumbed through once or
30 twice, thinking that I would read them when I had the time.
31 The closet was crammed with what used to be my favourite clothes, most of which I'd only worn a few
32 times. The room was filled with all the things I'd taken up as hobbies and then gotten tired of. A guitar and
33 amplifier, covered with dust. Conversational English workbooks I'd planned to study once I had more free
34 time. Even a fabulous antique camera, which of course I had never once put a roll of film in.
35 It may sound as if I'm exaggerating when I say I started to become a new person. Someone said to
36 me: "All you did is throw things away," which is true. But by having fewer things around, I've started feeling
37 happier each day. I'm slowly beginning to understand what happiness is.
38 If you are anything like I used to be – miserable, constantly comparing yourself with others, or just
39 believing your life sucks – I think you should try saying goodbye to some of your things. [...] Everyone wants
40 to be happy. But trying to buy happiness only makes us happy for a little while.

Fonte: adaptado de <<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2017/apr/12/goodbye-things-hello-minimalism-can-living-with-less-make-you-happier>>. Acesso em: 21 mai. 2017.



Questão 08. Marque a opção correta de acordo com o sentido com que os verbos modais sublinhados são empregados no texto.

I. I work as an editor at a publishing company. (line 1) → para indicar presente.

II. It's given me a chance to think about what it really... (linha 11) → para indicar passado.

III. We never know what tomorrow might bring... (linha 13) → para indicar futuro.

IV. So it goes (linhas 16 e 17) → para indicar presente.

Estão corretas **A** () I e II **B** () I e IV. **C** () I, II e IV. **D** () II, III e IV. **E** () II e IV.

TEXTO PARA QUESTÕES 09 e 10 (AFA/2018)

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.

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 09 (AFA/2018) - Mark the INCORRECT option according to the text.

- a) There are no clear explanations on reasons for food shortage.
- b) If one applies the required solutions one solves food shortage problem.
- c) Green house issues have contributed for experiencing food restriction.
- d) Droughts and desertification also harm food production.

Questão 10 (AFA/2018) - The first paragraph states that crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Such problems may represent respectively

- a) urban, economic and social factors.
- b) economic, social and environmental factors.
- c) economic, environmental and political factors.
- d) environmental, social and economic factors.

TEXTO PARA QUESTÕES 11 e 12 (**EAM/2020** inéditas)

THE FOODOO ECONOMICS OF MEAL DELIVERY – The Economist/ Agosto 2019



Even those who recoil at eating supper out of a soggy box, fear being mowed down by curry-bearing cyclists or think the death of home cooking is a cultural abomination should admire Jitse Groen. The 41-year-old Dutchman, who cooked up the online food-delivery business by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom in 2000, is not your usual tech billionaire. He keeps a low profile, views venture capital with distaste, earns a relatively unflashy six-figure salary and sometimes hops on the firm's delivery bikes to help out.

His main extravagance is a sharp Italian suit. So why did he, on July 29th, propose shelling out £8.2bn (\$10.1bn) on shares for Just Eat, a large but struggling meals-on-wheels firm based in Britain?

The answer says a lot about the voodoo economics of the food-delivery industry. It is a hotly competitive business, attracting the world's biggest moneybags such as Amazon, Alibaba and SoftBank. Balancing the needs of diners, cooks and couriers is fiendishly complicated. Most startups lose platefuls of money.



Questão 11 – According to the text,

- a) há pessoas que se recolhem para comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada.
- b) há pessoas que se recolhem para comer o jantar vindo de um delivery com um ciclista.
- c) algumas pessoas abominam a cultura do “*food delivery system*”.
- d) algumas pessoas se recusam a comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada.
- e) as caixas chegam encharcadas devido ao atraso do delivery.

Questão 12 – In the first paragraph, “*by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom*”,

the underlined word refers to

- a) an old Dutchman.
- b) tech billionaire.
- c) cultural abomination.
- d) online food delivery business.
- e) online food.

Questão 13



2018/COLÉGIO NAVAL

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 13 (CN/2018)

What is true about the themed trip inspired by the film "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"?

- (A) It offers no meals.
- (B) It lasts 11 days.
- (C) It's very cheap.
- (D) It's located in India.
- (E) It's offered by Zicasso.



Questão 14 (Escola Naval/2018)

Doctors Know Best

By Ted Spiker

Along with all the disease stomping, heart reviving, baby delivering, and overall people healing they do, doctors have another full-time job: keeping themselves healthy. Scratch that - keeping themselves healthiest. So instead of peeking into their medical practices, we looked at what they actually practice - in their own lives. Use personal strategies and insider tips from the best medical pros to supercharge your health this year.

(I) - _____
"As soon as I feel an illness coming on, I go to sleep for at least nine hours," says Hilda Hutcherson, MD, clinical professor of ob-gyn at Columbia University Medical Center. "I also lie on the floor with my legs elevated and propped against the wall and breathe deeply for five minutes." It helps lower stress, which weakens the immune system.

(II) - _____
Instead of having a garden-variety green salad, Margaret McKenzie, MD, assistant professor of surgery at the Cleveland Clinic, tosses napa cabbage, radicchio, edamame, and carrots with ginger-soy dressing. "It gives me a lot of vitamins, antioxidants, and protein and makes me feel full," she says.

(III) - _____
[...] Gary Small, MD, professor of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of The Alzheimer's Prevention Program, plays Scrabble and Words With Friends on his smartphone most days. These word games are perfect brain boosters, because they build not only verbal and math skills but also spatial abilities as you position letters to create words. "Combining several mental tasks strengthens multiple neural circuits," Dr. Small says. "It's like cross-training for your brain."

(IV) - _____
Make your bedroom spalike: Dim the lights at least an hour before you go to bed; ban cell phones, laptops, and the TV; ask your partner for a foot rub. "I do deep breathing exercises," Dr. Hutcherson says. "Sometimes I play relaxing music softly."

(V) - _____
The most important meal is breakfast, says David Katz, MD, director and founder of Yale-Griffin Prevention Research Center in Derby, Connecticut. He often has two breakfasts, divvying up his morning meal so that he eats half before his workout and half after. "It helps with portion control, and it establishes a daily eating pattern," Dr. Katz says. Plan your breakfast at night to start the next day on a healthy note.

(Abridged from <https://www.fitnessmagazine.com/health/doctors-tips-to-stay-healthy/>)

QUESTÃO 14

In the sentence "It helps lower stress, which weakens the immune system." (2nd paragraph), the underlined words mean, respectively, _____ and _____.

- (A) raise / lessens
- (B) rise / strengthens
- (C) reduce / debilitates
- (D) eliminate / toughens
- (E) decrease / reproduces



11. Gabarito

1 – E	2 – D	3 – C	4 – E	5 – C
6 – B	7 – B	8 – C	9 – B	10 – D
11 – C	12 – D	13 – E	14 – C	



12. Questões comentadas

QUESTÃO EFOMM/2016

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.

35 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 than a quarter-century, the real problem is that contractors knowingly underbid the job.

40 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 their lifeblood," he says of the Panamanians' feelings about the canal. "It's what makes them go."

45 The same seriousness didn't characterize Americans' approach to canal expansion. Of a 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).

50 Intended to highlight the peacetime usefulness of 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.

70 The expansion will provide cheaper shipping between Asia and the American Gulf Coast. Traffic 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 01 - In lines 2 – 3: “(...) and despite an unresolved lawsuit that has delayed the project (...)”, the word in bold is formed by the prefix 'un'. In which option below the word is not correctly formed by the same prefix?

- (a) unfinished
- (b) unfasten
- (c) unwrapped
- (d) undecided
- (e) unpolite

Comentários: O prefixo “un” indica negação.

Alternative A is correct, pois o adjective “finished” ganha ideia de negação pela adição de “un” ao formar o adjective “unfinished”.

