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## Formas Verbais I

### MÓDULO II



# FORMAS VERBAIS 1 - INTRODUÇÃO

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## Little Red Riding Hood: A Summary

"Once upon a time..." wait! We are using the Simple Present tense, not the Past Tense, and all we need is a summary of the story, so here it goes:

A mother asks her little girl named Little Red Riding Hood to take some food to her grandmother. Before the girl leaves, her mother instructs her to avoid any shortcuts through the forest telling her it's a dangerous place for a little girl to be in.

Little Red Riding Hood first walks on the road but then, against her mother's advice, enters the forest.

She meets a wolf in the forest and asks him for information because she is lost. The wolf cleverly gives her instructions to a longer path to her grandma's.

The wolf then takes a shortcut to grandma's house because his plan is to have grandma for lunch - he doesn't like to have an empty belly!

Little Red Riding Hood arrives. She thinks the wolf, who is disguised, is her grandma. The wolf reveals himself and devours the girl too.

Hearing all the commotion, a Hunter comes to their rescue. He uses his gun to kill the wolf and frees up the girl and her grandma from the wolf's belly by cutting the animal open.



## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Observando o título, imagem e seu conhecimento de mundo diga a qual gênero textual o texto pertence.

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2. Qual o título dessa história no Brasil?

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3. Quantos e quais são os nomes das personagens, em inglês?

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4. Além da personagem principal, é dado nome próprio a alguma outra personagem?

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5. Escreva abaixo as palavras cognatas encontradas no texto.

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## PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

### SIMPLE PRESENT

1. Circule os verbos do texto e identifique o tempo verbal em que estão conjugados. Qual é o tempo verbal predominante?

2. Marque um **X** nas orações que apresentam verbos conjugados no presente.

- a) (    ) "Take me down to Paradise City where the grass is green and the girls are pretty".
- b) (    ) "The strange, almost unbelievable story of Robert Scott Carey began in a very ordinary summer day."
- c) (    ) "Our cousin isn't cool but he fakes it anyway."
- d) (    ) "What we've got here is failure to communicate."
- e) (    ) "I don't like it! Not more than you do."
- f) (    ) "I didn't do it!"

3. Marque as frases em que o do serve como auxiliar indicador do presente.

- a) (    ) “Do you swear to tell the truth – nothing but the truth – so help you God?”
- b) (    ) “I don’t remember ever meeting you before.”
- c) (    ) “Do you remember Rock and Roll radio?”
- d) (    ) “Do the right thing: be polite to people.”

# FORMAS VERBAIS 1

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## The 26 major advantages

TO READING MORE BOOKS AND WHY 3 IN 4 PEOPLE  
ARE BEING SHUT OUT OF SUCCESS

By Brad Isaac on December 5, 2007

I read an Associated Press-Ipsos poll revealing that 1 in 4 adults read no books last year. Yes, that's 25% of the adults out there are reading zero books. This is sad.

I knew intuitively the number of books read each year had gone down but to zero? Ridiculous!

And what about the adults who are reading more than zero books a year? How many are they reading in all? One? Five? Actually, the same poll reveals the average adult reads only four books per year. Half of those people read less than four.

If you are one of the non-book readers who feels you "*don't need no stinking books*", here are 26 great reasons to start the habit... before you are left behind!



**1. Reading is an active mental process** – Unlike TV, books make you to use your brain. By reading, you think more and become smarter.

**2. It is a fundamental skill builder** - Every good course on the planet has a matching book to go with it. Why? Because books help clarify difficult subjects. Books provide information that goes deeper than just classroom discussion.

**3. Improves your vocabulary** – Remember in elementary school when you learned how to infer the meaning of one word by reading the context of the other words in the sentence? You get the same benefit from book reading. While reading books, especially challenging ones, you will find yourself exposed to many new words you wouldn't be otherwise.

**4. Gives you a glimpse into other cultures and places** – What is your favorite vacation spot? I would bet you read a lot about that destination. The more information the better. Books

can expand your horizons by letting you see what other cities and countries have to offer before you visit them.

