



2ª Série - Atividade Extraclasses para a semana de 16 a 21 de março.

(PERÍODO DE RECOLHIMENTO – CORONAVÍRUS)

Inglês – Professor Nathan

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Leia o texto a seguir e responda à(s) questão(ões) a seguir.

Learn to code, it's more important than English as a second language

Apple CEO Tim Cook says coding is the best foreign language that a student in any country can learn. The tech executive made the remarks to French outlet Konbini while in the country for a meeting with French President Emmanuel Macron. The tech leader gave some brief thoughts on education:

"If I were a French student and I were 10 years old, I think it would be more important for me to learn coding than English. I'm not telling people not to learn English in some form – but I think you understand what I am saying is that this is a language that you can use to express yourself to 7 billion people in the world. I think that coding should be required in every public school in the world."

Of course, it's in Cook's best interest to have the world learning how to code. He runs a tech company that depends on access to a constantly growing pipeline of talent. But it could be in your interest too: studying coding could increase your chances of pulling in a big salary. A computer-science education, at least in countries like the US, is one of the most viable and lucrative career paths open to young people today.

But, Cook says, the benefits go beyond that. "It's the language that everyone needs, and not just for the computer scientists. It's for all of us". He added that programming encourages students of all disciplines to be inventive and experimental: "Creativity is the goal. Coding is just to allow that. Creativity is in the front seat; technology is in the backseat. With the combination of both of these you can do such powerful things now."

Adapted from <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/10/12/apple-ceo-tim-cook-learning-to-code-is-so-important.html>.

Questão 01

Which one from the underlined verbs in the text conveys a verb tense that is different from the others?

- a) says (paragraph 1)
- b) made (paragraph 1)
- c) think (paragraph 2)
- d) runs (paragraph 3)
- e) needs (paragraph 4)

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the text below and answer the question(s) according to it.

SOME OF THE INTERNET'S CRAZIEST CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Michael Jackson Is Still Alive

¹The advent of the internet hasn't just ²cooked up new conspiracy theories, it's also accelerated existing ones. If you refuse to believe that it was the Iranians that killed him, perhaps you'll be convinced that MJ is actually still alive. Proof? ³His own daughter Paris Jackson took a photo of him. Seriously. What do you mean you don't see him? ⁴He's right there in the back seat, ⁵stacked under that pile of clothes wearing his iconic hat. Believe, man. *Thriller Vol.2* to drop next year.

The Moon Doesn't Exist

It's no good looking at it, night after night. The moon doesn't exist. It's a hologram, put there by persons unknown. Of course, serial conspiracy theorist David Icke has a theory. There are also countless YouTubers keeping an eye out, one of whom has gone as far as "looking at it regularly for a year".

Jay Z Is A Time-Travelling Vampire

There are vast regions of the internet devoted to explaining why Jay Z is part of the Illuminati. ⁶Hence when this photo, which was taken in New York in 1939, appeared last year, he was accused of being a time-traveller. And a vampire. This video lists other old-time celebrity ⁷lookalikes, as well as suggesting that ⁸Hollywood stars don't age because they're the immortal bloodsucking undead. Not because they're ⁹stuffed with botox, then?

The Earth Is Hollow

¹⁰Don't give up, readers. We're halfway through this list. We can make it to the end. ¹¹Dig deep. Well, not ¹²too deep. You see, the Earth is ¹³hollow and accessible via portals at the north and south poles. Luckily though, it's quite habitable down there, providing excellent living ¹⁴quarters for the lost

Viking colonies of Greenland and the Nazis, while "aliens" are in fact just visitors from the subterranean areas.

Siri Can Predict The Apocalypse

Amazing as it may seem, given that ¹⁵it can't do anything else you actually ask it to do, Siri can predict the apocalypse. When asked "What day is 27th July 2014?", Apple's assistant replied, "The opening of the gate of Hades", ¹⁶aka The End Of The World. That date has now passed without ¹⁷issue. Say what you like about the maligned MS Office paperclip, but at least he didn't ¹⁸scaremonger that the end was near.

¹⁹We All Live In The Matrix And Billionaires Want To Break Us Out Of It

The New Yorker's Tad Friend claims that many people in Silicon Valley are obsessed with the idea that we're all living in a Matrix-like simulation, and some are taking that obsession a stage ²⁰further: "Two tech billionaires have gone so far as to secretly engage scientists to work on breaking us out of the simulation." Here's hoping Mark Zuckerberg is 'The One', yeah?

Hitler Is Still Alive

"²¹Hitler is still alive" rumours have circulated since the 1970s, fuelled by the fact that his crony Josef Mengele hid in South America. Stories like this one, however, speculate the 125-year-old Hitler has been responsible for various world disasters, including 9/11 and the 2010 Gulf oil spill, which happened on his birthday. Other theories say he died in 1984 in Brazil, aged 94. Or in Argentina, aged 73.

Adapted from <http://www.shortlist.com/entertainment/20-of-the-internets-craziestconspiracy-theories/>.
Acesso em: 14 de fev 2017.

Glossary:

2. cook up – to invent a story, a plan, etc.
5. stacked – covered with things
6. hence – the reason, the explanation for
7. lookalikes – similar in appearance
9. stuffed – filled with something
11. dig – to make a hole in the ground
13. hollow – a hole or empty space
14. quarter – a place to live
16. aka – abbreviation for also known as
17. issue – problem
18. scaremonger – a person that creates stories that cause public fear

Questão 02

"The advent of the internet hasn't [...] cooked up new conspiracy theories" (reference 1).