Alternative B is correct, pois a palavra “fasten” significa apertar, como por exemplo na fala da aeromoça no avião, pedindo que apertemos os cintos de segurança: “lease, fasten your seatbelts.”. Para dizer para soltarmos, a palavra seria “unfasten”, configurando uso de “un” para negação.

Alternative C is correct, pois “wrapped” significa o adjective “embrulhado”, como embrulhado para presente. A adição de “un” de fato traz a negativa “não embrulhado”.

Alternative D is correct, pois o adjective “decided” ganha ideia de negação com a adição do prefixo “un”.

Alternative E is incorrect, pois o negative do adjective “polite” se dá pela adição do prefixo “im”: “impolite”.

QUESTÃO 02. In lines 9 - 11: “The US authorities then in control began excavation for larger locks in 1939”, the word in bold means:

- (a) An artificial waterway used for travel, shipping or irrigation.
- (b) A river or canal that vessels travel on.
- (c) A barrier that protects a harbor or shore from the full impact of waves.
- (d) A place on a river with a set of gates which open and close to allow boats in.
- (e) A barrier constructed across a waterway to control the flow or raise the level of water.



Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “lock” não é synonym de canal de água, “rio”, “waterway”, mesmo que artificial.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois “locks” não é synonym de “river” (“rio”).

Alternative C is incorrect, pois “lock” não significa uma espécie de barreira (“barrier”) que protege do impacto das ondas (“ondas”), o que implicaria que estaria localizada em uma região litorânea.

Alternative D is correct, pois “locks” significa o conjunto de portões (“gates”) que abrem e fecham em um canal, permitindo a passagem dos navios e barcos (“boats”).

Alternative E is incorrect, pois “lock” não é synonym de barreira (“barrier”). Essa alternative descreve uma ideia de represa, que seria “dam”.

2017/EPCAR

Texto para questão 03

Most Common Prejudices

- What are some of the most common ways people discriminate against each other? Some of the areas where people show their intolerance are well-known, such as race. But others are less acknowledged¹, even if more common:
- 5 **Age:** Ageism is more common than you think. Older people are thought to be inflexible and stuck² in the past, while younger people are seen as inexperienced and naive. One-fifth of working adults say they experience ageism in the workplace.
- 10 **Class:** Classism usually takes the form of discrimination by wealthier people against those who are less well off. However, classism goes both ways—people of lower economic status can see the wealthy as elite snobs who, while monetarily secure, are morally bankrupt³.
- 15 **Color:** Different from racism, colorism is discrimination based only on the color of a person's skin; how relatively dark or light they are. Colorism takes place within and between races. It is common in multi-ethnic and non-white societies and societies with historical racial prejudice.
- 20 **Ability:** Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice is discrimination against people with visible disabilities such as those in wheelchairs or with a learning disability. The disabled face discrimination not only from their peers⁴, but from institutions, schools, employers, and landowners⁵ who are hesitant to accommodate the disabled.
- 30 **Sex/Gender:** Possibly the most universal and long running prejudice is that based on a person's gender or sex. Historically, sexism has placed men in a more advantageous position than women.
- 35 **Weight/Size:** In short, sizeism is discrimination based on a person's body size or weight. Sizeism works with social standards of beauty and usually takes the form of discrimination against the overweight — anti-fat prejudice.
- 40 **Religion:** Religious discrimination and persecution has been common throughout history. But prejudice based on religious affiliation doesn't end with organized religion; atheists are prone⁶ to discrimination and being discriminated against.
- 45 **Sexual Orientation:** Most commonly, prejudice based on sexual orientation includes discrimination against those of a non-heterosexual orientation. Discrimination against the non-heterosexual takes many forms depending on the society. In some societies prejudice is open and tolerated, but in most Western societies, bias⁷ against the non-heterosexual is more discreet.
- 50 **Country of Origin:** Nativism is a common form of discrimination against immigrants to a country. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by some public entities.
- 55 Which prejudice do you have? Which prejudice have you experienced?
- Adapted from <https://aloftyeexistence.wordpress.com>*



Questão 03 (EPCAR/2017) - In the sentence “Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice” (lines 23 and 24), the underlined expression means

- a) always.
- b) rarely.
- c) frequently.
- d) seldom.

Comentários:

“Usually” é um advérbio de frequência que indica geralmente, quase sempre, situação usual.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “always” é um advérbio que indica 100%, isto é, “sempre”.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois “rarely” indica frequência baixa, quase nula, “raramente”.

Alternative C is correct, pois “frequently” indica muitas vezes, frequentemente, usualmente.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois “seldom” indica atividade feita poucas vezes, como o “rarely”.

QUESTÃO 05 (Escola Naval/2017)

As the Olympics Approaches, a Lesson in Overcoming Adversity

Bert R. Mandelbaum, MD
July 20, 2016

I've known a lot of athletes who qualified for the Olympic Games _____ injuries. But I know of only one who qualified *because of* an injury.

Cliff Meidl's story captures the spirit of the Olympics.

In November 1986, Cliff, a 20-year-old plumber's apprentice, hit three buried high-voltage electrical cables with a jackhammer. An estimated 30,000 volts surged through his body, exploding bone and cartilage from the inside all the way up to his head. To put that into perspective, electric chairs use only 1500-2000 volts for executions. So it's safe to say that Cliff should have died.

And he nearly did. His heart stopped. Paramedics were able to get it going again, but they had to resuscitate him on the way to the hospital.

As part of a team with renowned plastic surgeon Malcolm Lesavoy, MD, and others, I got to work reconstructing Cliff's legs. Our best hope was to avoid amputation.

But very quickly, we noticed something else going on - something that had nothing to do with our expertise. Through every step of his painful rehabilitation, Cliff grew more and more determined. He never complained. He just asked, "What's next?"

Before he had even finished the rehabilitation, Cliff started paddling various watercrafts. The days spent on crutches had already strengthened his upper body, and he took naturally to the sport. The same year in which he was injured, he began competing in canoe and kayak events, and in 1996 he qualified for the Olympics - not the Paralympic Games, the Olympic Games.

Four years later, in Sydney, Australia, I was overseeing the sports medicine team at the Olympic soccer tournament. I was sitting in the stands during the opening ceremonies when Cliff walked into the Olympic Stadium carrying the Stars and Stripes.

It's a long-standing tradition for delegations of athletes to select one among their number to bear the flag, and the choice often symbolizes some extraordinary accomplishment. I had no idea that Cliff would be selected. So when he strode into the stadium with a normal gait, I nearly broke down.

Moments like that reinforce what I have always believed: that sport can bring out the best in us all.

The Olympic Games (...) are devoted to celebrating the human capacity to improve body, mind, and soul.

They are about taking part - not necessarily about winning. Cliff's peers in the US delegation of 2000 recognized that when they elected him to bear the nation's colors. He never won a medal at the games, but the spirit with which he overcame adversity inspired all of them.

The Olympic motto - faster, higher, stronger - can help our patients realize that the real victory is the "win within." *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit* is the name of the book I wrote to show people that coming back from adversity is part of our heritage - that we as human

Adversity is the engine of unimagined opportunity. It can unleash our energy and stimulate our will. It moves us to succeed. If I don't have food, I have to go get some. If I'm cold, I have to build a shelter.

I remind patients who don't participate in sports that they have the heritage of athletes. We all have the genes of pursuit-hunters who survived by running down their prey and running away from their predators. That's why even now, in 2016, when we go out and take a run, we feel good. We get an endorphin surge and our lipids go down. Our hearts and brains become clear.

The life of sport and sport of life are interlinked. Exercise is our birthright; it's our legacy; it's why we are here.

We no longer have to fear saber-toothed tigers or cave bears. But when you look today at how people can be successful in 2016, it's by avoiding the predators in our urban life: overeating, inactivity, and smoking. And it's by rising to meet adversity.