**5. Improves concentration and focus** – Like I pointed out before, reading books takes brain power. It requires you to focus on what you are reading for long periods. Unlike magazines, Internet posts or E-mails that might contain small chunks of information. Books tell the whole story. Since you must concentrate in order to read, like a muscle, you will get better at concentration.

**6. Builds self-esteem** – By reading more books, you become better informed and more of an expert on the topics you read about. This expertise translates into higher self esteem. Since you are so well read, people look to you for answers. Your feelings about yourself can only get better.

**7. Improves memory** – Many studies show if you don't use your memory, you lose it. Crossword puzzles are an example of a word game that staves off Alzheimer's. Reading, although not a game, helps you stretch your memory muscles in a similar way. Reading requires remembering details, facts and figures and in literature, plot lines, themes and characters.

**8. Gives you something to talk about** – Have you ever run out of stuff to talk about with your best friend, wife or husband? This can be uncomfortable. It might even make married couples wonder if their marriage is in trouble. However, if you read a lot of books, you'll always have something to talk about. You can discuss various plots in the novels you read, you can discuss the stuff you are learning in the business books you are reading as well. The possibilities of sharing are endless.

**9. You'll discover surprises** – As you read more books as a source of information, you'll learn stuff you weren't looking for. I've read many great quotes on life and love by reading books on marketing. I've learned facts about biology from reading about chemistry. Heck, I've picked up some facts about history while reading about programming. Since so many subjects intertwine it's almost impossible not to learn something other than the book's subject.

**10. Can change your life** – How many times have you heard of a book changing someone's life? For me, it was *Your Erroneous Zones* by Wayne Dyer – which is the first self-development book I read. It opened my eyes to a whole new way of thinking that was not depressing and dull. It was the first step in my path of choosing my own life and being free of old habitual thought patterns.

**11. Can help break a slump** – Being in a slump is uncomfortable. If you are a writer, you call it writer’s block. If you are a salesperson, it’s called – not making a sale in 23 days. But a slump can be a crossroads. It might be you are wavering on your commitment to a particular project or (with marriage) person. Or a slump can be simply a lack of new ideas. Books are a great source of ideas, big and small. So if you find yourself in a slump, pick a book on the portion of your life you are slump-ing and get to reading!

**12. Reduces stress** – Many avid readers (including me) unwind by reading. Compared with the person who gets home from work and immediately turns on the TV news, you are going from work stress to crime stress. But it’s not just news. TV as a source of relaxation is too full of loud commercials and fast moving (often violent) images. If relaxation is something you want, turn off the TV or computer and pick up a book.

**13. You’ll make more money** – If you make a serious effort to read in your chosen career, your expertise in that specialty will increase. As you become more specialized and learned, you join a smaller group of more qualified people. By being part of the small few with the highest level knowledge your pay will increase. It’s simple supply and demand.

**14. The book is always better than the movie** – except for perhaps *No Country for Old Men*.



(Texto adaptado. Original disponível em: <<http://www.persistenceunlimited.com/2007/12/the-major-advantages-to-reading-more-books-and-why-3-in-4-people-are-being-shut-out-of-success/>>. Acesso em: 18 de Agosto 2009.)

## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Observe o título, a figura e os itens enumerados. Em seguida, descreva em poucas palavras o provável assunto do texto:

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2. As frases a seguir contêm informações apresentadas pelo autor do texto. Enumere-as de 01 a 14, de acordo com o tópico a que se referem.

