

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA EDUCAÇÃO
DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCAÇÃO BÁSICA



Espanhol • Inglês • Literatura • Língua Portuguesa • Redação

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA EDUCAÇÃO
Avenida Água Verde, 2140
Telefone: (0XX) 41 3340-1500
80240-900 CURITIBA - PARANÁ
www.diaadiaeducacao.pr.gov.br



Pré-vestibular



Inglês

Jomar das Chagas Lima

AULA Nº 01

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Subjective case

I	<i>eu</i>
You	<i>você</i>
He	<i>ele</i>
She	<i>ela</i>
It	<i>ele, ela</i>
We	<i>nós</i>
You	<i>vocês</i>
They	<i>eles, elas</i>

Casos especiais

He (pessoas e animais de estimação)

She (pessoas e animais de estimação)

It (animais em geral, objetos no singular; baby, child)

They (pessoas, animais e objetos no plural)

São usados como sujeito geralmente precedendo os *verbos*.

EXEMPLOS:

George works in New York.

(George trabalha em New York)

He works in New York.

(Ele trabalha em New York.)

Helen and I swim in that river

(Helen e eu nadamos naquele rio.)

We swim in that river

(Nós nadamos naquele rio.)

Objective case

Singular	1ª pessoa	me (<i>a mim</i>)
	2ª pessoa	you (<i>a você</i>)
	3ª pessoa	him (<i>a ele</i>) her (<i>a ela</i>) it (<i>a ele ou ela</i>)
Plural	1ª pessoa	us (<i>a nós</i>)
	2ª pessoa	you (<i>a vocês</i>)
	3ª pessoa	them (<i>a eles</i>)

Os pronomes objetivos são usados após os *verbos e as preposições*.

Exemplos:

I am playing with **Paul and John**.

(Eu estou brincando com Paul and John)

I am playing with **them**.

(Eu estou brincando com eles)

We help **Cintia**.

(Nós ajudamos Cintia)

We help **her**.

(Nós ajudamos a ela)

Samuel! Dance with **John and Erica**.

(Samuel! Dance com John e Erica.)

Samuel! Dance with **them**.

(Samuel! Dance com eles)

Resumo

Subjective Pronouns	Verbs Prepositions	Objective Pronouns
I		Me
You		You
He		Him
She		Her
It		It
We		Us
You		You
They		Them

Exercises

- Complete the sentences with the correct personal pronoun.
 - The photos** are taken every day.
_____ are taken every day.
 - My father** works in Mississipi.
_____ works in Mississipi.
 - The headmaster** wants to buy your house.
_____ wants to buy your house.
 - The tunnel** will be built next week.
_____ will be built next week.
 - Bill** is writing an article about politics.
_____ is writing an article about politics.

02. Complete with the correct objective pronoun.

- a) The governor can help **all those people**.
The governor can help _____.
- b) My wife works with **Mary Ann**.
My wife works with _____.
- c) The engineer needs to sell **that machine**.
The engineer needs to sell _____.
- d) Do you know **that person** ?
Do you know _____?
- e) We have received **e-mail messages** lately.
We have received _____ lately.

Tests

01. (Unitau) Assinale a alternativa correta:
I know he'll tell _____ a different story.
a) they d) we
b) his e) us
c) your
02. (UFCE) A alternativa que substitui corretamente as palavras grifadas da frase abaixo é...
I bought some water for those children.
a) them - him d) it - them
b) it - her e) it - he
c) her - him
03. (Vunesp) The alternative that completes correctly the sentence given below is;
As a tool, the computer assists _____ to perform a lot of activities.
a) we d) they
b) us e) to us
c) ourselves
04. (PUC-RS) - Choose the alternative that replaces correctly the underlined words of the sentence below.
My aunt is bringing the tool to my sister.
a) she - her - him
b) she - it - he
c) she - it - her
d) he - her - her
e) she - it - them
05. (Cesgranrio) - The pronoun "IT" in the sentence:
"When we eat something with sugar in it, particularly refined sugar, enzymes in the saliva in the mouth begin to work immediately to change that sugar into a type of carbohydrate."

refers to the word:

- a) saliva. d) something.
- b) sugar. e) refined sugar.
- c) mouth.

06. (ITA) There is only one alternative that can substitute the underlined parts of the sentence given below. Mark the correct alternative.
The Principal explained the problem to the teachers.

- a) he - it - them
- b) him - it - them
- c) she - it - her
- d) she - them - them
- e) they - it - them

07. (ITA) Choose the alternative that completes the sentence:

You or _____ must tell him the truth.

- a) me
- b) I
- c) her
- d) us
- e) them

08. (CESCEM) - She told her cousin to his face that he was wrong. She told _____ to his face that he was wrong.

- a) us
- b) her
- c) them
- d) he
- e) him

09. (CESCEA) - John and Mary are my best friends and I often go to the movies with _____.

- a) him
- b) her
- c) them
- d) us
- e) they

10. (CESCEA) - If you meet Peter and Greta at the party, please give _____ my regards.

- a) him
- b) her
- c) it
- d) them
- e) they

Reflexive Pronouns

Os pronomes reflexivos são aplicados quando a pessoa é ao mesmo tempo o sujeito e objeto de um verbo.

São eles:

I	Myself	(eu mesmo)
You	Yourself	(você mesmo)
He	Himself	(ele mesmo)
She	Herself	(ela mesma)
It	Itself	(ele ou ela mesma)
We	Ourselves	(nós mesmos)
You	Yourselves	(vocês mesmos)
They	Themselves	(eles mesmos)

Podem ser usados após o verbo.