(Adapted from <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/866279>)



QUESTÃO 04 (Escola Naval/2017)

Considering the text, the words "nearly" (4th and 9th paragraphs) and "overseeing" (8th paragraph) mean, respectively, "_____" and "_____".

- (A) seldom/helping
- (B) nearby/joining
- (C) certainly/meeting
- (D) quite/disregarding
- (E) almost/supervising

QUESTÃO 05 (Escola Naval/2017)

According to the text, which statement is correct?

- (A) Cliff Meidl got seriously injured during a competition and almost lost his legs.
- (B) In 1996, Cliff Meidl took part in the Paralympic Games for the first time.
- (C) In 2000, Cliff Meidl was the US flag bearer during the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games.
- (D) Cliff Meidl has already won several medals, including a gold medal at the Olympic Games in 1996.
- (E) After the accident, Cliff Meidl wrote a book called *The Win Within: Capturing Your Victorious Spirit*.

Comentários questão 04: "Nearly" significa "quase" e "overseeing" significa supervisionar.

Alternative A is incorrect, pois "seldom" é um frequency adverb que indica baixa frequência e "helping" é a forma no gerúndio de "help", que significa "ajudar".

Alternative B is incorrect, pois "nearby" traz a ideia de proximidade física, proximidade a um lugar, não quantidade. E "joining" é a forma no gerúndio do verbo "join", que pode ser entendido como juntar-se.

Alternative C is incorrect, pois "certainly" indica certeza, ao invés de aproximação, de tentativa. "Meeting" é a forma no gerúndio do verbo "meet", que significa encontrar, conhecer.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois "quite" é um advérbio que indica intensidade. "Dis regarding" é a forma no gerúndio do verbo "disregard", que pode ser entendido como "desprezar", "negligenciar".



Alternative E is correct, pois “almost” significa “quase” e “supervising” é a forma no gerúndio do verbo “supervise”, “supervisionar”.

Comentários questão 05:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois Cliff sofreu um acidente, não se machucou em uma competição esportiva.

Alternative B is incorrect, pois Cliff classificou para as Olimpíadas, não para as Paraolimpíadas, como afirma o final do sétimo parágrafo.

Alternative C is correct, Cliff carregou a bandeira durante a abertura dos jogos de 2000.

Alternative D is incorrect, pois Cliff não ganhou nenhuma medalha, como afirma-se no parágrafo 12º.

Alternative E is incorrect, pois esse “book” foi escrito pelo narrador do texto, médico Bert R. Mandelbaum, como se afirma no parágrafo 13º.

(EsPCEx/2020) FIVE WAYS TO GET MORE FIBRE IN YOUR DIET – The Guardian (Abril/2019)



Roughage helps reduce the risk of heart disease and bowel cancer, yet few of us eat enough of it. Here’s how to up your intake.

Fibre, or roughage, refers to indigestible carbohydrates. A fibre-rich diet is linked to health benefits including a reduced risk of heart disease and bowel cancer. While UK guidelines say adults should get 30g a day, fewer than one in 10 meet this goal. Popular low-carb diets may be a reason why. Understanding what is in your food _____ help: a typical apple contains 2-3g of fibre, a sesame bagel about 4g. Jo Greening, a spokesperson for the British Dietetic Association (BDA), says it is worth checking the labels, as different brands have different levels of fibre.

Questão 06. According to the text, a fibre diet

- a) is linked to a lot of benefits
- b) is linked to heart disease risk reduce
- c) is linked to a few benefits
- d) is linked to all health benefits
- e) is linked to cancer disease prevention



Comentários:

Essa questão analisa a frase “A fibre-rich diet is linked to health benefits including a reduced risk of heart disease and bowel cancer.”

Vamos fazê-la por eliminação, começando pela alternative D. Ela está descartada, pois afirma que “fiber diet is linked to ALL health benefits”, o que não é coerente com a informação do texto. No texto se afirma que existem benefícios advindos da fibe-rich diet, inclusive citam-se exemplos, mas não há informação que nos permita concluir que esses são TODOS os helth benefits.

Agora vamos descartar a alternative E. Novamente, temos um problema de generalização. Na frase, cita-se “bowel cancer” como exemplo, mas não há informação que nos permita concluir que há redução de risco para todos os cânceres. Por isso, a alternative E está incorreta.

As alternatives A e C estão descartadas pelo mesmo motivo: introduzem quantificação ao noun benefits, porém a frase original não nos permite concluir se são “lots of” ou “few” benefits, já que não essa quantificação.

Assim, concluímos que a **alternativa correta é B**, que traz corretamente um dos exemplos da frase, sobre o benefício da redução do risco de doença cardíaca.

Questão 07 (EsPCEX/2020 inédita) – “... yet few of us eat enough of it. Here’s how to up your intake.” The underlined word can be substituted for

- a) even
- b) but
- c) besides
- d) otherwise
- e) then

Comentários: É necessário voltar ao texto e analisar mais do que apenas o trecho mostrado para compreendermos o significado de “yet” nesse caso. O trecho em questão é: “*Roughage helps reduce the risk of heart disease and bowel cancer, yet few of us eat enough of it.*”

A parte anterior à vírgula traz uma afirmação de que fiber, ou roughage, faz bem à saúde. Depois do “yet” há uma segunda afirmação de que poucos de nós comem a quantidade suficiente de fiber. Essas duas afirmações estabelecem entre si uma relação de oposição, pois deveríamos comer preferencialmente os alimentos que nos fazem bem. Assim sendo, essa relação e oposição é justamente a função do “yet”. Para encontrarmos a **alternativa correta**, precisamos de outra conjunção adversativa, que, no caso, é “but”, **alternative B**.

As alternatives A e C estão incorretas, pois “even” e “besides” trazem ideia de inclusão.

A alternative D está incorreta, pois corresponderia à expressão “caso contrário”, o que não se encaixaria no sentido a frase.



A alternative E está incorreta, pois “then” traz ideia de conclusão.

Questão 08. ITA/2018

Texto para responder as questões 08

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 So I said goodbye to a lot of things, many of which I'd had for years. And yet now I live each day with a
19 happier spirit. I feel more content now than I ever did in the past.

20 I wasn't always a minimalist. I used to buy a lot of things, believing that all those possessions would
21 increase my self-worth and lead to a happier life. I loved collecting a lot of useless stuff, and I couldn't throw
22 anything away. I was a natural hoarder of knick-knacks that I thought made me an interesting person.

23 At the same time, though, I was always comparing myself with other people who had more or better
24 things, which often made me miserable. I couldn't focus on anything, and I was always wasting time. Alcohol
25 was my escape, and I didn't treat women fairly. I didn't try to change; I thought this was all just part of who I
26 was, and I deserved to be unhappy.

27 My apartment wasn't horribly messy; if my girlfriend was coming over for the weekend, I could do
28 enough tidying up to make it look presentable. On a usual day, however, there were books stacked
29 everywhere because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves. Most I had thumbed through once or
30 twice, thinking that I would read them when I had the time.

31 The closet was crammed with what used to be my favourite clothes, most of which I'd only worn a few
32 times. The room was filled with all the things I'd taken up as hobbies and then gotten tired of. A guitar and
33 amplifier, covered with dust. Conversational English workbooks I'd planned to study once I had more free
34 time. Even a fabulous antique camera, which of course I had never once put a roll of film in.

35 It may sound as if I'm exaggerating when I say I started to become a new person. Someone said to
36 me: "All you did is throw things away," which is true. But by having fewer things around, I've started feeling
37 happier each day. I'm slowly beginning to understand what happiness is.

38 If you are anything like I used to be – miserable, constantly comparing yourself with others, or just
39 believing your life sucks – I think you should try saying goodbye to some of your things. [...] Everyone wants
40 to be happy. But trying to buy happiness only makes us happy for a little while.

