

A basketball hoop and a red basketball are shown against a blue sky background. The hoop is on the left, and the ball is in the center. The background has a colorful, abstract pattern of red and orange lines.

caderno de
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Present perfect / Plural forms of nouns

Coin shows Cleopatra's ugly truth

Story from BBC NEWS, available at http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/england/tyne/6357311.stm, published February 14, 2007.

Erich Lessing/Album/Album Art/Latinstock



Antony and Cleopatra, one of history's most romantic couples, were not the great beauties that Hollywood have made us believe, academics have said.

A study of a 2,000-year-old silver coin found the Egyptian queen, famously portrayed by Elizabeth Taylor, had a pointed chin, thin lips and sharp nose. Her Roman lover, played by Richard Burton, had bulging eyes, thick neck and a hook nose.

The tiny coin was studied by experts at Newcastle University.

The size of a modern 5p piece (18mm or 0.7in), the artefact from 32 BC was in a collection belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. Clare Pickersgill, the university's assistant director of archaeological museums, said: "The popular image we have of Cleopatra is that of a beautiful queen who was adored by Roman politicians and generals.

Couples: casais.
Coin: moeda.
Chin: queixo.
Bulging: esbugalhados.
Tiny: pequeno.
However: porém, contudo.
Issued: lançada, fabricada.
Mint: casa da moeda.

Recent research seems to disagree with this portrayal, however.”

The university’s director of archaeological museums, Lindsay Allason-Jones, said: “The image on the coin is far from being that of Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton. Roman writers tell us that Cleopatra was intelligent and charismatic, and that she had a seductive voice, but they do not mention her beauty. The image of Cleopatra as a beautiful seductress is a more recent image.”

The silver denarius coin would have been issued by the mint of Mark Antony. On one side is the head of Mark Antony, bearing the caption “Antoni Armenia devicta” meaning “For Antony, who has vanquished Armenia”.

Cleopatra appears on the reverse of the coin with the inscription “Cleopatra Reginae regum filiorumque regum”, meaning “For Cleopatra, Queen of kings and of the children of kings”.

Comprehension

- 1 According to the author:
 - a) Cleopatra was a beautiful Hollywood actress.
 - b) Hollywood believed Cleopatra was an excellent actress.
 - x c) Hollywood has made us believe that Cleopatra was a beautiful woman.
 - d) in all of Hollywood films, Cleopatra is portrayed as a beautiful woman.
- 2 Thanks to a recent study of an old silver coin, now we know that:
 - x a) Cleopatra was not so beautiful as we used to believe.
 - b) Elizabeth Taylor had a pointed chin, thin lips and sharp nose.
 - c) Richard Burton had bulging eyes, thick neck and a hook nose.
 - d) Cleopatra was an Egyptian queen.
- 3 The coin:
 - a) dates from 32 AD.
 - x b) was very small.
 - c) belongs to Clare Pickersgill.
 - d) was adored by Roman politicians and generals.
- 4 According to Lindsay Allason-Jones:
 - a) the silver denarius shows Elizabeth Taylor’s face on one side and Richard Burton’s on the other.

- b) only recently have Roman writers mentioned Cleopatra’s beauty.
- c) Cleopatra was not as intelligent and charismatic as Roman writers have made us believe.
- x d) Cleopatra’s face on the coin is completely different from Elizabeth Taylor.

5 One can say that:

- x a) the inscriptions on the coin were written in Latin.
- b) Mark Antony was Cleopatra’s son.
- c) Armenia was Mark Antony’s wife.
- d) Cleopatra bore Mark Antony twins.

Grammar

1. Present perfect simple

O *present perfect* é formado pelo verbo auxiliar **have/has** e o **particípio passado do verbo principal**.

Usos principais – present perfect simple



- Para ações ou eventos ocorridos em algum momento passado. O interesse do interlocutor está no fato em si, não no tempo em que a ação ocorreu. They *have been* to England.
- Para ações que ocorreram no passado e que possam trazer algum tipo de consequência para o presente. I *have eaten* too much. Now, I can’t sleep.
- Para ações ou situações que começaram no passado e continuam no presente. My parents *haven’t visited* me since January.

2. Plural forms of nouns

- Pela regra geral, acrescenta-se **s** no final dos substantivos: pen → pens; car → cars; tree → trees.