Neste caso o sujeito executa e recebe a ação.

Exemplos:

That boy **hurt himself** when he fell from the tree.
(Aquele garoto machucou-se quando caiu da árvore)

Those women **cut themselves** seriously.
(Aqueles mulheres se cortaram seriamente)

Podem usados antes do verbo.

Neste caso a função é de dar ênfase ao sujeito.

Exemplos:

I **myself sent** the e-mail message.
(Eu mesmo enviei a mensagem de e-mail)

The moment **itself wasn't** appropriate.
(O momento em si não era apropriado)

São usados também após uma preposição.

Neste caso o pronome reflexivo funciona como objeto da preposição e se refere ao sujeito da oração.

Exemplos:

Those students were looking **at themselves** in the mirror.
(Aqueles estudantes estavam olhando para elas mesmas no espelho)

That president is speaking **to himself**.
(O presidente está falando com ele mesmo)

Quando são usados no final de uma oração têm a função de enfatizar o sujeito

Exemplos:

The lawyer had showed the evidence **himself**.
(O advogado tinha mostrado a prova ele mesmo)

I will take my brother to Seattle **myself**.
(Eu levarei meu irmão para Boston eu mesmo)

São usados após a preposição "by" significando "alone" (sozinho).

Expressa que o sujeito realizou a ação sozinho. (alone)

Exemplos:

That sniper killed those people **by himself**.
(Aquele franco atirador matou aquelas pessoas sozinho)

The terrorist confessed he had kidnapped the engineer **by himself**.
(O terrorista confessou que tinha seqüestrado o engenheiro sozinho)

Exercises

- Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun:
 - The project _____ is being voted by the committee.
 - The members _____ brought those topics for discussion.
 - Elizabeth gave _____ a beautiful coat.
 - That police officer arrested all the suspects _____.
 - You girls should prepare _____ for the digital age.

TESTS

Escolha a alternativa correta:

01. (FAE) Assinale a alternativa correta para a sentença:
"My sister-in-law hurt _____ when she fell".
a) itself d) himself
b) themselves e) ourself
c) herself
02. (UEL) - The old man likes to talk by _____. A lacuna é preenchida por:
a) itself
b) herself
c) himself
d) itelves
e) ourselves
03. (PUC-RS) - A alternativa que completa corretamente a sentença abaixo é:
The animal cut _____ when it was being chased by the hunter.
a) herself
b) themselves
c) himself
d) itself
e) ourselves
04. (UERJ) - Indique a expressão que corresponde à palavra sublinhada na frase:
"My sister went to the cinema alone".
a) herself
b) by herself
c) by her
d) himself
e) by himself
05. (Mackenzie) - The reflexive pronoun that completes correctly the sentence given below is:
Girls are very selfish. They only think about _____.
a) we
b) yourself
c) myself
d) themselves
e) himself
06. (UEL) - Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:
Paul enjoyed _____ at the party. Did you enjoy _____, too?
a) him - himself
b) himself - yourselves
c) herself - yourselves
d) himself - themselves
e) him - theirselves
07. (UDESC) - Only one of the reflexive pronouns given can complete the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.
Those children enjoyed _____ at the party last night.
a) myself
b) themselves
c) itself
d) herself
e) n.d.a.
08. (U.E. Maringá) - A cow fell into a drain and hurt _____.
a) themselves
b) himself
c) myself
d) herself
e) itself
09. (UESC -SC) - I can't wash _____ if I don't have any water.
a) himself
b) myself
c) herself
d) myself
e) ourselves
10. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:
"Here is some money. Go and buy some decent clothes."
a) myself
b) herself
c) themselves
d) himself
e) yourself

Text

Lubricant eye drop



Sterile - For Topical Use Only

Indications: For the temporary relief of burning and irritation due to dryness of the eye and for use as protectant against further irritation. For the temporary relief of discomfort due to minor irritations of the eye or to exposure to wind or sun.

Directions: Instil or Instill drops in the affected eye(s) as needed.

Warnings: If solution changes color or becomes cloudy, do not use.

To avoid contamination, do not touch the tip of container to any surface. Replace cap after using. Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children. Store at room temperature.

Ingredients: Each ml contains:

Active: DUASORB, a water soluble polymeric system containing Dextrin 70 0.1% and Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose 2910 0.3%.

Preservative: POLYQUAD (Polyquaternium-1) 0.001%.

Inactive: Sodium Borate, Potassium Chloride, Purified Water. May contain Hydrochloric Acid and/or Sodium Hydroxide to adjust pH.

Tamper Resistant: Do not use if cap band is damaged or missing.

Universidade Federal do Paraná

Vocabulary

relief - alívio
burning - ardência
due - devido
dryness - secura
further - outra, extra
instill - instilar, pingar
drops - gotas
cloudy - turvo
replace - repor
cap - tampa
reach - alcance
to keep - manter

01. De acordo com a bula, escolha a alternativa que contem as afirmativas corretas:

- I. O produto deve ser utilizado sob orientação médica.
- II. O produto deve ser utilizado no máximo 1 ou 2 vezes por dia.
- III. O produto se destina a proporcionar alívio temporário contra ardência nos olhos.
- IV. O produto não deve ser utilizado se mudar de cor.
- V. O produto age como protetor contra irritações dos olhos.
- VI. O produto se destina a curar irritações dermatológicas causadas pelo excesso de exposição ao sol e ao vento.
- VII. O produto deve ser mantido sob refrigeração.