Fonte: adaptado de <<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2017/apr/12/goodbye-things-hello-minimalism-can-living-with-less-make-you-happier>>. Acesso em: 21 mai. 2017.



Questão 08. Marque a opção correta de acordo com o sentido com que os verbos modais sublinhados são empregados no texto (adaptada)

- I. I work as an editor at a publishing company. (line 1) → para indicar presente.
- II. It's given me a chance to think about what it really... (linha 11) → para indicar passado.
- III. We never know what tomorrow might bring... (linha 13) → para indicar futuro.
- IV. Someone said to me:... (linha 35) → para indicar discurso direto.

Estão corretas

A () I e II B () I e IV. C. () I, II e IV. D () II, III e IV. E () II e IV.

Comentários:

Vamos analisar os excertos.

I. Aprendemos, na aula sobre verbos, que o verbo em seu formato original, geralmente está no tempo presente. Se o sujeito for singular, acrescenta-se o “s” mas, no caso do nº 1, o sujeito é I (eu) e não se coloca “s” no verbo. Sendo assim, o item nº 1 está correto, indicando presente: *I work as na editor at a publishing company* (Eu trabalho como editor em uma empresa de publicações”. Afirmção correta.

II. Desde o início da frase, percebemos que é passado sim, já que há um verbo no particípio (*given*) e, todos os tempos verbais que contém verbos no particípio indicam ações no passado - ou já aconteceram ou iniciaram no passado e ainda acontecem mas tiveram início no passado. Está correta também.

III. Nessa opção, há a palavra *tomorrow*, que leva você a talvez pensar que seja futuro, já que *tomorrow* significa amanhã mas, o verbo principal (know), está no presente, conjugado sem alteração e apenas para expressar “nunca sabemos o dia de amanhã/o que o amanhã pode trazer a nós”: *we never know what tomorrow might bring.* Opção errada.

IV. “*Someone said to me:...*” tem o verbo say no passado (*said*) acompanhado da preposição *to*, que é estrutura de **discurso direto**, conforme estudamos em nossa aula. Opção certa.

Portanto a resposta da questão é a letra “C”. Estão corretas os itens I, II e IV.



QUESTÕES 09 e 10 (AFA/2018)

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.

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 09 (AFA/2018) - Mark the INCORRECT option according to the text.

- a) There are no clear explanations on reasons for food shortage.
- b) If one applies the required solutions one solves food shortage problem.
- c) Green house issues have contributed for experiencing food restriction.
- d) Droughts and desertification also harm food production.

Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois o texto afirma existiram diversas soluções práticas e aplicáveis para o problema da escassez de comida nas lines 85-97.

Alternative B is correct, pois no parágrafo sobre “solutions” fica claro que o esforço coletivo e individual é a chave para alcançar a resolução dessa problemática (“through concerted and individual efforts”).

Alternative C is correct, pois (line 40) “mining of coal and oil emits green house gases” está inserida como “environmental factor which have greatly contributed to food shortage”(lines 34-35, começo do parágrafo).

Alternative D is correct, pois as secas (“droughts”) e a desertificação dificultam as plantações, principalmente nos países em desenvolvimento e, por isso, prejudicam (“harm”) a produção de alimentos.

Questão 10 (AFA/2018) - The first paragraph states that crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries Such problems may represent respectively

- a) urban, economic and social factors.
- b) economic, social and environmental factors.
- c) economic, environmental and political factors.
- d) environmental, social and economic factors.

Comentários:

Alternative A is incorrect, pois “crop failure” (falha da plantação) não representa um problema urbano, visto que se trata justamente de uma dificuldade ambiental.

Alternatives B and C are incorrect, pois como falado anteriormente, “crop failure” representa um “environmental problem”.

Alternative D is correct, pois “crop failure” representa um “environmental problem”, enquanto “overpopulation” (cidades superpopulosas) se encaixa na parte social e, por fim, “government policies” (políticas governamentais) entram em “economic factor”.



TEXTO PARA QUESTÕES 11 e 12 (EAM/2020 inéditas)

THE FOODOO ECONOMICS OF MEAL DELIVERY – The Economist/ Agosto 2019



Even those who recoil at eating supper out of a soggy box, fear being mowed down by curry-bearing cyclists or think the death of home cooking is a cultural abomination should admire Jitse Groen. The 41-year-old Dutchman, who cooked up the online food-delivery business by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom in 2000, is not your usual tech billionaire. He keeps a low profile, views venture capital with distaste, earns a relatively unflashy six-figure salary and sometimes hops on the firm's delivery bikes to help out.

His main extravagance is a sharp Italian suit. So why did he, on July 29th, propose shelling out £8.2bn (\$10.1bn) on shares for Just Eat, a large but struggling meals-on-wheels firm based in Britain?

The answer says a lot about the voodoo economics of the food-delivery industry. It is a hotly competitive business, attracting the world's biggest moneybags such as Amazon, Alibaba and SoftBank. Balancing the needs of diners, cooks and couriers is fiendishly complicated. Most startups lose platefuls of money.

Questão 11 – According to the text,

- a) há pessoas que se recolhem para comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada.
- b) há pessoas que se recolhem para comer o jantar vindo de um delivery com um ciclista.
- c) algumas pessoas abominam a cultura do “*food delivery system*”.
- d) algumas pessoas se recusam a comer o jantar vindo de uma caixa encharcada.
- e) as caixas chegam encharcadas devido ao atraso do delivery.

Comentários:

O início do texto aborda aqueles indivíduos que não aprovam a cultura do delivery de comida. O autor faz uso de 3 possibilidades, talvez até um pouco cômicas ou caricatas, já que não se trata de um texto puramente científico, de traços de perfis do indivíduo que não aprova essa modernidade.

Trata-se de uma construção que se repete:

- 1º) Even those who recoil at eating supper out of a soggy box should admire Jitse Groen.
- 2º) Even those who fear being mowed down by curry-bearing cyclists should admire Jitse Groen.



3º) Even those who think the death of home cooking is a cultural abomination should admire Jitse Groen.

Assim, compreende-se que se trata de 3 exemplos a fim de construir uma ideia mais global e mais ampla do grupo de indivíduos que não lida bem, não aceita, o sistema de delivery de comida. Por isso, **a alternativa correta é C.**

A **alternativa A** está incorreta, devido à interpretação do verbo “recoil”. Nesse caso, fica estranho se o interpretarmos como “recolher”, isto é, interpretar que alguém se recolhe (talvez em grupo, dentro de casa) frente à realidade de comer jantar vindo de caixa de entrega. Aqui, a melhor interpretação seria pessoas que se “esquivam” frente à ideia de comer do delivery. A **alternativa D** também trata do verbo “recoil”, por sua vez, usando a interpretação de “recusar”. Essa não é uma interpretação possível para esse verbo.

Da mesma forma que a alternativa A, a **alternativa B** também interpreta equivocadamente “recoil” como “recolher”. Além disso, também mistura informações do texto de forma errada, pois diz que o jantar (informação constante na frase 1) está sendo trazido pelo ciclista (informação constante na frase 2 e não necessariamente relacionada a jantar).

A **alternativa E** também traz uma informação que não aparece no texto. Vamos analisá-la com calma. Parcialmente, os trechos dela aparecem no texto, como “soggy box” (caixa “encharcada”) e “curry – bearing cyclists” (ciclistas carregadores de curry, isto é, os entregadores de delivery). Contudo, foram unidos de outra forma diferente daquela presente no texto, de modo a compor uma alternativa falsa, que cria uma relação de causa-consequência entre a entrega do delivery e a condição da caixa de estar encharcada.

Questão 12 – In the first paragraph, “*by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom*”, the underlined word refers to

- a) an old Dutchman.
- b) tech billionaire.
- c) cultural abomination.
- d) online food delivery business.
- e) online food.