- Com a leitura você aprofunda seu conhecimento sobre vários assuntos. Tal fato contribui para aumentar seu amor próprio/sua autoconfiança, pois as pessoas passam a solicitar sua opinião em questões diversas.
- O hábito de leitura possibilita maior desenvoltura nas conversas/bate-papos, já que amplia o leque de assuntos que você conhece e pode discutir.
- A prática de leitura torna seu cérebro mais ágil.
- Ler um livro é muito mais interessante do que ver o filme (produzido a partir do mesmo livro).
- A leitura ajuda a relaxar depois de um dia estressante de trabalho.
- Você sempre aprende algo novo, não necessariamente relacionado ao assunto do livro que está lendo.
- Você passa a se expressar melhor, pois a leitura amplia o léxico pessoal de cada leitor.
- A leitura possibilita obter informações sobre outros lugares/países, etc.
- Você passa a se lembrar de detalhes/fatos com mais facilidade, pois a leitura envolve um grande número de informações que precisam ser absorvidas pelo leitor.
- Os livros são requisito essencial de qualquer curso porque possibilitam aprofundar (e muitas vezes entender com maior clareza) assuntos discutidos em sala de aula.
- Por meio da leitura, você passa a enxergar o mundo de forma diferente.
- Com a leitura direcionada à sua carreira profissional, você tem condições de se tornar mais qualificado e, com isso, melhor remunerado.
- Os livros são uma fonte inesgotável de ideias; portanto, um antídoto excelente nos períodos de baixa produtividade (em que nos sentimos bloqueados, sem ação).
- Por serem em geral mais extensos que revistas ou matérias da Internet, os livros exigem maior concentração. Tal fato reverte positivamente para o leitor, que passa a se concentrar por períodos mais longos.

**Discussão:** Quais vantagens listadas pelo autor você considera mais importantes?

3. O parágrafo abaixo traz estatísticas do hábito de leitura em alguns países. Qual a posição do Brasil em relação aos países citados? Em sua opinião, por que isso acontece?

*On the average, a Brazilian reads less than 2 books per year; 1.8 books per year, to be exact. Colombians read 2.4 books per year, the English read 4.9 books per year, Americans read 5.1 books per year and the French read an average of 7 books per year.*

(Disponível em: <<http://www.brazzilmag.com/content/view/299/2/>> Acesso em: 19 de agosto 2009)

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## PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

### TEMPO PRESENTE (SIMPLES E PERFEITO)

1. Observe os trechos a seguir, retirados do texto, e sublinhe os verbos nos tempos **presente simples** e **presente perfeito**.
  - a) “By reading, you think more and become smarter.”
  - b) “Books provide information that goes deeper than just classroom discussion.”
  - c) “You get the same benefit from book reading.”
  - d) “[...] reading books takes brain power. It requires you to focus on what you are reading for long periods.”
  - e) “This expertise translates into higher self-esteem.”
  - f) “Many studies show if you don’t use your memory, you lose it.”

- g) "Have you ever run out of stuff to talk about with your best friend, wife or husband?"
- h) "I've learned facts about biology from reading about chemistry."
- i) "How many times have you heard of a book changing someone's life?"
- j) "As you become more specialized and learned, you join a smaller group of more qualified people."

## CONSOLIDAÇÃO

### MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS E GÊNERO TEXTUAL

1. Localize os marcadores discursivos contidos nos trechos abaixo. Em seguida, indique as ideias que eles expressam (adição, contraste, causa/consequência; tempo; sequência cronológica; exemplificação; ênfase; comparação; conclusão).

- a) Actually, the same poll reveals the average adult reads only four books per year.

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- b) [...] here are 26 great reasons to start the habit ... before you are left behind!

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- c) While reading books [...], you will find yourself exposed to many new words you wouldn't be otherwise.

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- d) Unlike magazines, Internet posts or E-mails that might contain small chunks of information. Books tell the whole story.

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- e) Since you are so well read, people look to you for answers.

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- f) Reading, although not a game, helps you stretch your memory muscles in a similar way.

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**g)** Have you ever run out of stuff to talk about with your best friend, wife or husband? [...] However, if you read a lot of books, you'll always have something to talk about.

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**h)** Books are a great source of ideas, big and small. So if you find yourself in a slump, pick a book [...] and get to reading!

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**2.** No texto, o autor Brad Isaac adota um estilo bastante informal para apresentar suas ideias. Releia a introdução e os tópicos 9 e 14, e indique as marcas que denotam essa informalidade.