Estão corretas as afirmativas

- a) I e II estão corretas.
- b) I e III estão corretas.
- c) III e IV estão corretas.
- d) IV e VII estão corretas.
- e) II e V estão corretas.

02. De acordo com a bula, é correto afirmar:

- I. Para evitar contaminação, o bico do frasco não deve tocar em nenhuma superfície.
- II. Deve-se aplicar gotas nos olhos afetados, conforme necessário.
- III. O produto age como filtro protetor contra raios solares.
- IV. O médico responsável deve ser informado caso ocorram reações adversas, como turvação visual.
- V. A tampa do frasco do frasco deve ser recolocada após o uso.
- VI. Deve-se ingerir 1 ou 2 pastilhas conforme necessidade do portador da infecção.

Estão corretas as afirmativas

- a) I e II estão corretas.
- b) I e VI estão corretas.
- c) III e V estão corretas.
- d) IV e VI estão corretas.
- e) II e III estão corretas.

GABARITO
AULA Nº 1

Personal pronouns

01.
a) they
b) he
c) he
d) it
e) he
02.
a) them
b) her
c) it
d) him/her
e) them

Tests

- | | |
|------|------|
| 01.e | 06.a |
| 02.d | 07.b |
| 03.b | 08.e |
| 04.c | 09.c |
| 05.d | 10.d |

Reflexive pronouns

01.
a) itself
b) themselves
c) herself
d) himself
e) yourselves

Tests

- | | |
|------|------|
| 01.c | 06.b |
| 02.c | 07.b |
| 03.c | 08.e |
| 04.b | 09.d |
| 05.d | 10.e |

Texto

- 01.c
02.a

AULA Nº 2

POSSESSIVES

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Personal Pronouns Possessive Adjectives

I	My	(<i>meu, minha</i>)
You	Your	(<i>teu, tua</i>)
He	His	(<i>dele</i>)
She	Her	(<i>dela</i>)
It	Its	(<i>dele ou dela</i>)
We	Our	(<i>nosso, nossa</i>)
You	Your	(<i>vosso, vossa</i>)
They	Their	(<i>deles, delas</i>)

Os adjetivos possessivos “**precedem**” os substantivos.

Exemplos

My DVD-player (*Meu DVD-player*)

His computer (*O computador dele*)

Our bedroom (*Nosso quarto*)

Your room (*Tua sala*)

Their printer (*A impressora deles*)

Os adjetivos possessivos “**concordam com o possuidor**”.

Exemplos

I like games. **My** cousin has a lot of games at home.

(*Eu gosto de jogos. Meu primo tem muitos jogos em casa*)

Cintia sings well. **Her** sister is a singer too.

(*Cintia canta bem. A irmã dela é cantora também*)

They have many friends in Houston. **Their** friends are students.

(*Eles tem muitos amigos em Houston. Os amigos deles são estudantes*)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive adjectives Possessive pronouns

My	Substantivo	Mine	(<i>o meu, a minha</i>)
Your		Yours	(<i>o teu, a tua</i>)
His		His	(<i>o dele</i>)
Her		Hers	(<i>o dela</i>)
Its		Its	(<i>o dele ou o dela</i>)
Our		Ours	(<i>o nosso, a nossa</i>)
Your		Yours	(<i>o vosso, a vossa</i>)
Their		Theirs	(<i>o deles, o delas</i>)

Os pronomes possessivos **substituem os substantivos e os adjetivos possessivos já citados na frase**.

Exemplos

My computers are sold in Europe, **yours** are sold only in the United States.

(“Yours” substitui o substantivo “computers” que já foi citado)

(*Meus computadores são vendidos na Europa, os seus somente nos Estados Unidos*)

Your shoes are from Italy **mine** aren't.

(“Mine” substitui o substantivo “shoes” já citado na frase)

(*O seus sapatos são da Itália, os meus não são.*)

Os pronomes possessivos são também usados após a preposição “**Of**” em uma construção chamada “**Double Possessive**”.

Exemplos

a cousin of his - one of his cousins

a boat of yours - one of your boats

EXERCISES

01. Complete the sentences with Possessive Adjectives:
- a) *Jeff* is a very good student. _____ grades are excellent.
- b) *Tom and Paul* live downtown. _____ house is very big.
- c) *George* has _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock.
- d) *Margareth* is a very beautiful girl. _____ eyes are green and _____ hair is black.
- e) *My family and I* usually have _____ lunch at home.
02. Complete the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.
- a) Those cups are not **our cups**.
Those cups are not _____.
- b) Your printer must be placed here, **her printer** must be placed there.
Your printer must be placed here, _____ must be placed there.
- c) This booklet is not the booklet I need. **their booklet** is the booklet I need.
This booklet is not the booklet I need. _____ is the booklet I need.
- d) Your boat is red and new, **his boat** is blue and old.
My boat is red and new, _____ is blue and old.
- e) That tie is red and beautiful an **my tie** is not so beautiful.
That tie is red and beautiful and _____ is not so beautiful.