Comentários:

O termo sublinhado refere-se a um site, há “.com”. Então,

“The 41-year-old Dutchman, who cooked up the online food-delivery business by founding Takeaway.com in his university bedroom”. Pela frase, podemos perceber que “Takeaway.com” é o website referente ao negócio de entrega de comida fundado por um homem de atualmente 41 anos (pelo texto fica claro que seu nome é Jitse Groen).

Assim, a **alternativa correta é D.**

A **alternativa A** está incorreta, pois em “an old Dutchman” temos o indefinite article “na”, o adjective “old” e o noun, núcleo da ideia da expressão, “Dutchman”, que representa aqueles nascidos na Dutchland. Portanto, essa alternativa se refere a um homem.



A **alternativa B** está incorreta, pois também se refere a um indivíduo, representado pelo noun “billionaire”.

A **alternativa C** está incorreta, temos o adjective “cultural” e o noun “abomination”. Portanto, a ideia principal dessa alternativa está em “abomination”, o que não é o caso.

A **alternativa E** está incorreta, pois o núcleo da ideia está no noun “food” (caracterizado pelo adjective “online”). Portanto, essa alternativa se refere a “food”.

Questão 13

2018/COLÉGIO NAVAL

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 13 (CN/2018)

What is true about the themed trip inspired by the film “Star Wars: The Last Jedi”?

- (A) It offers no meals.
- (B) It lasts 11 days.
- (C) It's very cheap.
- (D) It's located in India.
- (E) It's offered by Zicasso.

Comentários:

A resposta para essa questão está no parágrafo que fala sobre o filme “Star Wars: the last Jedi”. Esse parágrafo é encontrado sob o subtítulo “Book a themed trip” e a frase específica de que precisamos é: “Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has a eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by “Star Wars: The Last Jedi” and...”

Alternative **A** is incorrect, pois nada sobre “meals” (“refeições”) é mencionado,

Alternative **B** is incorrect, pois afirma sobre uma viagem de 11 dias, o que seria a locução adjetiva “eleven-day trip” e vemos que no trecho temos a locução “eight-day trip”.

Alternative **C** is incorrect, pois não se afirmou nada sobre o preço dessa “trip” e o adjective “cheap” refere-se justamente a um valor baixo, “barato”.

Alternative **D** is incorrect, pois o trecho afirma que o destino dessa viagem é a Irlanda (“Ireland”).

Alternative E is correct, pois o trecho afirma que o “luxury tour operator Zicasso” fornece essa viagem.



Questão 14 (Escola Naval/2018)

Doctors Know Best

By Ted Spiker

Along with all the disease stomping, heart reviving, baby delivering, and overall people healing they do, doctors have another full-time job: keeping themselves healthy. Scratch that - keeping themselves healthiest. So instead of peeking into their medical practices, we looked at what they actually practice - in their own lives. Use personal strategies and insider tips from the best medical pros to supercharge your health this year.

(I) - _____
"As soon as I feel an illness coming on, I go to sleep for at least nine hours," says Hilda Hutcherson, MD, clinical professor of ob-gyn at Columbia University Medical Center. "I also lie on the floor with my legs elevated and propped against the wall and breathe deeply for five minutes." It helps lower stress, which weakens the immune system.

(II) - _____
Instead of having a garden-variety green salad, Margaret McKenzie, MD, assistant professor of surgery at the Cleveland Clinic, tosses napa cabbage, radicchio, edamame, and carrots with ginger-soy dressing. "It gives me a lot of vitamins, antioxidants, and protein and makes me feel full," she says.

(III) - _____
[...] Gary Small, MD, professor of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of The Alzheimer's Prevention Program, plays Scrabble and Words With Friends on his smartphone most days. These word games are perfect brain boosters, because they build not only verbal and math skills but also spatial abilities as you position letters to create words. "Combining several mental tasks strengthens multiple neural circuits," Dr. Small says. "It's like cross-training for your brain."

(IV) - _____
Make your bedroom spalike: Dim the lights at least an hour before you go to bed; ban cell phones, laptops, and the TV; ask your partner for a foot rub. "I do deep breathing exercises," Dr. Hutcherson says. "Sometimes I play relaxing music softly."

(V) - _____
The most important meal is breakfast, says David Katz, MD, director and founder of Yale-Griffin Prevention Research Center in Derby, Connecticut. He often has two breakfasts, divvying up his morning meal so that he eats half before his workout and half after. "It helps with portion control, and it establishes a daily eating pattern," Dr. Katz says. Plan your breakfast at night to start the next day on a healthy note.

(Abridged from <https://www.fitnessmagazine.com/health/doctors-tips-to-stay-healthy/>)



QUESTÃO 14 (EM/2018)

In the sentence "It helps lower stress, which weakens the immune system." (2nd paragraph), the underlined words mean, respectively, _____ and _____.

- (A) raise / lessens
- (B) rise / strengthens
- (C) reduce / debilitates
- (D) eliminate / toughens
- (E) decrease / reproduces

Comentários:

"Lower" é referente ao adjective "low", que significa "pequeno". Assim, "lower" significa "diminuir", nesse caso, "decrease" ou "reduce". Já "weakens" tem a ver com o adjective "weak", que significa "fraco".

Assim, "weakens" significa, nesse caso, "enfraquecer", "debilitates".

Portanto, correct alternative is C.



13. Considerações finais

Outra aula alcançada com sucesso - outro passo até a sua aprovação!

E, dia após dia, os tópicos aprendidos aumentam, seu conhecimento fica mais amplo, o vocabulário que você conhece se estende e a tendência é melhorar e ser capaz de alcançar a aprovação de fato. Nota-se o avanço em seus estudos e, provavelmente, uma maior tranquilidade para enfrentar os exercícios que surgem. E você vai se acostumando a equilibrar seus estudos de forma sistematizada, estudando cada vez mais e com mais dedicação.



Outro detalhe importante para seu sucesso nos estudos, é continuar fazendo aquelas listas de vocabulário que aconselhei você, com palavras, verbos variados e termos que você considere importante de ser anotado, de ser revisto, estudado.

Isso te ajudará nas questões futuras e torna você, como eu disse antes, um candidato mais bem preparado e confiante para realizar uma excelente prova.

É importante lembrar também do nosso **Fórum de dúvidas**, exclusivo do **Estratégia Militares**. Será minha forma de responder você, esclarecer o que mais você precise saber para que os conteúdos fiquem ainda mais claros em seus estudos, certo?



E, caso queira, acesse minhas redes sociais para aprender mais palavras e contar com dicas importantes, que colaboram diretamente com seus estudos dia após dia.



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Teacher Andrea Belo



Teacher Andrea Belo



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5.

15. Traduções

"CHINA has begun to enter the age of mass car consumption. This is a great and historic advance." So proclaimed the state-run news agency, Xinhua, last year. Environmentalists may feel a twinge of fear at this burgeoning romance with motoring. But a rapid social and economic transformation is under way in urban China, and the car is steering it.


In 2002 demand for cars in China soared by 56%, far more than even the rosier projections. The next year growth quickened to 75%, before slowing in 2004 (when the government tightened rules on credit for car purchases) to around 15%. But in a sluggish global market, China's demand remains mesmerising. Few expect this year's growth to dip below 10%. As long as the economy goes on galloping at its current high-single-digit clip, many expect car sales to increase by 10-20% annually for several years to come.

The Economist June 4th 2005

A China começou a entrar na era do consumo de carros em massa. É um grande e histórico avanço. "Então proclamou a agência de notícias estatal Xinhua no ano passado. Os ambientalistas podem sentir uma pontada de medo nesse romance crescente com o automobilismo. Mas uma rápida transformação social e econômica está em andamento na China urbana, e o carro a está dirigindo.