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# 7

## Formas Verbais II

### MÓDULO II



# FORMAS VERBAIS 2 - INTRODUÇÃO

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## About Chimamanda

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie grew up in Nigeria. Her work has been translated into thirty languages and has appeared in various publications, including *The New Yorker*, *Granta*, *The O. Henry Prize Stories*, the *Financial Times*, and *Zoetrope*. She is the author of the novels “Purple Hibiscus”, which won the *Commonwealth Writers’ Prize* and the *Hurston/Wright Legacy Award*, and “Half of a Yellow Sun”, which won the *Orange Prize* and was a *National Book Critics Circle Award Finalist*, a *New York Times Notable Book*, and a *People and Black Issues Book Review Best Book of the Year*; and the story collection “The Thing Around Your Neck”.

Her latest novel “Americanah”, was published around the world in 2013, and has received numerous accolades, including winning the *National Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction* and *The Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize for Fiction*; and being named one of *The New York Times Ten Best Books of the Year*.

A recipient of a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship, she divides her time between the United States and Nigeria.



(Disponível em: < <http://chimamanda.com/about-chimamanda/>>. Acesso em 8 outubro 2017.)

## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Observando o título, cognatos e dicas tipográficas (negrito, itálico, etc.), faça uma leitura rápida do texto para identificar o assunto tratado.

2. A que gênero pertence o texto “About Chimamanda”?

( ) Notícia

( ) Entrevista

( ) Artigo

( ) Biografia

**3.** Quais os títulos das obras escritas por Chimamanda Ngozi?

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**4.** Qual o registro usado no texto, formal ou informal?

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## **PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO**

### SIMPLE PAST

**1.** Circule os verbos presentes no texto e em seguida classifique-os de acordo com o tempo verbal a que pertencem:

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**2.** O texto possui predominância de algum tempo verbal específico? Qual?

# FORMAS VERBAIS 2

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## The shame of drink-driving

By Mario Cacciottolo  
BBC News



The Christmas anti-drink drive campaign is in full swing, but there will always be those who think they can get away with it. Beyond the points, the driving ban and the criminal record, how do those caught handle the shame?

Another Christmas, another warning about getting behind the wheel while under the influence of alcohol.

The theme of the 2007 campaign is that a conviction can ruin a driver's life. "That pint could come between you and Christmas" is the slogan.

The criminal record and driving ban are automatic and for those who rely on their cars that can be punishment enough. But what about the stigma and the shame?

Claire, a 27-year-old care co-ordinator from Torquay in Devon, found that being convicted even affected her relationship with her mother.

"She made me feel really, really bad. She didn't want to see me and shut the door in my face and told me to go away. That was the worst feeling ever."

Claire, which is not her real name, says the incident that changed her life came at the end of a "rubbish" day at work last year, close to the anniversary of her grandmother's death.

She began drinking a bottle of wine at home and then went into town to continue drinking, but on the way she hit a parked car, failed a breath test and spent a night in a police cell.

"That was lonely and horrendous. You feel very bad about yourself," she says.

→ Lessons

"It gives you time to think things over and how you could have killed someone. You feel embarrassed because you don't think you could ever end up in a cell."

She was given a £300 fine and a 16-month driving ban. The ban was reduced to a year because she signed up for a course with the Devon Driving Course run by Devon County Council, which aims to educate drink-drivers about their crime.

The court case meant she had to tell her parents the truth and endure her mother's cold shoulder, having previously told her the accident had not been her fault.

"I don't want people to make the same mistakes as I did. People's silence and the looks on their faces says it all. It makes you never want to do anything so stupid again."

She learnt many things from the £145 course but among them was the fact her shame, criminal record and costs could have been avoided had she paid £20 for a taxi.

(Disponível em: <[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/magazine/7130944.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/7130944.stm)>. Acesso em: 22 agosto 2009.)

## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Observando o título, a figura e o parágrafo introdutório, descreva o assunto do texto em uma sentença.