Algumas particularidades:

- Para os substantivos terminados em *consoante + y*: **-y + ies**.
baby → *babies*
family → *families*
- Para os substantivos terminados em *ch, s, ss, sh, x, z e o*: **+ es**.
match → *matches*
bus → *buses*
- Acrescenta-se **s** às palavras estrangeiras ou abreviadas terminadas em *o*: photo → *photos*; piano → *pianos*.
- Para os substantivos terminados em *f* ou *fe*: alguns seguem a regra geral; outros: **-f / -fe + ves**.
roof → *roofs*

chief → *chiefs*
wife → *wives*
leaf → *leaves*

- Palavras vindas do latim mantêm seu plural de origem.
bacterium → *bacteria*
datum → *data*
nucleus → *nuclei*
thesis → *theses*
- Substantivos com plural irregular.
man → *men*
child → *children*
foot → *feet*
sheep → *sheep*
woman → *women*
ox → *oxen*
tooth → *teeth*
mouse → *mice*

Exercises

- 1 Identify in the text "Coin shows Cleopatra's ugly truth" three verbs in the *present perfect* and thirteen *nouns in the plural*.
- 2 They _____ in New York for two years and then _____ to Detroit.
a) lived / have moved
x b) have lived / moved
c) have lived / have moved
d) lived / moved
e) were living / have moved
- 3 I _____ Jane for almost two months. _____ at IBM?
x a) haven't seen / Is she working
b) don't see / Has she still worked
c) didn't see / Was she still working
d) am not seeing / Does she still work
e) haven't see / Did she still work
- 4 What are the *plural forms* of the following nouns?
a) child:
b) city:
c) shelf:
d) foot:
e) fox:

1. *Present perfect*: have made, has vanquished, have said
Nouns in the plural: couples, beauties, academics, lips, eyes, experts, antiquaries, museums, politicians, generals, writers, kings, children

4. a) children
b) cities
c) shelves
d) feet
e) foxes

Texto para as questões de 5 a 9.

Getting real about the high price of cheap food

By Bryan Walsh, Friday, August 21, 2009.



Horror stories about the food industry have been with us since 1906, when Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* told ugly truths about how America produces its meat. Nowadays, things have got much better, and in some ways much worse. The U.S. agricultural industry can now produce unlimited quantities of meat and grains at remarkably cheap prices. But it does so at a high cost to the environment, animals and humans. Some of those hidden prices are the erosion of fertile farmland and the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria among farm animals.

Some Americans are noticing such warnings and working to transform the way the country eats — farmers who are raising sustainable food in ways that don't ruin the earth. Documentaries and the work of journalists are reprising Sinclair's work, awakening a sleeping public to the realities of how we eat.

Change is also coming from the very top. First Lady Michelle Obama's White House garden has so far raised a lot of organic produce — and tons of powerful symbolism. Nevertheless, despite increasing public awareness and sustainable agriculture, remains a tiny enterprise: according to recent data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, less than 1% of American cropland is farmed organically. Sustainable food is also pricier than conventional food and harder to find.

Unless Americans radically rethink the way they grow and consume food, they face a future of eroded farmland and high health costs. Sustainable food has an elitist reputation, but each of us depends on the soil, animals and plants. And as every farmer knows, if you don't take care of your land, it can't take care of you.

Adapted from www.time.com (acesso em 24 set. 2010).

- 5 (PUC-MG) Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* was the first to:
- a) call people's attention to the quality of food produced in America.
 - b) instruct Americans on how to produce and sell better meat.
 - c) deal with the problems concerning America's food industry profits.
 - d) tell horror stories that led to the change of agricultural industry.
- 6 (PUC-MG) Today, the production of meat and grains in the U.S. is:
- a) insufficient.
 - b) limited.
 - c) decreasing.
 - d) enormous.
- 7 (PUC-MG) First Lady Michelle Obama's White House garden has been an effort to:
- a) transform America's economy.
 - b) promote America's food industry.
 - c) change the way Americans eat.
 - d) encourage Americans to cook at home.
- 8 (PUC-MG) The word *they* in "...they face a future..." refers to:
- a) animals.
 - b) soils.
 - c) Americans.
 - d) plants.
- 9 (PUC-MG) Unless Americans radically rethink the way they grow and consume food:
- a) they will radically improve their way of living.
 - b) they will have problems with their land and health.
 - c) their life will continue the same for a long time.
 - d) their habits will make them famous worldwide.