Em 2002, a demanda por carros na China aumentou 56%, muito mais do que as projeções mais otimistas. No ano seguinte, o crescimento acelerou para 75%, antes de desacelerar em 2004 (quando o governo restringiu as regras de crédito para compras de carros) para cerca de 15%. Mas em um mercado global lento, a demanda da China continua hipnotizante. Poucos esperam que o crescimento deste ano caia abaixo de 10%. Enquanto a economia continuar galopando em seu atual clipe de alto índice, muitos esperam que as vendas de carros aumentem de 10 a 20% ao ano nos próximos anos.





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

Os australianos não são conhecidos por seu amor pelas pessoas que viajam de barco. Eles notoriamente afastaram um pequeno grupo de refugiados afegãos no auge da guerra e, de maneira bastante divertida, realizaram uma campanha assustadora com crocodilos e tubarões para impedir futuros imigrantes. Mas se o aquecimento global continuar no ritmo atual, as ilhas vizinhas do Pacífico poderão ser perdidas pelas inundações e a Austrália enfrentará um novo tipo de intruso: os refugiados climáticos. Embora a Cruz Vermelha tenha produzido um relatório há quatro anos estimando que 58% dos refugiados são causados por fatores ambientais, ninguém fez nenhuma tentativa de resolver o problema. Norman Myers, da Universidade de Oxford, alegou recentemente que poderia haver um número estimado de 150 milhões de refugiados ambientais nos próximos 50 anos, e metade deles poderia pousar na porta da Austrália. Mas a ONU se recusa a conceder a eles o status de refugiado, e grupos de ajuda e ambientalistas discutem sobre de quem são eles.



Working women in Japan are more likely to be married than not these days, a sharp reversal of the traditional pattern. But for most of them, continuing to work after the wedding is an easier choice than having children.

Despite some tentative attempts by government and business to make the working world and parenthood compatible, mothers say Japan's business culture remains unfriendly to them. Business meetings often begin at 6 p.m. or later, long hours of unpaid overtime are expected, and companies routinely transfer employees to different cities for years.

As a result, many women are choosing work over babies, causing the Japanese birthrate to fall to a record low in 1999—an average 1.34 babies per woman—an added woe for this aging nation.

THE WASHINGTON POST NATIONAL WEEKLY
EDITION August 21, 2000

As mulheres que trabalham no Japão são mais prováveis para se casar do que a não se casar nos dias de hoje, o que é uma forte reversão do padrão tradicional. Mas pela maioria delas, continuando a trabalhar após o casamento é uma escolha mais fácil do que ter crianças. Apesar de algumas tentativas do governo e das empresas para fazer o mundo do trabalho e paternidade compatíveis, mães dizem que a cultura de negócios do Japão permanece hostil para eles.

Reuniões de negócios geralmente começam às 18h ou mais tarde. São esperadas horas extras não-remuneradas e as empresas transferem rotineiramente funcionários para cidades diferentes por longos anos.

Como resultado, muitas mulheres estão escolhendo trabalhar ao invés de ter bebês, fazendo com que a taxa de natalidade japonesa caia para um nível recorde em 1999 – um média de 1,34 bebês por mulher - um acréscimo de aflição desta nação em envelhecimento.



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

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

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

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

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

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

18 So I said goodbye to a lot of things, many of which I'd had for years. And yet now I live each day with a
19 happier spirit. I feel more content now than I ever did in the past.

20 I wasn't always a minimalist. I used to buy a lot of things, believing that all those possessions would
21 increase my self-worth and lead to a happier life. I loved collecting a lot of useless stuff, and I couldn't throw
22 anything away. I was a natural hoarder of knick-knacks that I thought made me an interesting person.

23 At the same time, though, I was always comparing myself with other people who had more or better
24 things, which often made me miserable. I couldn't focus on anything, and I was always wasting time. Alcohol
25 was my escape, and I didn't treat women fairly. I didn't try to change; I thought this was all just part of who I
26 was, and I deserved to be unhappy.

27 My apartment wasn't horribly messy; if my girlfriend was coming over for the weekend, I could do
28 enough tidying up to make it look presentable. On a usual day, however, there were books stacked
29 everywhere because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves. Most I had thumbed through once or
30 twice, thinking that I would read them when I had the time.

31 The closet was crammed with what used to be my favourite clothes, most of which I'd only worn a few
32 times. The room was filled with all the things I'd taken up as hobbies and then gotten tired of. A guitar and
33 amplifier, covered with dust. Conversational English workbooks I'd planned to study once I had more free
34 time. Even a fabulous antique camera, which of course I had never once put a roll of film in.

35 It may sound as if I'm exaggerating when I say I started to become a new person. Someone said to
36 me: "All you did is throw things away," which is true. But by having fewer things around, I've started feeling
37 happier each day. I'm slowly beginning to understand what happiness is.

38 If you are anything like I used to be – miserable, constantly comparing yourself with others, or just
39 believing your life sucks – I think you should try saying goodbye to some of your things. [...] Everyone wants
40 to be happy. But trying to buy happiness only makes us happy for a little while.

Fonte: adaptado de <<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2017/apr/12/goodbye-things-hello-minimalism-can-living-with-less-make-you-happier>>. Acesso em: 21 mai. 2017.



ADEUS COISAS, OLÁ MINIMALISMO: PODE VIVER COM MENOS TORNÁ-LO MAIS FELIZ?

Fumio Sasaki possui um colchão dobrável, três camisas e quatro pares de meias. Depois de decidir a desprezo posses, ele começou a se sentir mais feliz. Ele explica o porquê.

Deixe-me falar um pouco sobre mim. Tenho 35 anos, homem, solteiro, nunca fui casado. Eu trabalho como editor de uma editora. Recentemente me mudei do bairro de Nakameguro, em Tóquio, onde vivi por uma década, para um bairro chamado Fudomae em uma parte diferente da cidade. O aluguel é mais barato, mas o movimento praticamente limpou minhas economias. Alguns de vocês podem pensar que eu sou um perdedor: um adulto solteiro com pouco dinheiro. O velho eu teria sido muito envergonhado para admitir tudo isso. Eu estava cheio de orgulho inútil. Mas eu honestamente não me importo com coisas assim mais. A razão é muito simples: Estou perfeitamente feliz assim como eu sou. O motivo? Eu me liberei da maioria dos meus bens materiais. Minimalismo é um estilo de vida em que você reduzir suas posses ao menos possível. Viver com apenas os fundamentos não só forneceu benefícios superficiais, como o prazer de uma sala arrumada ou a simples facilidade de limpeza, ele também levou a uma mudança mais fundamental. Me deu uma chance de pensar no que realmente significa ser feliz. Pensamos que quanto mais tivermos, mais felizes seremos. Nunca sabemos o que o amanhã pode trazer, por isso recolhemos e salvamos o máximo que pudermos. Isso significa que precisamos de muito dinheiro, então gradualmente começamos a julgar as pessoas por quanto dinheiro eles têm. Você se convence de que precisa ganhar muito dinheiro para não perder o sucesso. E para você ganhar dinheiro, você precisa de todos os outros para gastar o seu dinheiro. E assim vai. Então eu disse adeus a um monte de coisas, muitas das quais eu tinha por anos. E ainda agora eu vivo cada dia com um espírito mais feliz. Eu sinto mais conteúdo agora do que eu já fiz no passado. Nem sempre fui minimalista. Eu costumava comprar um monte de coisas, acreditando que todos esses bens aumentariam a minha autoestima e levar a uma vida mais feliz. Eu adorava colecionar um monte de coisas inúteis, e eu não podia jogar nada fora. Eu era um colecionador natural de quinquilharias que eu pensei que me fez uma pessoa interessante. Ao mesmo tempo, porém, eu estava sempre comparando-me com outras pessoas que tinham mais ou melhores coisas, o que muitas vezes me fez infeliz. Eu não conseguia me concentrar em nada, e eu estava sempre perdendo tempo. O álcool era a minha fuga, e eu não tratava as mulheres de forma justa. Eu não tentei mudar; Eu pensei que tudo isso era apenas parte de quem eu era, e eu merecia ser infeliz. O meu apartamento não era horrivelmente confuso; Se minha namorada estava vindo para o fim de semana, eu poderia fazer o suficiente arrumando para torná-lo parecer apresentável. Em um dia usual, entretanto, havia uns livros empilhados em toda parte porque não havia bastante quarto em minhas estantes. A maioria eu tinha manuseado através de uma ou duas vezes, pensando que eu iria lê-los quando eu tinha tempo. O armário estava lotado com o que costumava ser a minha roupa favorita, a maioria dos quais eu só usava algumas vezes. O quarto estava cheio de todas as coisas que eu tinha tomado como passatempos e, em seguida, cansado de. Uma guitarra e um amplificador, cobertos com poeira. Pastas de trabalho inglês conversacional eu planejava estudar uma vez que eu tinha mais tempo livre. Mesmo uma câmera antiga fabulosa, que é claro que eu nunca tinha colocado um rolo de filme em. Pode soar como se eu estou exagerando quando eu digo que eu comecei a se tornar uma nova pessoa. Alguém me disse: "tudo que você fez é jogar fora as coisas", o que é verdade. Mas por ter menos coisas ao redor, eu comecei a me sentir mais feliz a cada dia. Estou lentamente começando a entender o que é felicidade. Se você é qualquer coisa como eu costumava ser-miserável, constantemente comparando-se com os outros, ou apenas acreditando que sua vida é uma porcaria-eu acho que você deve tentar dizer adeus a algumas de suas coisas. [...] Todos querem ser felizes. Mas tentar comprar a felicidade só nos faz feliz por um tempo.