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2. Volte ao texto e localize as informações abaixo:

a) Tema da campanha natalina de 2007:

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b) Nome (fictício), idade e profissão da motorista condenada por dirigir embriagada:

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c) Fatos que levaram à sua condenação:

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d) Punição recebida:

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e) Lição aprendida pela motorista:

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3. Ao longo do texto, o autor apresenta algumas informações entre aspas. Identifique as razões para o uso de tal recurso nas orações abaixo:

<b>(a) DISCURSO DIRETO</b>
<b>(b) ÊNFASE EM UM TRECHO DA ORAÇÃO</b>
<b>(c) INDICAÇÃO DE GÍRIA, EXPRESSÃO QUE NÃO PERTENCE À NORMA CULTA</b>

( ) “That pint could come between you and Christmas” is the slogan.

( ) Claire [...] says the incident that changed her life came at the end of a “rubbish” day at work last year, close to the anniversary of her grandmother’s death.

( ) “That was lonely and horrendous. You feel very bad about yourself,” she says.

4. No texto, o autor emprega uma série de expressões para apresentar e discutir os temas “álcool e direção” (A/D) e “punição” (P). Observe as expressões abaixo e classifique-as em **A/D** ou **P**.

	anti-drink driving campaign
	a conviction can ruin a driver's life
	people's silence and the looks on their faces
	to get behind the wheel under the influence of alcohol
	to spend the night in a police cell
	to hit a parked car
	to fail a breath test
	to sign up for a £145 course

	drink-drivers
	the stigma and the shame
	a £300 fine
	costs
	court case
	points
	a 16-month driving ban
	criminal record

## CONSOLIDAÇÃO

SUFIXOS, REFERÊNCIA PRONOMINAL

1. Como vimos anteriormente, os sufixos **-ing** e **-ed** apresentam funções diversas na língua inglesa. Levando em conta o contexto, classifique as palavras sublinhadas conforme a função gramatical que desempenham.

(G) gerúndio

(I) infinitivo

(P) passado

(S) substantivo

(A) adjetivo

(PP) particípio passado

a) ( ) The criminal record and **driving** ban are automatic...

b) ( ) That was the worst **feeling** ever.

c) ( ) She began **drinking** a bottle of wine at home...

d) ( ) ... she hit a **parked** car...

e) ( ) ... and how you could have **killed** someone.

2. A que/quem se referem os pronomes sublinhados no trecho a seguir?

Claire, a 27-year-old care co-ordinator from Torquay in Devon, found that being convicted even affected her relationship with her mother. [...] "She didn't want to see me and shut the door in my face and told me to go away. That was the worst feeling ever."

- a) her relationship: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) her mother: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) She: \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Me: \_\_\_\_\_
- e) That: \_\_\_\_\_

# 8

## Formas Verbais III

### MÓDULO II



# ***FORMAS VERBAIS 3***

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## **How technology will change the future of work**

How many of us can say, with certainty, what jobs we would choose if we were kids today? The pace of technological change in the time I've been in work is only a shadow of what we will see over the next 15 to 20 years. This next wave of change will reshape all of our careers, my own included.

It's estimated that about 65% of children entering primary schools today will likely work in roles that don't currently exist.

We expect the pace of change in the job market to start to accelerate by 2020. Office and administrative functions, along with manufacturing and production roles, will see dramatic declines over the next four years. Conversely, business and financial operations along with computer and mathematical functions will see steep rises.

There is a central point for many of these transformations, and it is technology. Artificial intelligence, 3D printing, sustainable production and robotics will factor into the ways we currently make, manage and mend products and deliver services.

It's worth reflecting on how we could imagine a changed world like this. Our future place of work might not be an open plan office, but interconnected workspaces not tied to one place, but many. They will be underpinned by virtual conferencing, connection and portability.

Our working day will be different, making the school run easier, and the morning routine more manageable. Personally owned assets, from cars to spare bedrooms, will expand entrepreneurship, diversifying profit streams.

This will fundamentally reshape how we do business, both individually and as companies. For example, digitally enabling farmers can allow them to operate as a collective, transferring knowledge and sharing vital learnings with each other from proper crop irrigation technology to water efficiency.

Critically, these technologies might help us unlock the solutions to some of the biggest societal challenges we have today. Connected homes, factories and farms investing in smart energy management systems could mean dramatically lower energy use, which would contribute to the decarbonisation of our economies.