TESTS

01. (Vunesp) - Peter brought his dogs and I brought _____.
- a) my
b) your
c) mine
d) the mine
e) our
02. (Vunesp) - Which team won the game? _____ team did.
- a) theirs
b) they
c) their
d) mine
e) yours

03. (ITA) - This is _____ book, _____ belongs to me, the book is _____.
- a) my - he - my
b) my - it - hers
c) mine - he - mine
d) my - it - her
e) my - it - mine
04. (UFPR) - Mr. and Mrs. Brown invited us to _____ house, and there we met a cousin of _____.
- a) their - his
b) his - his
c) our - her
d) their - theirs
e) her - hers
05. (PUC-PR) - Choose the correct alternative:
John studies in _____ room.
I study in _____ room.
You write in _____ copybook.
We prepare _____ homework every day.
- a) his - mine - your - our
b) him - my - your - our
c) his - mine - yours - ours
d) his - my - your - our
e) him - mine - yours - ours
06. (UNICAMP) - Every man has _____ own rights and obligations.
- a) its
b) him
c) she
d) his
e) himself
07. (ITA) - What did uncle Bill grow on _____ farm and how was _____ soil?
- a) its - your
b) his - his
c) it's - it's
d) her - it
e) his - its
08. Indique o pronome correto para:
"These are their machines. They are _____".
- a) their
b) of them
c) of theirs
d) them's
e) theirs

09. Empregue o possessivo correto para
"Bill is bringing _____ friend to teach here".
"This table has _____ legs broken".
a) his - her
b) her - his
c) his - its
d) its - his
e) his - theirs
10. (UNITAU) - Assinale a alternativa que corres-
ponde à sequência de pronomes que mais ade-
quadamente completam a sentença a seguir:
____ cat is sick because _____ ate _____ spoiled
food over there.
a) its; he; that
b) its; he; this
c) his; its; this
d) its; it; that
e) his; it; that

GENITIVE CASE

O genitive case expressa posse entre dois substantivos e se refere a pessoas ou animais.

Regra geral:

Possuidor + 's + Posse

Exemplos:

The text of Shakespeare - Shakespeare's text
(*O texto de Shakespeare*)

The film of Robert Wise - Robert Wise's film
(*O filme de Robert Wise*)

* a) Nomes próprios terminados em "S".

Exemplos:

The brother of James - James's brother
(*O irmão de James*)

The house of Marcos - Marcos's house
(*A casa de Marcos*)

Observação:

Se o nome seguinte começar por **sibilante**, usa-se apenas o ['].

Exemplos:

Marlus' sister (*A irmã de Marlus*)

James'son (*O filho de James*)

* b) Nomes próprios "clássicos" ou "históricos" terminados em "S".

Exemplos:

The history of Jesus - Jesus' history
(*A história de Jesus*)

The temple of Isis - Isis' temple
(*O templo de Isis*)

c) Possuidores no plural "terminados em 'S'"

Exemplos:

The pride of the families - The families' pride
(*O orgulho das famílias*)

The salary of the workers - The workers' salary
(*O salário dos trabalhadores*)

d) Nomes de família.

Exemplos:

The farm of the Clintons - The Clintons' farm
(*A fazenda dos Clintons*)

The mansion of the Carters - The Carters' mansion
(*A mansão dos Carters*)

e) Dois possuidores para a mesma posse.

O último possuidor é seguido de ['] ou ['s]

Exemplos:

The project of Cintia and Ana - Cintia and Ana's project

(*O projeto de Cintia e Ana*)

The country of George and Henry - George and Henry's country

(*O país de George e Henry*)

f) Dois possuidores para 2 posses individuais.

Cada possuidor é seguido de ['] ou [s]

Exemplos:

The goals of John and Mary - John's and Mary's goals.

(Os objetivos de John e Mary)

The jobs of Peter and his sister - Peter's and his sister's jobs.

(Os empregos de Peter e sua irmã)

g) Possuidores que "não" são pessoas ou animais

Usa-se a construção com "of"

Exemplos:

The door **of** my house. *(A porta da minha casa)*

The key **of** the door. *(A chave da porta)*

Observações:

É possível usar o [s] quando o possuidor é uma organização (grupo de pessoas).

Exemplos:

The government's reports

(Os relatórios do governo)

The company's workers

(Os trabalhadores da companhia)

É também possível se usar o [s] quando o possuidor é um lugar.

Exemplos:

The city's new square

(A nova praça da cidade)

France's system of government

(O sistema de governo da França)

Quando o possuidor é um substantivo relativo ao tempo, o [s] também pode ser empregado.

Exemplos:

Yesterday's meeting was very important.

(A reunião de ontem foi muito importante)

Have you read **last Sunday's** article?

(Você leu o artigo de domingo passado?)

Com períodos de tempo o ['] ou [s] também pode ser empregado.

Exemplos:

The students will have a **month's** course.

(Os estudantes terão um curso de um mês)

Hilary had a **forty minutes'** talk with her father.

(Hilary teve uma conversa de quarenta minutos com seu pai)

EXERCÍCIOS

01. Rewrite the sentences using the genitive case:

a) The farm of his cousin.

b) The father of George.

c) The composition of Strauss.

d) The house of Vivaldi.

e) The room of the teachers.

TESTS

01. Marque a alternativa em que o "Genitive case" foi corretamente formado.

a) Those boys' toys are imported from the United States.

b) Jesus's followers are praying.

c) Paul' restaurant was crowded last night.

d) The computer is in the teachers's room.

e) That house over there is the Pereiras house.

02. (Unitau) - Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da frase a seguir:

My mother's maid has just bought the dog's meat.

a) Minha mãe e a empregada acabam de comprar a carne do cachorro.

b) A empregada de minha mãe acaba de comprar a carne do cachorro.

c) Minha mãe acabou de fazer a carne do cachorro.

