

Conectivos/Conjunções

- 1) although=despite=in spite of- apesar de ,embora (concessiva/opositiva)**
- 2) however=but=nevertheless=nonetheless=yet=still- mas,porém,ainda assim,etc (adversativa/opositiva)**
- 3) therefore=thus=hence=so=then=accordingly- portanto (conclusiva)**
- 4) in order to- com a finalidade de (final)**
- 5) besides=moreover=furthermore=beyond=in addition to- além disso (aditiva)**
- 6) unless=otherwise=if not- se não,a menos que,caso contrário (condicional)**
- 7) due to=owing to- devido a (causa)**
- 8) because=once=since- porque,desde que (explicativa)**
Obs: inasmuch-visto que, uma vez que
- 9) while=whereas=whilst- enquanto (comparativa,temporal)**
- 10) like-como (comparativa)**
Obs: unlike- diferente
- 11) instead of=rather than – ao invés de (opositiva)**

Texto 1/página 281

An aspirin a day could dramatically cut people's chances of getting and dying from common cancers, according to the most detailed review yet of the cheap drug's ability **to stem** disease.

More than 130,000 deaths would be avoided over a 20-year period if Britain's 50- to 64-year-olds took a daily aspirin for 10 years, because the beneficial effects continue even when the aspirin is stopped, the authors say.

A research team led by Professor Jack Cuzick, head of the centre for cancer prevention at Queen Mary University of London, concluded that people between 50 and 65 should consider regularly taking the 75mg low-dosage tablets.

Cuzick said that taking aspirin "looks to be the most important thing we can do to reduce cancer after stopping smoking and reducing obesity, and will probably be much easier to implement".

In a briefing to journalists, the scientist added that *he had been dosing himself for the last four years*, keeping the tablets beside his bed. "I take aspirin as part of a bedtime ritual every day and I can **achieve** that **quite** easily," he said.

However, to obtain the newfound benefits of the drug, people would have to take aspirin for **at least** five years and probably 10, the review said.

Aspirin was originally developed as a **painkiller** and treatment for fever and inflammation, but more than a century after it was first synthesised from willow bark, researchers have found more medical uses for it.

It has been demonstrated to reduce the risks of heart attacks and **strokes** as well as the chances of some cancers. But the big question has been **whether** the benefits **outweigh** the **harms**, because aspirin can cause stomach **bleeds**, *which could be potentially fatal in some people.*

"Aspirin is showing promise in preventing certain types of cancer, but it's vital that we balance this with the complications it can cause – such as bleeding, stomach ulcers, or even strokes in some people," said Dr Julie Sharp, head of health information at CRUK.

"Before aspirin can be recommended for cancer prevention *some important questions need to be answered*, including what is the best dose and how long people should take it for. And tests need to be developed to predict *who is likely to have side-effects*.

As a generic drug – Bayer's patent **ran out** in the 1930s – there are no **profits** to be made by big pharmaceutical companies from the estimated 100bn tablets taken around the world every year.

1)The title calls the readers' attention by directly telling them what the text is about. Considering the different types of cancer, aspirin has the power to:

- (A) avoid the rare cases**
- (B) cure the unusual kinds**
- (C) prevent the common forms**
- (D) reduce the aggressive varieties**

2)The information present in a text can be conveyed with more or less certainty. The fragment from the text that expresses more certainty is the following:

- (A) More than 130,000 deaths would be avoided over a 20-year period**
- (B) and will probably be much easier to implement**
- (C) which could be potentially fatal in some people.**
- (D) there are no profits to be made by big pharmaceutical companies**

3)Besides the claims of the new study, aspirin has two other valuable qualities. Based on the text, it can be concluded that the drug has the following qualities:

- (A) safe and easy to control**
- (B) harmless and easy to find**
- (C) useful and easy to research**
- (D) inexpensive and easy to apply**

4) It has been demonstrated to reduce the risks of heart attacks and strokes as well as the chances of some cancers. In the fragment above, the underlined linking words express the notion of:

- (A) manner**
- (B) addition**
- (C) purpose**
- (D) contrast**

5) "but it's vital that we balance this with the complications it can cause" The underlined noun has a cohesive function in the text. It refers to bleeding, stomach ulcers or strokes. The fragment which contains a noun with a similar cohesive function is:

- (A) he had been dosing himself for the last four years,**
- (B) which could be potentially fatal in some people.**
- (C) some important questions need to be answered,**
- (D) who is likely to have side-effects,**

Texto 2/atualidades

The American space agency has (1) flown a small helicopter on (2)

The drone, (3) Ingenuity, was (4) for less than a minute, but Nasa is celebrating what represents the first (5), controlled flight by an (6) on another world.