WE RECORDED VCS CONVERSATIONS AND ANALYZED HOW DIFFERENTLY THEY TALK ABOUT FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS

1 When venture capitalists (VCs) evaluate investment proposals, the language they use to describe the
2 entrepreneurs who write them plays an important but often hidden role in shaping who is awarded funding
3 and why.[...] We were given access to government venture capital decision making meetings in Sweden and
4 were able to observe the types of language that VCs used over a two-year period. One major thing stuck out:
5 The language used to describe male and female entrepreneurs was radically different. And these differences
6 have very real consequences for those seeking funding — and for society in general.

7 [...] Worldwide, government venture capital is important for bridging significant financial gaps and
8 supporting innovation and growth, as VCs can take risks where banks are not allowed to. When uncertainty is
9 high regarding assessment of product and market potential, for example, the assessment of the
10 entrepreneur's potential becomes highly central in government VCs' decision making.

11 In Sweden, about one-third of businesses are owned and run by women, although they are not granted
12 a corresponding proportion of government funding. In fact, women-owned businesses receive much less —
13 only 13%–18%, the rest going to male-owned companies.

14 This brings us back to our research. From 2009 to 2010 we were invited to silently observe
15 governmental VC decision-making meetings and, more important, the conversations they had about
16 entrepreneurs applying for funding. [...] We observed closed-room, face-to-face discussions leading final
17 funding decisions for 125 venture applications. Of these, 99 (79%) were from male entrepreneurs and 26
18 (21%) were from female entrepreneurs. The group of government venture capitalists observed included
19 seven individuals: two women and five men. [...]

20 Aside from a few exceptions, the financiers rhetorically produce stereotypical images of women as
21 having qualities opposite to those considered important to being an entrepreneur, with VCs questioning their
22 credibility, trustworthiness, experience, and knowledge.

23 Conversely, when assessing male entrepreneurs, financiers leaned on stereotypical beliefs about men
24 that reinforced their entrepreneurial potential. Male entrepreneurs were commonly described as being
25 assertive, innovative, competent, experienced, knowledgeable, and having established networks.

26 We developed male and female entrepreneur personas based on our findings [...]. These personas
27 highlight a few key differences in how the entrepreneurs were perceived depending on their gender. Men
28 were characterized as having entrepreneurial potential, while the entrepreneurial potential for women was
29 diminished. Many of the young men and women were described as being young, though youth for men was
30 viewed as promising, while young women were considered inexperienced. Men were praised for being
31 viewed as aggressive or arrogant, while women's experience and excitement were tempered by discussions
32 of their emotional shortcomings. Similarly, cautiousness was viewed very differently depending on the gender
33 of the entrepreneur.

34 Unsurprisingly, these stereotypes seem to have played a role in who got funding and who didn't.
35 Women entrepreneurs were only awarded, on average, 25% of the applied-for amount, whereas men
36 received, on average, 52% of what they asked for. Women were also denied financing to a greater extent
37 than men, with close to 53% of women having their applications dismissed, compared with 38% of men. [...]

38 Such stereotyping will inevitably influence the distribution of financing, but could also have other major
39 consequences. Because the purpose of government venture capital is to use tax money to stimulate growth
40 and value creation for society as a whole, gender bias presents the risk that the money isn't being invested in
41 businesses that have the highest potential. This isn't only damaging for women entrepreneurs; it's potentially
42 damaging for society as a whole.

Fonte: Adaptado de *Harvard Business Review* <<https://hbr.org/2017/05/we-recorded-vcs-conversations-and-analyzed-how-differently-they-talk-about-female-entrepreneurs>>. Acesso em: 17 mai. 2017.



NÓS GRAVAMOS CONVERSÇÕES DE VC E ANALISAMOS COMO DIFERENTEMENTE ELES FALAM SOBRE EMPREENDEDORES FEMININOS

¹ Quando os capitalistas de risco (CRs) avaliam as propostas de investimento, a linguagem que eles usam para falar dos ² empreendedores que os escrevem desempenha um papel importante, mas frequentemente oculto, na definição de quem recebe financiamento ³ e por quê. Tivemos acesso a reuniões governamentais de tomada de decisões sobre capital de risco na Suécia e pudemos observar os tipos de linguagem que os CRs usaram durante um período de dois anos. Uma coisa importante se destacou: ⁵ A linguagem usada para descrever empreendedores do sexo masculino e feminino era radicalmente diferente. E essas diferenças ⁶ têm consequências muito reais para quem busca financiamento - e para a sociedade em geral.

⁷[...] Em todo o mundo, o capital de risco do governo é importante para colmatar lacunas financeiras significativas e ⁸ apoiar a inovação e o crescimento, uma vez que os CRs podem assumir riscos onde os bancos não estão autorizados. Quando a incerteza é ⁹ alta em relação à avaliação do potencial do produto e do mercado, por exemplo, a avaliação do potencial do ¹⁰ empreendedor torna-se altamente central na tomada de decisões do governo ¹¹ Na Suécia, cerca de um terço das empresas pertencem e são gerenciadas por mulheres, embora não lhes seja concedida ¹² uma proporção correspondente de financiamento governamental. Na verdade, as empresas pertencentes a mulheres recebem muito menos - ¹³ apenas 13% enquanto 18%, o restante, vai para empresas que pertencem a homens.

¹⁴ Isso nos traz de volta à nossa pesquisa. De 2009 a 2010, fomos convidados a observar silenciosamente ¹⁵ reuniões governamentais de tomada de decisões dos CRs e, mais importante, as conversas que tiveram sobre ¹⁶ empreendedores que solicitaram financiamento. [...] Observamos discussões presenciais fechadas com ¹⁷ decisões finais de financiamento para 125 aplicações de risco. Destes, 99 (79%) eram de empresários do sexo masculino e 26 ¹⁸ (21%) eram de mulheres empresárias. O grupo de capitalistas de risco do governo observado incluiu ¹⁹ sete indivíduos: duas mulheres e cinco homens. [...] ²⁰ Com algumas exceções, os financiadores produzem imagens estereotipadas de mulheres como ²¹ quem possui qualidades opostas àquelas consideradas importantes para serem empreendedoras, com CRs, questionando sua ²² credibilidade, confiabilidade, experiência e conhecimento.