What will be absolutely decisive is how we equip our children, our students and our colleagues with this technology to transform our world for the better. It means providing incentives for lifelong learning as the pace of technological advancement quickens.

If we get this right the prize is clear. We have the potential to revolutionize the way we live and work, and do it in a way that creates new economic opportunities.

Lastly, we must use every tool within our armory to ensure the current and future generations are not left behind in the global digital skills race.

Adaptado de: <<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/02/the-future-of-work/>>. Acesso em: 08 out. 2017.

## **FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO**

1. De forma breve, observando o título, o layout e a fonte do texto, tente prever o assunto abordado por ele. A qual gênero textual ele pertence?

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2. Leia o primeiro parágrafo rapidamente (*skimming*) e veja se suas previsões acerca do assunto se confirmam.

3. Circule as palavras cognatas do texto. Há palavras cognatas que se repetem? Qual(is)?

4. Leia o texto detalhadamente e resuma as principais ideias abordadas.

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5. O texto apresenta alguns dados numéricos. A que os seguintes números se referem?

a) 15 to 20: \_\_\_\_\_

b) 65%: \_\_\_\_\_

c) 2020: \_\_\_\_\_

d) 3D: \_\_\_\_\_

## **PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO**

### FUTURE TENSE

1. No texto, alguns verbos indicam ideia de futuro. Levando em consideração o assunto do texto, por que esse tempo verbal é o mais aconselhado para tratar esse tema?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Marque um **X** nas orações que apresentam a ideia de futuro.

a) ( ) "This next wave of change will reshape all of our careers, my own included."

b) ( ) "Critically, these technologies might help us unlock the solutions to some of the biggest societal challenges we have today."

c) ( ) "It's worth reflecting on how we could imagine a changed world like this."

d) ( ) "Our working day will be different, making the school run easier, and the morning routine more manageable."

3. Marque as frases em que o *will* serve como auxiliar indicador de futuro.

- a) ( ) "I will be better! I promise!"
- b) ( ) "Thou shalt not ignore the Lord's will."
- c) ( ) "The plan will be executed exactly as I expected."
- d) ( ) "You won't follow that path unless you want to be eaten by crocodiles."
- e) ( ) "Yes, the house is yours. It's written in her will."

# 9

## Revisão de Formas Verbais

### MÓDULO II



# REVISÃO DE FORMAS VERBAIS

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## “Catastrophic” sleep is killing people, say scientists



New research shows that many people are not sleeping enough and this is having a serious impact on health. Professor Matthew Walker from the Center for Human Sleep Science at the University of California warned that a "catastrophic sleep-misfortune plague" was putting people in danger of ill health. According to Walker, a continued lack of sleep was putting people at risk from a large number of possibly fatal diseases.

He claims that people need eight hours sleep a night to stay healthy, and those ones who don't sleep enough will have a shorter life. Walker declare the effect of not sleeping enough negatively impacts every single aspect of our health and every part of our body.

Professor Walker warned that a lack of sleep is linked to debilitating diseases such as: Alzheimer's, cancer, heart disease, obesity and diabetes. He adverted that we are in a dangerous situation whereby we do not fully understand the very serious, "catastrophic" consequences of not getting eight hours a night.

He gave several reasons why we are sleeping less. He said: "First, we electrified the night. Light is a profound degrader of our sleep." He also blamed longer working hours and longer commuting times, a desire to be with friends more rather than sleep, mobile devices, and the increased availability of alcohol and caffeine. He also accused anxiety and said: "We're a lonelier, more depressed society."

(Adaptado de: <[https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1709/170927-catastrophic-sleep-reading\\_300.htm](https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1709/170927-catastrophic-sleep-reading_300.htm)>. Acesso em 8 outubro 2017.)

### FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Observe o título e a gravura do texto acima, qual assunto você acha que será tratado?

2. Leia o texto rapidamente, usando a estratégia de *skimming*. Atente-se às palavras cognatas para uma melhor compreensão do conteúdo. Confirme suas previsões e acrescente alguma informação extra que obteve durante a leitura.