Confirmation came via a satellite at Mars which relayed the chopper's (7) back to Earth.

The space agency is promising more adventurous flights in the days (8).

Ingenuity will be commanded to fly (9) and (10) as engineers (11) to test the limits of the technology.

Vocabulário: higher, further, airborne, data, seek, successfully, aircraft, ahead, called, Mars, powered.

Texto 3/página 561/semi, 545/extensivo

Hundreds of people gathered at the world's most famous zebra crossing on August to mark the 50th anniversary of the day The Beatles were photographed on it, creating one of the best-known album covers in music history and an image imitated by **countless fans ever since.**

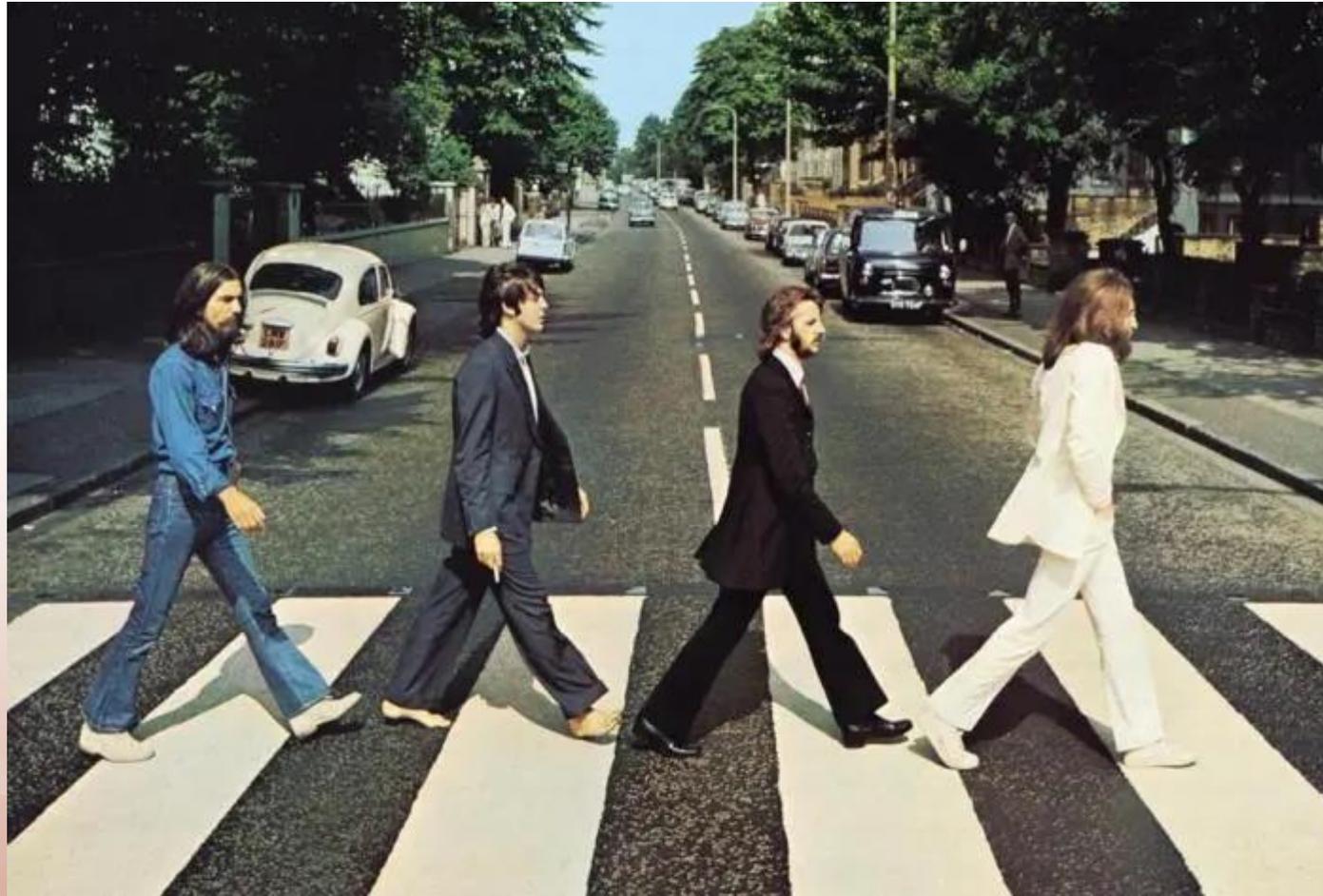
The picture of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr striding over the pedestrian crossing on Abbey Road was taken outside the EMI Recording Studios where they made the 1969 album of the same name. The picture shows Lennon in a white **suit leading the group across the road. Starr **wears** a black suit while McCartney is **barefoot** out of step and holding a cigarette. Harrison is in blue denim. A Volkswagen Beetle is parked in the background.**