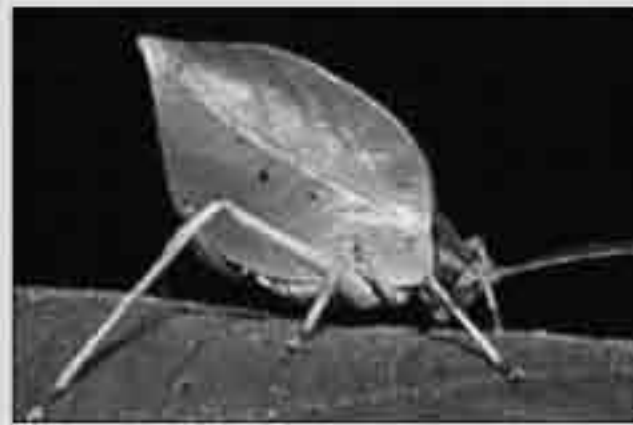
d) Minha mãe fará compras com a empregada e o cachorro.

e) Minha mãe é empregada e comprou carne de cachorro.

03. Paula doesn't like the behaviour of her brother.
- Paula doesn't like her brother's behaviour.
 - Paula doesn't like her behaviour's brother.
 - Paula doesn't like her behaviour of the brother.
 - Paula's doesn't like her brother behaviour's.
 - Paula doesn't like her brother's behaviour's.
04. The house of Bill is different from the house of George.
- The house of Bill is different from the house of George's.
 - The house's of Bill is different from the house's of George.
 - Bill's house is different from George's house.
 - Bill's house's is different from George's house's.
 - Bill house's is different from George house's.
05. (Santa Casa) - The uncles of the children were present.
- The uncles' of the children were present.
 - The uncles of the children's were present.
 - The uncles' of the children's were present.
 - The children's uncles were present.
 - The children uncles' were present.
06. (PUC - SP) - Give the Genitive Case:
A: How long does it take from here to the farm?
B: _____.(Jornada de um dia)
- a day journey's.
 - a day's journey.
 - a day of a journey.
 - a day of the journey.
 - a day's journey's.
07. (Cesgranrio) - Cynthia got a _____ last week.
- driving permit's learner
 - permit's driving learner
 - learner driving permit
 - learner's driving permit
 - learner of driving permit
08. (CESCEM) - His _____ new dress is red.
- wive's
 - wife's
 - wives'
 - wife
 - wives

09. The correct Genitive case;
Society must be aware of _____.
- woman needs
 - needs woman
 - the needs of womens
 - women's needs
 - the women' needs
10. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna.
The _____ brother-in-law is traveling.
- writer.
 - writers.
 - writer of.
 - writer's.
 - writers of the.

Adaptation



All living things must adapt to their environment. Some organisms are able to look for suitable environments. Some organisms have to change in order to suit their environment.

Some organisms are able to utilize food in their immediate surroundings. Other organisms have to move in order to find food.

A plant cannot move but it can obtain food from its immediate surroundings. Its leaves and roots enable it to obtain food from the atmosphere and the soil.

Birds travel long distances to obtain food. Their beaks are adapted to catching insects, fish or other food.

A fish's respiratory organs are adapted to life in the water. It takes in dissolved oxygen from the water. Its organs are not suitable for absorbing oxygen from the air. The lungs of a man are adapted to breathing air. They do not function in water.

(Reading and Thinking in English. Concepts in Use. p 51)

TESTS

01. (UFPR) Which of the following is the appropriate title for the text?
- Life in Water
 - Organisms and their Adaptation
 - The Respiratory System
 - Birds and Water
 - How fish obtain food
02. (UFPR) In the sentence “Its leaves and roots enable it to obtain food from the atmosphere and the soil”, the underlined word “it” refers to:
- the atmosphere
 - the soil
 - the food
 - a plant
 - an organism
03. (UFPR) In the sentence: “They do not function in water”, the underlined word “They” refers to:
- The lungs of a man
 - Some organisms
 - A fish’s respiratory organs
 - Leaves and roots
 - Suitable environments

AULA Nº 03

TEXT ACTIVITY

Texto 1

CHARLIE CHAPLIN – A COMIC GENIUS



One of the most important and influential figures in the history of motion pictures, Charlie Chaplin was perhaps the greatest comedian to have ever lived. He made his reputation in 1914 when, in his second film, *Kid Auto Races at Venice*, he introduced the world to the helpless “little tramp.”

With his smudge moustache, baggy trousers and bowler hat, and twirling his cane, the tramp soon had cinema audiences entranced. It was a fantastic creation, stirring up emotions, both happy and sad, and Chaplin played that classic role in more than 70 films during his career, earning him both a fortune and international fame.

Chaplin's beginnings never promised such success. Though born into a wealthy London family, the good times quickly disappeared. His father deserted when Charlie was an infant (and later died of alcoholism) and his mother, a successful music hall star, had a nervous breakdown and was sent to an asylum. Charlie thus found himself in an orphanage. It was the theatre that gave Chaplin his first release from the pressures of troubled life. He made his debut in 1894, appearing on stage with his mother. Later he became part of Fred Karno's music hall troupe and went with them on their American tour of 1912. It was while the company was in the United States that the young Chaplin was spotted by the film director Mack Sennett and signed to Keystone Films at 150 dollars a week. Over the next few months Chaplin made dozens of films for Keystone many of which featured his newly created “little tramp” character.

From: *Speak Up*. August 1999 - n° 147 (adapted).

About the vocabulary

01. Localize no texto e transfira para os espaços os correspondentes em inglês as expressões abaixo
 - a) importante: _____
 - b) história: _____
 - c) comediante: _____
 - d) fantástica: _____
 - e) emoções: _____
 - f) asilo: _____
 - g) americana: _____
 - h) companhia: _____
 - i) filme: _____
 - j) diretor: _____

02. Localize no texto as seguintes informações.
 - a) Nome de um artista de cinema.

 - b) Nomes de filmes.

