




Ter 14

Inglês Armando

Text Comprehension

17:00-18:15

Sala 4

EXTRA EXERCISES

The Vestibulares consist in Text Comprehension – they do not ask any further comprehension or connection to the background knowledge we have. It is a simple exercise of reading and extracting info from it.

When having an essay like that you have some techniques you may follow to make it easier on getting that info requested. The one we are going to try is based and developed on a way to a person with little knowledge and short vocabulary skills to get the correct answers. It may seem a little complicated and slow at first but, as you use it you'll see it will get easy and sharp to solve questions.

Let's get into Action!!!!!!

1. READ YOUR QUESTIONS.

- Always start by your questions. It helps on
 - Getting the idea about what the text is about;
 - Helps on the translation (as the questions are in Portuguese)
 - Select the ideas necessary and passes over the unnecessary ones
 - You may answer without Reading the text – gain of time

2. READ YOUR TEXT

When we get into bad news, cause a lot of people say "I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING IN ENGLISH!!!!". That is a big misconception we have. Everybody knows something! Some people know more some less but everybody knows something. We have to select the words.

- START SELECTING THE COGNATES AND UNDERLINE THEM.
- AFTER THAT YOU CAN SELECT SOME GRAMMAR ELEMENTS THAT ALWAYS HAVE STABLE MEANINGS.
- You don't know them??????
- I'll help you

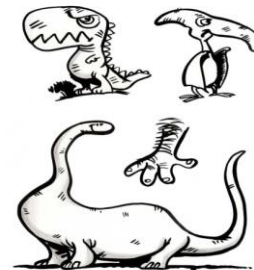
A/AN	
THE	
IN/ON/AT	
TO/FOR	
OF/FROM/BY	
WITH/WITHOUT/WITHIN	
BEFORE – AFTER	
THROUGH – ACROSS	
THROUGHOUT	
ABOUT	
OVER/ABOVE	
UNDER/BELLOW	
IN FRONT OF – BEHIND	
BESIDE/BY/NEXT TO	
BEYOND	
BENEATH/UNDERNEATH	
AROUND/ROUND	
INSIDE-OUTSIDE	
AND	
OR	

BUT/YET/HOWEVER/NEVERTHELESS	
BESIDES/FURTHERMORE/MOREOVER/IN ADDITION/AS WELL AS	
BECAUSE/AS/FOR/SINCE	
ALTHOUGH/THOUGH DESPITE/IN SPITE OF SO/THEN/HENCE/THTUS	
EITHER ... OR	
NEITHER ... NOR	
AS WELL AS	
AS LONG AS	
AS FAR AS	
AS SOON AS	
SOME	
ANY	
NO	
WHO/WHOM/WHICH/THAT	
WHAT	
WHERE	
WHEN	
WHY	
HOW	
THIS – THAT	
THESE – THOSE	
MORE – LESS	
MOST – LEAST	
AM / IS / ARE	
WAS / WERE	
THERE BE	
HAVE HAS HAD	
SINCE	
YET	
ALREADY	
EVER	
JUST	
TOO/AS WELL/ALSO/SO/EITHER/NEITHER	

- When doing your reading – as previously Reading the questions – you can decide which kind of Reading you can do.
- SKIMMING – FAST LOOK over the text getting general information of it.
- SCANNING – SPECIFIC LOOK over the text to obtain specific information.

LET'S PRACTICE !!!!

DINOSAURS



A hundred million years ago (1) a lot of dinosaurs in the world. Some lived on the land. Some lived in the sea. Some could fly. A lot of them were big, and some had horns and long teeth like the monsters in films. The world was full of dinosaurs for 135 million years. 60 million years ago, however, they were all dead. What happened to them?



The dinosaurs could not live in a cold climate. 100 million years ago the world was not a very cold place, but some scientists say that about 65 million years ago the world's climate changed. The new climate was cold and this cold climate killed the dinosaurs. Now we can see dinosaur bones in museums, but we cannot see a real dinosaur.

Could –	cold -
Land –	can -
Sea –	bonés -
Horn –	Teeth –
World –	Full –

01. Marque a alternativa errada:

- O mundo era cheio de dinossauros a cem milhões de anos atrás.
- Todos os dinossauros viviam em solo firme.
- Nos só podemos ver dinossauros em museus.
- Não existem mais dinossauros no mundo atual.
- Os dinossauros não conseguiam viver em um clima frio.

02. Escolha a alternativa correta:

- Havia vários tipos de dinossauros; dinossauros que viviam na terra, na água e alguns tipos de dinossauros podiam voar.
- Não havia dinossauros pequenos.
- Alguns dinossauros tinham chifres ou dentes longos.
- Todos os dinossauros morreram por que eram feios como os monstros dos filmes.
- Os dinossauros dominaram o mundo até 135 milhões de anos atrás.

03. Choose the correct answer:

- About 65 million years ago the world's climate changed.
 - The new world's climate was the reason of dinosaurs' death.
 - Some dinosaurs weren't killed by the cold climate and today we see them alive in the museums.
- All affirmatives are wrong.
 - III is the only false sentence.
 - Both III and I are true.
 - Neither number II nor number III are right.
 - The only correct phrase is number III.

04. The alternative that completes the space (1) is:

- there are
- there were
- there was
- there is
- there be

There Be = To exist
To Be Was, Were

Been

- _____ a good place to visit there.
- _____ many new devices that can help us.
- _____ new students in class?
- _____ a problem with the car yesterday.
- _____ a great concert next Saturday.
- _____ test tomorrow?
- _____ any money in my wallet. I'm broke.