Abbey Road, which was voted the best Beatles' album by readers of Rolling Stone in 2009, was the only one of the group's original British albums to show **neither the band's name nor a title on the cover.**

The album was the last to be recorded by all four members of the band together, and it had **tracks written by each of them. Less than a year after Abbey Road was **released**, rock music's best-selling band had **split up**, ending a decade-long musical revolution that transformed the 1960s and laid the foundations of modern popular culture. The studios, which were later renamed Abbey Road, and the zebra crossing were **granted** protected status by the government in 2010.**

The main purpose of the text is to

- a) inform readers about the golden anniversary celebration of an iconic picture.**
- b) persuade readers to accept a certain point of view about an album.**
- c) reveal the readers what made the Beatles break up.**
- d) describe, critically analyze and evaluate the best Beatles' album.**
- e) explain why the band celebrated the modern popular culture.**



Vocabulário

Estudo de palavras parecidas com significados completamente diferentes:

- 1)although-embora (conjunction)**
- 2)though-embora, entretanto (conjunction)**
- 3)through-através (preposition)**
- 4)throughout-por todo, completamente (preposition)**
- 5)thought-pensei (verbo)/passado do verbo to think**
- 6)taught-ensinei (verbo)/passado do verbo to teach**
- 7)tough-duro, difícil, complicado (adjective)**
- 8)thorough-completo, meticuloso, detalhado (adjective)=comprehensive**

Texto 2/página 560-semi/página544-extensivo

Roberto: Hey, Loreto. Got a minute?

Loreto: I'm going to a meeting off-site, but we can talk if you don't mind walking me to my car.

Roberto: Sure, okay. I just wanted to ask if you're interested in carpooling to work. We only live a few blocks from each other.

Loreto: Thanks for asking, but I'm not sure **carpooling would work for me. Sometimes I run late in the morning and I wouldn't want to hold you up.**

Roberto: We wouldn't have to commute together every day, only on those days that are convenient for both of us. Carpooling has its advantages, too. In addition to doing our part for the environment, we could use the high-occupancy carpool lanes. That'll save time, especially if there's a lot of traffic congestion. Loreto: Yeah, I guess that could cut down on our commute time.

Roberto: We also get preferential treatment for parking on the days we carpool.

Loreto: How would it work? Do we set up a schedule and take turns driving?

Roberto: Why don't I swing by and pick you up tomorrow morning and we can talk more about it?

Loreto: If you don't mind picking me up en route, that would be great. By the way, how do you know where I live?

Roberto: Oh, I asked around. See you tomorrow.

1) A partir da leitura do diálogo entre Loreto e Roberto, pode -se inferir que eles são

- (A) amigos de infância.**
- (B) colegas de trabalho.**
- (C) colegas de quarto.**
- (D) Parceiros comerciais.**

2) No texto, o leitor toma conhecimento da prática de carpooling bem como de alguns de seus benefícios. Qual dos seguintes itens encontra-se ausente das vantagens do carpooling mas pode ser inferido da leitura do texto?

- (A) Economia financeira.**
- (B) Otimização do tempo.**
- (C) Deslocamento em vias específicas.**
- (D) Auxílio na preservação do meio ambiente.**

Texto 3/UFU

Let Employees Work Close to Home

Sitting in gridlock wastes your time and the planet's fuel. The only solution, it seems, is to move your home next to the office. But what if you could move the office a little closer to home? That, in essence, is the concept called proximate commuting. It works best for companies with multiple locations in one metro area.

Gene Mullins, a software developer in Seattle, created a program that helps firms slash the time employees spend driving by matching them with work closer to home. Mullins did studies for Starbucks, Key Bank, Boeing and, most recently, Seattle's fire department. He found that only 4% of the firefighters worked at the station closest to their home; some commuted 145 miles each way. At Boeing, daily commutes of its 80,000 Puget Sound employees total 85 circumnavigations of the earth. Using Mullins' program, some Key Bank branches reduced commutes of some workers 69%. Still, only about 20% of its employees work at the branch closest to their home, Mullins says. Yet escaping rush-hour traffic is its own reward. "For the same pay and the same job, who wouldn't want a shorter commute?"

1) How did Mullins contribute to “proximate commuting”?

2) Based on the text, what can be said about the people who work at Boeing?