 - c) Nome de um diretor de cinema.

 - d) Nome de uma companhia cinematográfica

 - e) Nome de uma cidade.

 - f) Nome de um país.

 - g) Quantias em dinheiro.

 - h) Anos citados.

 - i) Fonte do texto.

 - j) Referência a um mês.

03. Numere a segunda coluna fazendo a correspondência com as expressões apresentadas na primeira.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) when | () primeiro |
| (2) have | () dele |
| (3) world | () jovem |
| (4) happy | () nunca |
| (5) never | () quando |
| (6) good | () ter |
| (7) first | () bom |
| (8) young | () muito(a)s |
| (9) many | () mundo |
| (10) his | () feliz |

04. Explique o significado das expressões destacadas abaixo.

a) ...in the history of **motion pictures**...

b) ...was **perhaps** the greatest comedian...

c) With his **smudge moustache**, **baggy** trousers and **bowler hat**, and **twirling** his **cane**, the **tramp** soon had cinema audiences **entranced**.

d)... **stirring up** emotions...

e) Chaplin **played** that classic **role**...

f) ... **earning** him both a fortune and international fame.

g)**Though born** into a **wealthy** London family...

h)... had a nervous **breakdown** and was **sent** to an asylum

i) It was the theatre that gave Chaplin his first **release** from the pressures of **troubled** life.

j) He made his **debut** in 1894, appearing on **stage** with his mother.

k)**Later** he became part of Fred Karno's music hall **troupe**...

l) ... the young Chaplin was **spotted** by the film director Mack Sennett...

m) many of which **featured** his **newly** created "little tramp" **character**.

About the text

01. Escolha a(s) proposição(ões) na qual o início da sentença pode CORRETAMENTE estar relacionado com ambas as alternativas, de acordo com o texto.

I. Com o personagem "little tramp" Chaplin

a) recebeu uma grande quantia de dinheiro.

b) tornou-se famoso no mundo inteiro.

II. No início a carreira de Charlie Chaplin não foi fácil porque...

a) sua família tinha problemas sérios.

b) seu pai abandonou a família e sua mãe teve um problema mental quando ele era apenas uma criança.

III. Ao representar o personagem "little tramp" Chaplin costumava usar,

- a) calças largas e frouxas.
- b) um chapéu coco.

IV. Em 1912 Chaplin

- a) viajou com uma companhia de entretenimento pelos Estados Unidos.
- b) fez um show com a sua mãe.

V. Todos os meses Chaplin

- a) recebia quase duzentos dólares.
- b) foi convidado para fazer um novo filme.

Estão corretas as proposições

- a) I, II, III and IV
- b) II, III and IV
- c) I, II and III
- d) II, IV and V
- e) III, IV and V

Texto 2

Acids

An acid is a compound containing hydrogen which can be replaced, directly or indirectly, by a metal. Its solution in water turns blue litmus red.



Acids can be classified into two groups. Acids which always contain the element carbon are called organic acids and they often come from growing things, like fruit. Citric acid, which is found in lemons and oranges and other citrus fruit, and

acetic acid, which is found in vinegar, are organic acids. Acids which do not contain the element carbon are known as inorganic acids. They are usually prepared from non-living matter. Inorganic acids consist only of hydrogen and an acid radical. Hydrochloric acid consists of hydrogen and the chloride radical, and sulphuric acid consists of hydrogen and the sulphate radical. They are inorganic acids.

Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa

Vocabulary

- replaced - substituído
- litmus - tornassol
- known - conhecido
- non-living - não viva
- matter - matéria

02. O texto foi escrito com a intenção de:

- a) demonstrar que o cloro está sempre nos ácidos;
- b) citar exemplos de ácidos e bases;
- c) conceituar ácidos fortes;
- d) definir e classificar ácidos;
- e) definir e exemplificar ácidos que contenham cloro;

03. Assinale a alternativa correta que corresponde à informação dada no texto.

- a) Ácidos orgânicos são encontrados apenas em limões e laranjas.
- b) Todos os ácidos contêm hidrogênio.
- c) Ácidos orgânicos contêm radical cloreto.
- d) Cloreto é parte integrante do ácido sulfúrico.
- e) Todos os ácidos inorgânicos contêm carbono.

04. De acordo com o texto, a classificação dos ácidos em orgânicos e inorgânicos depende da:

- a) presença ou ausência do hidrogênio;
- b) presença ou ausência do carbono;
- c) composição física da matéria;
- d) união do hidrogênio com o radical cloreto;
- e) qualidade das frutas cítricas onde são encontrados ácidos.

AULA Nº 4

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Comparative of Equality

a) Para as sentenças afirmativas

[as + adjetivo + as]

Exemplos:

My father is **as** talented **as** yours.

(Meu pai é tão talentoso quanto o teu).

French is **as** easy **as** any other language.

(Francês é tão fácil quanto qualquer outra língua)

b) sentenças negativas

[so + adjetivo + as]

Exemplos:

My father isn't **so** talented **as** yours.

(Meu pai não é tão talentoso quanto o teu)

French isn't **so** easy **as** English.

(Francês não é tão fácil quanto inglês.)

Observação:

A estrutura [as + adjetivo + as] também é considerada correta para a forma negativa.

Exemplos:

Paul isn't **as** talented **as** Mary.

English isn't **as** easy **as** French.