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3. Utilizando a estratégia de *scanning*, localize as seguintes informações no texto:

a) O que está colocando as pessoas em risco de ter um grande número de possíveis doenças fatais?

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b) Quantas horas de sono por noite as pessoas precisam para se manter saudáveis?

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c) O que acontecerá com as pessoas que não dormem o suficiente?

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d) A falta de sono está ligada a quais doenças?

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4. No último parágrafo Walker menciona várias razões que nos levam a dormir menos. Enumere-as de acordo com a ordem que aparecem no texto:

O desejo maior de estar com os amigos do que dormir.

Luz.

Consumo maior de álcool e cafeína.

Dispositivos móveis.

Longas horas de trabalho e mais tempo em deslocamento.

**Discussão:** Quantas horas de sono você tem por noite? Dentre as razões que nos levam a dormir menos, você se identifica com alguma(s)? Qual(is)?

## **PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO**

### TEMPOS VERBAIS

1. Observe os trechos a seguir e sublinhe os verbos presentes. Em seguida, indique em qual tempo verbal eles estão conjugados.

a) "He claims that people need eight hours sleep a night to stay healthy [...]"

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b) "He gave several reasons why we are sleeping less."

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c) "He also accused anxiety and said: We're a lonelier, more depressed society."

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d) "[...] and those ones who don't sleep enough will have a shorter life."

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e) "New research shows that many people are not sleeping enough and this is having a serious impact on health."

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f) "He said: First, we electrified the night. Light is a profound degrader of our sleep."

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# 10

## Idioms

# Variedades do Inglês

### MÓDULO II



# ***EXPRESSÕES IDIOMÁTICAS***

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## **YOUNG AND FREE: PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESS**

Let's face it: In today's business world you need to be young and free of attachments to become rich. It's a dog eat dog world out there and you're going to have to work quite a lot.

Of course, not only will you have to work quite a lot, you'll need to be flexible and ready to take advantage of anything. That's where the "free" part comes in.

I've got a young friend, he's only 25, but he fits the bill perfectly. He's single and he's hungry. He's willing to start from scratch and, best of all, he isn't afraid of working hard for 80 hour weeks. He decided to take the bull by the horns by starting up his own business. He found a software developer who knew the internet inside out. This young man was also very ambitious. He left his safe job immediately. They were both reaching for their dreams, and they were ready.

They also were lucky. They founded a startup and got into the whole social networking business in 2002. In other words, they were early birds and they were willing to sink or swim. Probably the most important ingredient in their success was that they reacted naturally to any situation that appeared before them.

They paid attention to everything, moved full steam ahead and made very advantageous deals. Soon, their business was growing very quickly. Of course, they had some obstacles along the way. Who doesn't? Still, they got early advantage in the competition and by the year 2008 they were multi-millionaires.

This sort of success for the young and free now has copycats around the world.

(Adaptado de: <<https://www.thoughtco.com/young-and-free-prerequisite-for-success-1210197>>. Acesso em: 19 nov. 2017.)

## IDIOMS USED IN THE STORY

1. dog eat dog = **very competitive**
2. fit the bill = **to have the right characteristics for something**
3. start from scratch = **to start from the beginning**
4. take the bull by the horns = **to confront a problem and deal with it**
5. startup = **a small company that begins to do business, usually in technology**
6. early bird = **someone who takes early advantage of a situation**
7. sink or swim = **succeed or fail**
8. full steam ahead = **to continue with full commitment**
9. copycat = **someone or a company who tries to do things like another person or company**
10. know something inside out = **to have expert knowledge about something**

## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Utilizando a estratégia de inferência, tente prever o provável assunto do texto.