Homework

- 1 (PUC-PR) Find the correct use of the *present perfect tense*:
- 1) I've answered all the questions.
 - 2) He has stayed in that position for half an hour.
 - 3) Jane's writen a book.
 - 4) The writer has written a new book last year.
 - 5) Lice has been a problem to mankind for years.
 - 6) Some thieves have robbed the bank a week ago.
 - 7) My men has slept for five hours.
- Choose the right alternative:
- a) 1 - 2 - 5 - 7
 - b) 1 - 2 - 4 - 5
 - c) 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7
 - d) 2 - 3 - 7
 - e) 1 - 2

5. <i>The Jungle</i> foi o primeiro romance americano a denunciar como o país produzia e industrializava sua carne.
6. Hoje a indústria tem condições de produzir quantidades ilimitadas de carne e grãos a preços baixos.
7. Michelle Obama cultiva produtos orgânicos nos jardins da Casa Branca num gesto simbólico para chamar a atenção do público para o problema.
8. A menos que os americanos mudem completamente o modo como cultivam e consomem alimentos, eles (os americanos) terão de enfrentar um futuro tenebroso.
9. Vide exercício 8.
1. 3) Jane's written a book. (<i>written</i> com dois T.)
4) The writer wrote a new book last year. (com um advérbio de tempo definido, deve-se usar o <i>simple past</i> .)
5) Lice have been a problem to mankind for years. (<i>lice</i> é o plural de <i>louse</i> .)
6) Some thieves robbed the bank a week ago. (com um advérbio de tempo definido, deve-se usar o <i>simple past</i> .)
7) My men have slept for five hours. (<i>men</i> é o plural de <i>man</i> .)

Texto para responder às questões de 2 a 4.

English sculptor Anish Kapoor, one of the greatest active artists in our time, was born in India in 1954.

Having built an impressive oeuvre over the past three decades, today Kapoor stands out as a sculptor in the strictest sense of the word: he has introduced sculpture in a new aesthetic and technical scale by incorporating techniques — appropriated from architecture, aeronautics, and the heavy industry — to the support.



Anish Kapoor's forms and sculptures are apparently deceiving; they seem quite simple in terms of form, yet they convey, each of them, a dizzying complexity of natural elements, technique, aesthetic and finishing. Brazilian poet Antonio Cicero once told me that finishing accounts for 50% of a poetic creation.

I have become deeply aware of this fact. In Kapoor's work, it accounts for even more. For example, *When I am Pregnant*, is a work shrouded by a thin and fastidiously finished layer of plaster; it is a subtle protuberance on the wall, enunciating a bulging form that in itself heralds creation and the sublime. It is art, wanting to be born.

Cultural Project of Banco do Brasil, 2006.

2. I. O acabamento é mais do que 50% de uma criação artística.

IV. Na sua obra *Quando estou grávida*, podemos captar a arte ansiando por nascer.

3. O texto não menciona a obra mais conhecida de Kapoor. Ele simplesmente faz referência à escultura *Quando estou grávida*.

2 (PUC-RS, adaptada) Julgue (V ou F) as afirmativas a seguir.

- F I. Anish Kapoor não se dedica muito aos acabamentos de sua obra, embora ele seja um artista muito ativo.
- V II. Há no trabalho de Kapoor uma incorporação de técnicas provenientes até mesmo da indústria pesada.
- V III. A opinião de Antonio Cicero modificou profundamente a percepção artística do autor do texto.
- F IV. A verdadeira arte de Kapoor ainda está por nascer.

3 (PUC-RS) The question which cannot be answered according to the information provided in the text is:

- a) Como o autor do texto despertou para a importância do acabamento em uma obra de arte?
- X b) Qual é a obra mais famosa de Kapoor?
- c) O que se percebe por trás da aparência, nas obras de Kapoor?
- d) De que natureza são os elementos presentes na obra de Kapoor?
- e) O que define a criação e o sublime na obra exemplificada no texto?

4 (PUC-RS) According to the ideas in the text, the word that adequately completes the sentence “Kapoor’s work is apparently simple; _____, it actually contains rich complexity” is:

- a) both
- b) consequently
- x c) however
- d) therefore
- e) thus

Texto para as questões de 5 a 8.

The new renewables

1st October, 2008.

The term biofuel refers to more than just biodiesel and bioethanol.