Exercises

01. Complete the answers using the correct form of the comparative of equality.

Example:

Is Sam intelligent?

Sam is **as** intelligent **as** Susan.

a) Is your cousin smart ?

My cousin is _____ Bill.

b) Is her aunt beautiful ?

Her aunt is _____ Mary.

c) Is John careless?

John is _____ his brother.

d) Are Paul and Henry very glad?

No, Paul **isn't** _____ Henry.

e) Are George and Albert very talented?

No, George **isn't** _____ Albert.

Comparative of Superiority

Regras para adjetivos com até duas sílabas

a) Regra Geral

[adjetivo + er + than]

Exemplos:

tall - taller **than** (mais alto que)

old - older **than** (mais velho que)

b) Adjetivos terminados em "e"

[adjetivo + "r" + than]

Exemplos:

nice - nicer **than** (mais bonito que)

fine - finer **than** (melhor que)

c) Adjetivos terminados em "y" precedidos de consoante

[adjetivo - "y" + ier + than]

Exemplos:

easy - easier **than** (mais fácil que)

dry - drier **than** (mais sujo que)

mas

grey - greyer **than** (mais grisalho que)

gay - gayer **than** (mais alegre que)

d) Adjetivos terminados em “CVC” (consoante/vogal/consoante)

[adjetivo + 2 x consoante final + er + than]

Exemplos:

sad - **sadder than** (*mais triste que*)
hot - **hotter than** (*mais quente que*)

Regra para adjetivos longos

Para a maioria dos adjetivos dissilábicos e os adjetivos com mais de duas sílabas a regra é a seguinte.

[more + adjetivo + than]

Exemplos:

difficult - **more difficult than**
(*mais difícil que*)

tired - **more tired than**
(*mais cansados que*)

honest - **more honest than**
(*mais honesto que*)

Alguns adjetivos permitem duas formas de comparativo.

shallow	shallower	more shallow than
gentle	gentler	more gentle than
common	commoner	more common than
handsome	handsomer	more handsome than
simple	simpler	more simple than
pleasant	pleasanter	more pleasant than
narrow	narrower	more narrow than
cruel	crueler	more cruel than
likely	likelier	more likely than
obscure	obscurer	more obscure than
polite	politer	more polite than
remote	remoter	more remote than
stupid	stupider	more stupid than

Comparative of Inferiority

[less + adjective + than]

Exemplos:

funny - **less funny than**
(*menos engraçado que*)

intelligent - **less intelligent than**
(*menos inteligente que*)

EXERCISES

02. Fill in the blanks with the comparative of superiority of the adjectives in brackets:

- George was _____ than the rest of the students. (fat)
- Your car is _____ than hers. (new)
- The kitchen is _____ than the bath-room. (small)
- This film is _____ than that play. (funny)
- These boys are _____ than others. (talented)

Superlative of Superiority

Regras para adjetivos com até duas sílabas

a) Regra Geral

[The + adjetivo + est]

Exemplos:

short - **the shortest** (*o mais baixo*)
poor - **the poorest** (*o mais pobre*)

b) Adjetivos terminados em “e”

[The + adjetivo + st]

Exemplos:

nice - **the nicest** (*o mais bonito*)
wide - **the widest** (*o mais largo*)

c) Adjetivos terminados em “y” precedidos de consoante.

[The + adjetivo - “y” + iest]

Exemplos:

dirty - **the dirtiest** (o mais sujo)

easy - **the easiest** (o mais fácil)

Mas

gay - **the gayest** (o mais alegre)

grey - **the greyest** (o mais grisalho)

d) Adjetivos terminados em “CVC” (consoante/vogal/consoante)

[The + adjetivo + 2 x consoante final + est]

Exemplos:

sad - **the saddest** (o mais triste)

hot - **the hottest** (o mais quente)

Regra para adjetivos longos

Para a maioria dos adjetivos dissilábicos e os adjetivos com mais de duas sílabas a regra é a seguinte.

[The most + adjetivo]

Exemplos:

complicated - **the most complicated**

(o mais confortável)

tired - **the most tired**

(o mais cansado)

famous - **the most famous**

(o mais famoso)

Alguns adjetivos admitem as duas formas de superlativo.

shallow	the shallowest	the most shallow
gentle	the gentlest	the most gentle
simple	the simplest	the most simple
narrow	the narrowest	the most narrow
cruel	the cruelest	the most cruel
likely	the likeliest	the most likely
obscure	the obscurest	the most obscure
polite	the politest	the most polite
remote	the remotest	the most remote
stupid	the stupidest	the most stupid

Superlative of inferiority

[The least + adjetivo]

Exemplos:

tall - **the least tall**

(o menos alto)

popular - **the least popular**

(o menos popular)

EXERCISES

03. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the superlative of superiority.

a) My father is considered the ___ man in town. (busy)

b) Among all the candidates he is the ___ of all. (intelligent)

c) He was the ___ athlete of all. (strong)

d) That region is the ___ in the city. (dangerous)

e) My uncle has one of the ___ houses in town. (nice)

Irregular forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good (bom)	better than	the best
Bad (mau)	worse than	the worst
little (pouco)	less than	the least
few (poucos)	fewer than	the fewest
much (muito)	more than	the most
many (muitos)	more than	the most
far (longe)	farther than	the farthest
far (adicional)	further than	the furthest
old (velho)	older than	the oldest
old (velho)	elder	the eldest

Observações:

a) **Farther** ou **further** refere-se à distância.

b) **Further** pode significar também adicional ou extra.

