
CONTEÚDO PROGRAMÁTICO

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Interrogative Pronouns and Demonstrative Pronouns

Os pronomes relativos são aqueles que irão compor as perguntas mais complexas em Inglês.

Ex.:

Are you sad?

Why are you sad?

Quase todos os pronomes interrogativos em inglês começam por WH. Por esse motivo as perguntas com tais pronomes também são chamadas de “Wh – questions”.

→ Estudaremos os seguintes pronomes interrogativos:

- > Where
- > Who
- > When
- > What
- > Why
- > Whose
- > Which
- > How

→ Em alguns casos, alguns deles podem gerar compostos:

- > What time?
- > How often?
- > How long?
- > How far?
- > How much?
- > How many?
- > How tall?
- > How difficult?
- > Etc.

→ **Há vários tipos de perguntas em inglês.**

a) Perguntas com verbo To Be

Ex.: Are you tired?

Were they home?

b) Perguntas com verbo To Be e Pronomes Interrogativos.

Ex:

Why are you sad?

Who were they home with?

c) Perguntas em tempos verbais diferenciados, utilizando verbos auxiliares específicos:

Ex.: Do you work every day? (Simple Present)

Did you like the movie? (Simple Past)

Will you travel on the weekend?	(Simple Future)
Are they studying?	(Present Continuous)
Was she watching Tv?	(Past Continuous)
Should I call her later?	(Modal Verb)

Etc.

- **1 - WHO** = quem (usado para pessoas, pois queremos descobrir quem é o sujeito).
 Ex.: **Who** is Calvin?
Who are they?
Who teaches them?
- **2 - WHOM** = quem, a quem (usado quando queremos descobrir o objeto).
 Ex.: To **whom** did Jane talk?
 At **whom** is he looking?
- **3 - WHICH** = qual (no sentido de escolha, seleção ou preferência) – número limitado.
 Ex.: **Which** question didn't the father answer?
Which character from the story do you prefer?
Which of those boys is your bother?
- **4 - WHOSE** = de quem (indica posse)
 Ex.: **Whose** coin is that?
Whose bed is that in the last picture?
- **5 - WHERE** = onde / aonde (indica lugar)
 Ex.: **Where** are you from?
Where do you live?
- **6 - WHEN** = quando (indica momento)
 Ex.: **When** is your birthday?
When did you travel?
- **7 - WHAT** = o que / qual
 Ex.: **What** is your favourite part of town?
What do you like to do in your free time?
- **8 - HOW** = como / o quão / quanto / de que modo
 Ex.: **How** are you?
How did you like the movie?
How far is the village from here?
How much is this car?

Etc

Nem todas as perguntas serão formadas pelo verbo To Be ou por um auxiliar.

Algumas perguntas não possuem auxiliar. Assim sendo, utilizam apenas o verbo principal no tempo verbal desejado.

Ex.:

Who do you work with?

Who speaks English?

Who did you talk to ?

Who told you about the accident?

Os pronomes demonstrativos têm a função de apontar uma pessoa, objeto, lugar, indicando ou mostrando a sua localização. Este tipo de pronome pode acompanhar um substantivo. Eles variam quanto número, ou seja, possuem formas no singular e no plural.

→ **São eles:**

THIS – este; esta; isto (singular)

THAT – aquele; aquela; aquilo (singular)

THESE – estes, estas, esses, essas (plural)

THOSE – aqueles; aquelas (plural)

- > 1 – This – usado quando o objeto está próximo ao interlocutor.
- > 2 – That – usado quando o objeto está longe do interlocutor.
- > 3 – These – usado quando os objetos estão próximos ao interlocutor.
- > 4 – Those – usado quando os objetos estão longe do interlocutor.

Military operations in megacities

A linguistic perspective

The challenge of conducting future military operations within megacities (cities with populations over ten million) lies in understanding the dynamic and multidimensional complexities of these urban areas.

Military operations in megacities, whether combat-oriented or otherwise, will be similar to those in other urban environments, but will be complicated by factors unique to the megacity environment.

First and foremost, megacities are largely multilingual. While this can be said of large cities in general, the scale of multilingualism in megacities magnifies its effects. For instance, in New York City (NYC) – a metropolitan megacity of over eighteen million people – nine foreign languages are spoken by communities

of one hundred thousand or larger. Language also plays a role in determining one's identity and the language community in which one decides to live. For example, the majority of Russian speakers in NYC tend to live in south Brooklyn and Staten Island, while Chinese speakers tend to cluster in Manhattan and Sunset Park. In megacities, language, culture, and regional context go hand in hand and often reach beyond ethnic identities.

In order to fully understand the context of a megacity, we must understand the role of the languages used in its communities. How _____(1) language communities interact in megacities? What tensions _____(2) caused by multiple language communities in urban space? What role _____(3) language play in the power structures (government or otherwise) of megacities?

Adapted from Military Review – Jan/Feb 2016

Exercícios

- 01.** Choose the statement in which the word *lies* is used with the same meaning as in paragraph 1.
- a)* He lies in the sun for too long.
 - b)* His skill lies in his ability to communicate.
 - c)* I can tell from her face that she lies.
 - d)* A giant crocodile lies in wait for its prey.
 - e)* This item always lies over for a next meeting.
- 02.** Choose the alternative containing the correct words to respectively complete gaps (1), (2) and (3) in paragraph 3.
- a)* is, does, do
 - b)* do, are, do
 - c)* are, is, do
 - d)* are, do, does
 - e)* do, are, does

Gabarito

01 - B

02 - E