Although other renewables, such as biomethanol, biomethane and DME, may still only be in the early stages of development, several small scale projects are beginning to show large potential.

Oil is still the fuel of choice for 98% of motorized transportation today, the International Energy Agency (IEA) states in a report released in 2008. That means that less than 2% of total transport liquid fuel supply is derived from biofuels, although several government initiatives are attempting to change this figure.

However, just using biofuels is no longer enough. These renewable fuels must come from sustainable, ideally second generation sources. This technology will not be viable for the better half of a decade, so in the meantime other alternatives are in development.

From rubbish to renewable energy

The U.S. government is considering what to do with the waste piling up on national landfill sites. One solution is to collect the methane gas and use it as a renewable energy source for the production of biofuel. Landfill gas is the natural by-product of aerobic decomposition of municipal solid waste (MSW).

Landfill gas is used in biofuels production in two ways. It can provide fuel to power conventional ethanol or biodiesel production, or it can function as a raw material in a number of biodiesel applications. These include: compressed natural gas to fuel buses and fleet vehicles, liquefied natural gas (LNG) in rubbish trucks, the manufacture of synthetic diesel, creation of methanol, and production of biodiesel.

Adapted from www.biofuels-news.com (acesso em 22 maio 2014).

5 (PUC-SP) O gás metano proveniente de “lixões” municipais:

- a) pode ser transformado em combustíveis sólidos como o carvão mineral.
- b) é um subproduto resultante da decomposição aeróbica dos biocombustíveis naturais.
- x c) pode ser usado como combustível para a produção de etanol ou biodiesel.
- d) pode ser descomprimido quimicamente e se transformar em gás liquefeito como o GNV.
- e) deve ser tratado adequadamente para não dispersar odores típicos da decomposição.

4. A obra de Kapoor é aparentemente simples; no entanto, ela na verdade contém uma rica complexidade.

5. Tradução quase literal de *One solution is to collect the methane gas and use it as a renewable energy source for the production of biofuel.*

6. Tradução de *just using biofuels is no longer enough... so in the meantime other alternatives are in development.*

7. Resposta direta.

8. *However* quer dizer “porém”, “contudo” e é o mesmo que *but* (mas).

9. Soma = 12 (04 + 08)

(01) Os jovens de hoje se interessam por música tanto quanto os das gerações passadas.

(02) Eles não estão dispostos a pagar pelas músicas que eles baixam.

(16) Não há no texto referência à “música de gueto”.

6 (PUC-SP) Biofuels:

- a) have a large scale production; however, it is not enough for the rising consumption.
- b) will revert the widespread use of oil in transportation in 2008.
- c) have exhausted their second generation sources and other alternatives should be searched.
- x d) are renewable but insufficient; so, other energy sources should be developed.
- e) should be balanced with oil consumption, mainly for public transportation.

7 (PUC-SP) A expressão no trecho da décima linha — “although several government initiatives are attempting to change this figure” — refere-se a:

- x a) less than 2%. d) 2008.
- b) less than 98%. e) IEA.
- c) oil.

8 (PUC-SP) No trecho da décima segunda linha — “However, just using biofuels is no longer enough” — a palavra *however* pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) therefore. d) due to.
- x b) but. e) almost.
- c) do.

9 (U. E. Maringá-PR) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

Music industry may seek salvation in “all you can eat” downloads

Things have moved on a little since the days when the greatest threat to the music industry was teenagers furtively slipping blank tapes into ghetto blasters* to snatch the odd song from the radio waves.

Today’s young people, a new report suggests, are every bit as passionate about music as their predecessors. But their love of a good tune is matched only by their proficiency at obtaining it illegally and their reluctance to pay for it.

According to UK Music, the industry needs to fundamentally rethink the way it deals with young music lovers – ideally by offering them as much music as they can download for a fixed fee.

Ghetto blaster: a large radio and tape recorder that can be carried around, and is often played very loudly in public places.

Adapted from www.guardian.co.uk (acesso em 10 ago. 2010).

According to the text, nowadays teenagers:

- (01) are not as interested in music as they were in the past.
- (02) are prepared to pay for their passion for music.
- (04) show great ability to obtain the songs they want illegally.
- (08) love music as much as teenagers in the past.
- (16) find ghetto music more fun, unlikely their predecessors.

Dê a soma dos números dos itens corretos.