THE MOBILE PHONES

The introduction of cells for mobile phone base stations, invented in 1947 by Bell Labs engineers at AT&T, was further developed by Bell Labs during the 1960s. Radiophones have a long and varied history going back to Reginald Fessenden's invention and shore-to-ship demonstration of radio telephony, through the Second World War with military use of radio telephony links and civil services in the 1950s, while hand-held cellular radio devices was available since 1983. Due to their low establishment costs and rapid deployment, mobile phone networks have since spread

rapidly throughout the world, outstripping the growth of fixed telephony.

Further –	mais tarde	Back –	de volta
Through –	através	War –	guerra
Link –	connections	Hand-held –	de mão
Available –	disponível	Low –	baixo
Deployment –	organização	Spread –	espalhado
Throughout –	por todo	Outstripping –	superando
Growth –	crescimento		
Shore-to-ship –	da costa para o navio		

05. De acordo com o texto o celular...

- foi inventado em 1983
- foi inventado em 1947
- no principio era para o uso civil.
- foi utilizado militarmente a partir de 1950
- tem um numero menor de usuários que de telefones fixos.

06. De acordo com o texto:

- o telefone celular foi inventado na Bell
- O celular não estava disponível antes de 1993
- Devido ao alto custo, o celular demorou a se desenvolver.
- o custo de instalação da rede de celular é baixo
- o custo de instalação da rede de celular é caro e demorado.

Water, air, earth and poison

In 2050 there will be 9.5 billion people on Earth. It is 46% more people in the same area we have today. In the need for energy, food and revenues contamination is produced leaving a trace of contamination and death.

In Lucas do Rio Verde – MT, one of the greatest soybean and corn producers in Brazil, grows at a rate of 10% a year pushed by the agro business. Such growth based on 5.2 million liters of pesticide in 2009, a record for world standards.

The pesticides may have poisoned part of its 45,000 inhabitants. A study conducted by the Federal University of Mato Grosso, in 2010 with 62 women who have had given birth, within the 3rd to the 8th week after birth has shown that all of them contained pesticide on their breast milk. Among them 85% had from 2 up to 6 different pesticides. The substance could cause malformation on the fetus, induces to abortion, unpaired hormones formation and may cause cancer. The city hall has declared that it will collaborate with the studies.

Adapted from Super Interessante, June 2011, p 82

07. According to the text we can infer that:

- A água o ar e a terra de Lucas estão poluídos de acordo com um estudo da UFMT
- um estudo da UFMT mostrou o nível de contaminação por pesticidas em Lucas do Rio Verde
- 62 mulheres morreram devido a ingestão de venenos em Lucas
- 62% das mulheres somente apresentaram nível de contaminação
- 5,2 milhões de pessoas se contaminaram com o veneno no estado

08. According to the text we can infer that:

- the problem with the pesticide usage has ended in Lucas by now
- up to 2009 5.2 million liters of pesticide had been used in Lucas
- the whole population of Lucas is poisoned
- the contamination by pesticides does not really cause acute health problems
- most of the women checked had more than one kind of pesticide in their body

09. According to the ext we can say that:

- a) Lucas is a city with one of the biggest production of corn and soybean in Brazil.
- b) Everybody in Lucas is contaminated
- c) 62 women died by poisoning in Lucas.
- d) only the fetus are affected by the use of pesticides
- e) Lucas has a great industrial park

"Take the stairs" is a common exercise tip in lifestyle behavior modification programs, once strictly a mainstay of alternative health clinics and now part of everyday medicine at the country's biggest hospitals and clinics. The accessible act of bypassing the escalator or elevator can help keep off pounds and even extend your life, according to research. As one study at Cleveland Clinic showed, covering two flights of stairs daily can result in a loss of up to 10 pounds in a year. Other findings indicate that using the stairs 10 minutes per day can add one to two years to your life.

From *Seattle Times*, August 13, 2000

<i>Stairs</i>	<i>Behavior</i>
<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Flights</i>
<i>Add</i>	<i>Life</i>

10. O principal objetivo do texto é:

- a) apresentar um eficiente substituto para uma dieta baixa em gordura.
- b) criticar aqueles que preferem pegar elevadores e escadas rolantes.
- c) mostrar que andar de escadas é a mais nova moda em clinicas de saúde.
- d) reclamar contra as pessoas que não fazem se exercitam diariamente.
- e) informar as pessoas sobre o beneficio de se andar de escadas.

11. De acordo com o texto todas as alternativas estão de acordo com o texto EXCETO:

- a) Tomar as escadas pode fazer a vida da pessoa durar mais.
- b) Subir escadas regularmente pode resultar em perda de peso.
- c) O uso das escadas é agora recomendado em tratamentos de saúde.
- d) As vantagens de se utilizar as escadas tem suporte de pesquisa científica.
- e) O tratamento oferecido em clinicas de saúde alternativa é mais acessível e saudável..

Global Warming

The 2,500 top scientists on the intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change say it's really happening. The 14 warmest years since records began have all occurred since 1979; the five hottest since 1990. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are at the highest for 160,000 years. Glaciers are melting; alpine flowers are "climbing" mountains at the rate of 30 cm a year; tropical diseases such as malaria are occurring more often.

<i>Happen –</i>	<i>Records –</i>
<i>Since –</i>	<i>Highest –</i>
<i>Melt –</i>	<i>Climb –</i>
<i>Rate –</i>	<i>Diseases –</i>
<i>Often –</i>	<i>Warm –</i>
<i>Change -</i>	

12. Qual a opinião dos cientistas sobre o clima? Quem são tais cientistas?**13. Qual informação o texto traz sobre:**

Gás carbônico?
Geleiras?
Flores Alpinas
Doenças tropicais