2. De acordo com o texto, quais são os pré-requisitos para se tornar bem-sucedido? Você concorda ou discorda? Por quê?

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## APRESENTAÇÃO DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

### IDIOMS

1. Existe um equivalente em português para as expressões idiomáticas abaixo?

a) Dog eat dog \_\_\_\_\_

c) Start from scratch \_\_\_\_\_

d) Take the bull by the horns \_\_\_\_\_

e) Early bird \_\_\_\_\_

f) Full steam ahead \_\_\_\_\_

g) To know something inside out \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sabendo que *idioms* são manifestações culturais dentro da língua de um povo, cite algumas expressões usadas no Brasil que você conhece. Elas podem fazer sentido literalmente em outro idioma?

# VARIÉDADES DO INGLÊS

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**One of the most obvious differences between British English and American English is the pronunciation, but there are also variations in grammar, spelling and vocabulary.**

American English often uses the past simple (*I already did it*) while British uses the present perfect (*I have already done it*). Have got is usually used to talk about possession in British English while have is used in American English. Prepositions are also used differently, for example: *write me soon* (American English) and *write to me soon* (British English).

In spelling, American English often has a single consonant (*traveling*) while British English has a double consonant (*travelling*). American English uses the spelling -ize, -or and -er (*organize, color, center*) whereas British English traditionally prefers -ise, -our and -re (*organise, colour, centre*). Variations in slang and expressions naturally exist, but even common words can be different (*pants* and *trousers, elevator* and *lift, autumn* and *fall*) and lead to misunderstandings.

The following narratives are personal experiences by both British and American speakers:

## **A**

We all know about the American going shopping in the UK and getting frustrated because the shop assistant just shows him underwear when he wants to buy a pair of trousers, but I never imagined I'd be in a similar situation in the States when I arranged to meet a business associate. He was waiting for me on the ground floor while I was on the first floor, as that's what he told me. Or at least that's what I'd understood because it actually means the ground floor! It took over half an hour of waiting and an embarrassing phone call to sort it out.

## **B**

I've been teaching English as a foreign language for about 7 years now and I'll always remember one of my first students, Mario. During our lessons he would always complain that he couldn't understand me or my accent. Then he went on a study trip to Brighton in England. When he came back he told me American accents were actually easier than British ones as everyone there speaks with their mouth closed!

## C

I recently met some distant relatives from the States. They're my dad's cousins or something. Anyway, they were visiting us in the UK for a few days and there were two teenage boys, roughly the same age as me, and what I found strange was how often they didn't understand some of the things I said while I understood them all the time. My dad said it's because I watch so much TV that I've picked up American words and slang without knowing it. He's probably right.

## D

Some people might say that I'm too old-fashioned, but I really don't like how American spelling is becoming so commonplace here in England. Why should I see 'organise' with a z instead of an s in my English newspaper? If I'm reading an American novel, I expect to see American spelling and that's fine with me. We each have our own spelling rules and I think we should stick to them and keep the languages separate.

## E

There are so many Americans and Britons today for whom English is a second language, and so many people in the world who are learning English as a foreign language, that I don't think it makes much sense to talk about American and British English being different. There are hundreds of versions of English being spoken around the world and I think they are all equally valid as long as we can all understand each other.

(Disponível em: <[http://www.elionline.com/res/ftpe/eli/resources/bestcommercialpractice/int/D3\\_W4\\_int.pdf](http://www.elionline.com/res/ftpe/eli/resources/bestcommercialpractice/int/D3_W4_int.pdf)>. Acesso em: 21 nov 2017.)

## FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1. Faça o skimming do texto e, em seguida, elenque as variações linguísticas mencionadas entre o inglês britânico e o americano.

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2. Utilizando a estratégia de scanning, relacione os relatos (A, B, C, D ou E) aos assuntos abaixo:

a) Menciona algum mal-entendido: \_\_\_\_\_

- b)** Cita o inglês como sendo global: \_\_\_\_\_
- c)** Recebeu visitantes dos EUA: \_\_\_\_\_
- d)** Possui um ponto de vista mais conservador sobre o assunto: \_\_\_\_\_
- e)** Aponta diferenças de vocabulário: \_\_\_\_\_
- f)** Cita a televisão como influência no uso da língua: \_\_\_\_\_
- g)** Foi criticado(a) pelo seu sotaque: \_\_\_\_\_