²³ Por outro lado, ao avaliar empreendedores do sexo masculino, os financiadores apoiaram-se em crenças estereotipadas sobre homens ²⁴ que reforçaram seu potencial empreendedor. Os empreendedores do sexo masculino eram comumente descritos como ²⁵ assertivos, inovadores, competentes, experientes, conhecedores e com redes estabelecidas. ²⁶ Desenvolvemos pessoas empreendedoras masculinas e femininas com base em nossas descobertas [...]. Essas personalidades ²⁷ destacam algumas diferenças fundamentais sobre como os empreendedores foram notados, dependendo de seu gênero. Homens ²⁸ foram caracterizados, com potencial empreendedor, enquanto o potencial empreendedor para mulheres foi ²⁹ diminuído. Muitos rapazes e moças eram descritos como jovens, embora jovens para homens fossem ³⁰ vistos como promissores, enquanto mulheres jovens eram consideradas inexperientes. Os homens eram elogiados por serem ³¹ vistos como agressivos ou arrogantes, enquanto a experiência e a excitação das mulheres eram temperadas por discussões ³² de suas deficiências emocionais. Da mesma forma, a cautela foi vista de forma muito diferente, dependendo do sexo ³³ do empreendedor.

³⁴ Sem surpresa, esses estereótipos parecem ter desempenhado um papel em quem conseguiu financiamento e quem não o fez. ³⁵ Mulheres empreendedoras receberam apenas, em média, 25% do valor aplicado, enquanto os homens ³⁶ receberam, em média, 52% do que pediram. As mulheres também tiveram seu financiamento negado em maior proporção ³⁷ do que os homens, sendo que quase 53% das mulheres tiveram suas solicitações recusadas, em comparação com 38% dos homens. [...] ³⁸ Tal estereotipagem inevitavelmente influenciará a distribuição do financiamento, mas também poderá ter outras ³⁹ consequências importantes. Como o objetivo do capital de risco do governo é usar o dinheiro dos impostos para estimular o crescimento e ⁴⁰ a criação de valor para a sociedade como um todo, o viés de gênero apresenta o risco de que o dinheiro não esteja sendo investido em ⁴¹ empresas com o maior potencial. Isso não é apenas prejudicial para as mulheres empreendedoras; é potencialmente prejudicial para a sociedade como um todo.

Fonte: Adaptado de Harvard Business Review <<https://hbr.org/2017/05/we-recorded-vcs-conversations-and-analyzed-how-differently-they-talk-about-female-entrepreneurs>>. Acesso em: 17 mai. 2017.



FRANK WHITTLE AND THE INVENTION OF THE JET ENGINE: SIX PLACES TO TRACE HIS GENIUS

It was, in many ways, a very British sort of achievement. When the turbine began to spin on the "WU" – the prototype jet engine developed by the Coventry-born engineer Frank Whittle – it was a moment which changed the world. Had you been passing through the byways of Rugby, in Warwickshire, more than 80 years ago, you might even have heard it. A thrum of mechanics in sync, building and building, growing in intensity to become a roar; a giddy howl which would permanently alter the way we journey around our planet.

And yet it might so easily not have happened. Whittle's triumph – on April 12, 1937 – was garnered in the face of official indifference and scientific doubt, and was only pulled off by a merest financial hair's breadth, with the Second World War crowding in on all sides.

(. . .)

Here was a visionary who began fomenting his design for a jet engine as early as 1927, and patented it in 1930, yet had to swim against the current after seeing his idea pooh-poohed by the UK's Air Ministry – which, upon seeing the blueprint in 1929, deemed it "impracticable."

Undeterred, Whittle took his own path. In January 1936, he founded a private company, Power Jets Ltd, with aeronautical engineer Rolf Dudley Williams and retired RAF officer James Collingwood Tinling. With £2,000 of funding from O.T. Falk & Partners – an investment bank which was known for taking risks – the trio began converting what had been decried as fantasy into reality.

That first blur of blades as the WU (Whittle Unit) screamed into life was followed by a series of leaps forward. The Air Ministry placed its first order for Whittle's brainwave in January 1940. The first jet-powered British plane took off from RAF Cranwell, Lincolnshire, on May 15, 1941. The rest is so much history.

None of this occurred in isolation. The story of the jet engine can never be told without mentions of Maxime Guillaume, who secured a French patent for a jet engine with a gas turbine in 1921 (no prototype was ever produced as it was beyond the scope of existing technology), and of Hans Von Ohain, who beat Whittle to the punch by building the first fully operational jet engine in 1939 as Germany chased advantages in the global conflict.

(. . .)

RAF = Royal Air Force

LEADBEATER, C. Adaptado de **Frank Whittle and the invention of the jet engine: Six places to trace his genius**. In: The Telegraph. Disponível em: <<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/united-kingdom/england/articles/frank-whittle-and-the-birth-of-the-jet-engine/>>. Acesso em: 08/06/2018.



FRANK WHITTLE E A INVENÇÃO DO MOTOR DE JATO:

Seis lugares para rastrear seu gênio

Foi, de várias maneiras, um tipo de conquista muito britânica. Quando a turbina começou a girar no "WU" - o protótipo de motor a jato desenvolvido pelo engenheiro nascido em Coventry, Frank Whittle - foi um momento que mudou o mundo. Se você estivesse passando pelos caminhos do Rugby, em Warwickshire, há mais de 80 anos, você pode até ter ouvido. Um tamborilar da mecânica sincronização, construção e construção, crescendo em intensidade para se tornar um rugido; um uivo vertiginoso que alterar permanentemente a maneira como percorremos nosso planeta.

E, no entanto, poderia facilmente não ter acontecido. O triunfo de Whittle - em 12 de abril de 1937 – foi conquistada em face da indiferença oficial e da dúvida científica, e só foi retirada por um a menor amplitude financeira, com a Segunda Guerra Mundial se aproximando de todos os lados. (...)

Aqui estava um visionário que começou a fomentar seu projeto para um motor a jato já em 1927, e patenteou-o em 1930, mas teve que nadar contra a corrente depois de ver sua ideia ridicularizada por o Ministério do Ar do Reino Unido - que, ao ver o projeto em 1929, o considerou "impraticável". Sem se deter, Whittle seguiu seu próprio caminho. Em janeiro de 1936, ele fundou uma empresa privada, Power Jets Ltda, com o engenheiro aeronáutico Rolf Dudley Williams e o oficial aposentado da RAF James Collingwood Tinling. Com £ 2.000 de financiamento da O.T. Falk & Partners - um banco de investimento que era conhecido por correr riscos - o trio começou a converter o que havia sido criticado como fantasia em realidade.

O primeiro borrão de lâminas quando a WU (Whittle Unit) gritou em vida foi seguido por um série de saltos para a frente. O Ministério do Ar fez seu primeiro pedido para as ondas cerebrais de Whittle em janeiro de 1940. O primeiro avião britânico a jato decolou de RAF Cranwell, Lincolnshire, em 15 de maio de 1941. O resto é muita história.

Nada disso ocorreu isoladamente. A história do motor a jato nunca pode ser contada sem menciona Maxime Guillaume, que garantiu uma patente francesa para um motor a jato com uma turbina a gás em 1921 (nenhum protótipo foi produzido, pois estava além do escopo da tecnologia existente), e de Hans Von Ohain, que derrotou Whittle ao criar o primeiro motor a jato totalmente operacional em 1939, enquanto a Alemanha perseguia vantagens no conflito global.