Exemplos:

Seattle is **farther**(further) than Boston.
(Seattle é mais distante que Boston)

The detective needs **further** information about the case.

(O detetive precisa de mais informações sobre o caso)

Elder e **eldest** referem-se a membros de uma mesma família e **elder** não é usado na comparação com **than**.

Exemplos:

My **elder** brother is older than your friend.
(Meu irmão mais velho é mais velho que o seu amigo)

The **eldest** son is going to London.
(Meu filho mais velho está indo para Londres)

Exercises

04. Fill in the blanks with **better**, **worse**, **best** or **worst**.
- Brazil has produced the _____ coffee in the world. (good)
 - The climate in Los Angeles is _____ than the climate in Boston in the Winter. (good)
 - Relations between the two countries have never been _____. (good)
 - The food in this restaurant is bad, and the food in that one is even _____. It's the _____ food in town. (bad)
 - That guy is very bad. He is _____ than any other guy I know. (bad)
05. Fill in the blanks with **further**, **farther** and **farthest**.
- The principal lives the _____ of all.
 - The lawyer got _____ information from the witness.
 - Sarah shouldn't have _____ illusions about her boyfriend.
 - Samuel lives _____ than my brother.
 - The attorney promised to give _____ details about the case later.

Tests

01. Check the right alternative:
- Hilary is _____ her sister but her feet are _____.
- shorter; bigger than
 - so short as; bigger
 - shorter than; bigger
 - shortest; biggest
 - the shortest; bigger
02. Please, show me _____ way to get to the Empire State Building.
- easier than
 - the easiest
 - less easy than
 - the easier
 - the easiest

03. Madison avenue looks _____ that street.
a) narrowest than
b) narrower than
c) narrow than
d) the narrower
e) the narrowest
04. His son was _____ your relative's son.
a) smarter
b) smartest
c) smart than
d) as smart as
e) so smart so
05. The colors in the painting were _____ the ones in the magazine.
a) gaier than
b) gayest than
c) gayer than
d) the gayest
e) as gayest as
06. Nas sentenças abaixo, indique a alternativa correta:
a) John is taller as his father.
b) John is tall than his father.
c) John is taller than his father.
d) John is as tall than his father.
e) John is more tall than his father.
07. (UFPR) – Do you think the play was _____ than the film?
a) more worse
b) more bad
c) badder than
d) worse
e) as bad
08. (PUCC) – Peter is a hard worker. He works _____ than John.
a) hardly
b) harder
c) more hard
d) hardest
e) hard
09. (OSEC) – We live _____ you. We live in Texas.
a) further
b) farther than
c) farther
d) far
e) farthest
10. (PUC) – The correct comparative that completes the sentence below
Papyrus was used _____ than paper.
a) early
b) earlier
c) more early
d) earlyer
e) earliest

Texto

Food on mood

Most of us recognize that what we eat affects our health and our risk of disease. But many people ignore the profound effects food can have on mood. What we eat affects our memory, mood and vitality long before it affects our heart and bones. What you eat for dinner can affect how well you sleep tonight. Emerging research sheds light two ways that food regulates mood. First, people experiencing negative moods often seek out foods such as chocolate and other sweets to provide relief. Second, certain foods, such as sugar and caffeine, and certain eating habits, such as skipping meals, may aggravate or even generate negative moods. Extreme depression, fatigue and other emotional problems are signs of a serious illness that requires medical attention. But for many people, making a few simple diet changes could be all it takes to feel better. And even if there is another reason besides diet for negative mood, improving your nutritional status will give you more energy and help you to feel better.

(“American Health” - April 1995)

De acordo com o texto:

Considere as seguintes afirmações:

I. as pessoas que ingerem muito açúcar são as que dormem melhor.

II. muitas pessoas ignoram que há uma relação entre alimentação e estado de ânimo.

III. antes de atacar nosso coração ou ossos, o que comemos afeta nossa memória e vitalidade.

IV. as pesquisas atuais não esclarecem como a comida regula o humor.

V. as pessoas mal-humoradas não prestam atenção no que comem.

01. São incorretas:

- a) I, III, IV
- b) I, II, III
- c) III, IV, V
- d) I, IV, V
- e) I, III, V

02. Geralmente pessoas que sofrem de mau humor:

- a) procuram ingerir chocolates para se sentirem aliviadas.
- b) não acreditam que doces e chocolates possam ajudá-las a se sentirem melhor.
- c) têm menor vitalidade e memória mais fraca do que as pessoas bem-humoradas.
- d) não acreditam nas pesquisas sobre a relação entre a alimentação e estado de ânimo.
- e) não conseguem dormir bem porque comem muito no jantar.

03. O que pode agravar, ou mesmo provocar, estados de mau humor?

- a) Somente a depressão excessiva já é o suficiente.
- b) O fato de as pessoas não procurarem um médico quando se sentem mal.
- c) a ausência de cafeína e açúcar na dieta de certas pessoas.
- d) O hábito de omitir refeições e a ingestão de açúcar ou cafeína.
- e) O hábito de fazer várias refeições pequenas ao longo do dia.

04. Uma das conclusões do texto é a de que:

- a) mudanças radicais na dieta devem ser feitas com acompanhamento médico.
- b) quanto mais diversificada a dieta, maiores as chances de ficarmos mal-humorados.
- c) as pessoas mal-humoradas são mais dispostas.
- d) mudanças simples na dieta às vezes são suficientes para que nos sintamos melhor.
- e) quando estamos bem-humorados não damos importância ao que comemos.