Mark the correct option to make the sentence above interrogative.

- a) Doesn't the advent of the internet cook up new conspiracy theories?
- b) Hasn't the advent of the internet cooked up new conspiracy theories?
- c) Didn't the advent of the internet cook up new conspiracy theories?
- d) Haven't the advent of the internet cook up new conspiracy theories?

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Frank —
Sweetie I am
okay. I'm w/ my
office over by
the Lyndon B. Johnson
memorial sign.
I'll stay there
till you come.
Love lots & lots,
chris

A handwritten note from September 11

In moments of crisis, our first thoughts are usually to get in contact with the people we love. September 11, 2001, was a day when many people wanted to know that their loved ones were safe. At 9:37 a.m., the Pentagon was attacked by terrorists who crashed an airplane into the western side of the building.

Many people tried using the mobile phones that existed then, but few were successful. Franklin and Daria Gaillard (Frank and Chip) were both members of the Air Force and worked at the Pentagon. They worked in different parts of the building and had a previous agreement that they would meet at their car in the parking lot if there were any emergency.

Daria was the first to arrive at the car and wrote a note to Franklin saying "Frank - Sweetie I am okay. I'm w/ my office over by the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Sign. I'll stay there till you come. Love lots & lots, Chip." Frank found the note and was able to locate his wife in the aftermath of the attack.

What makes this story so interesting is the handwritten note. Today, in our digital culture, we have a variety of ways to let people know that we are safe. Text messages, voicemail, and different forms of social media can be used to get the information out to loved ones. In 2001, when these attacks _____(1)_____, the cellular network was still growing and was not as robust as it is today.

This letter is just one of the many objects that The National Museum of American History _____(2)_____ since 2001. To learn more, visit our online exhibition *September 11th: Bearing Witness to History*.

Adapted from <http://americanhistory.si.edu/biog/handwritten-note-september-11-2001>

Questão 03

Choose the alternative containing the correct verb tenses to complete gaps (1) and (2) in paragraphs 4 and 5 respectively.

- a) have happened, collected
- b) have happened, have collected
- c) has happened, has collected
- d) happened, has collected
- e) happened, have collected

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

My name is Luka

¹I live on the second floor

I live upstairs from you

²Yes, I think you've ³seen me before

If you hear something late at night

Some kind of trouble, some kind of fight

⁴Just don't ask me what it ⁵was

I think it's 'cause I'm clumsy

I try not to talk too loud

Maybe it's because I'm crazy

I try not to act too proud

They only hit until you cry

After that you don't ask why

You just don't argue anymore

Yes, I think I'm okay

⁶I ⁷walked into the door again

⁸If you ask that's what I'll say

And it's not your business anyway

I guess I'd like to be alone

With nothing ⁹broken, nothing ¹⁰thrown

Just don't ask me how I am

Questão 04

Which of the following verbs is regular?

Check the correct alternative.

- a) seen (ref. 3).
- b) was (ref. 5).
- c) broken (ref. 9).
- d) walked (ref. 7).
- e) thrown (ref. 10).

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Leia o texto a seguir para responder à(s) questão(ões) a seguir.

The true potential of technology to change behavior

Technology could successfully change behaviours where decades of campaigns and legislation have failed. With the quantified self already walking among us and the internet of things within easy reach, digital technology is creating unprecedented opportunities to encourage, enable and empower more sustainable behaviours.

If we are to unlock the power of technology we must be more ambitious than simply digitising analogue strategies or creating another communications channel.

The true potential of technology lies in its ability to do things that nothing else can do. In behaviour change terms, the potential to succeed where decades of education programmes, awareness campaigns and product innovation have failed; to make a difference where government policy and legislation has had limited impact.

Using behavioural insights, it is possible to highlight the bottlenecks, drop out points and achilles heels of traditional behaviour change efforts — the reasons why we have failed in the past — and apply the unique possibilities of technology to these specific challenges.

Overcoming our limitations

Luckily, the history of the human race is almost defined by its ability to invent stuff that bolsters its feeble capabilities. That stuff is, of course, what we generically refer to as 'technology'. And in the same way that the internal combustion engine and the light bulb allow us to overcome our relatively feeble powers of motion and perception, so digital technology can be directed to overcoming our relatively feeble powers of reasoning, self-control, motivation, self-awareness and agency—the factors that make behaviour change so difficult.

Herein lies the true potential of technology: not in the laboratory or the workshop, but in an understanding of the behavioural dynamics that define the human condition, both generally and within the context of a specific user-group, market segment or community.

Fonte: JOHNSON, Steven. *Recognising the true potential of technology to change behaviour*. Disponível em: <<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/behavioural-insights/true-potential-technology-change-behaviour>>. Acesso em: 23 ago. 2017. (Adaptado).

Questão 05

Analisando-se aspectos linguísticos e estruturais do texto, constata-se que

- a) o termo *could*, em *Technology could successfully change behaviours*, pode ser substituído por "should", sem alteração de sentido.
- b) a sentença *campaigns and legislation have failed* na forma interrogativa seria "Do campaigns and legislation has failed?"
- c) os vocábulos *successfully* e *unprecedented* são ambos constituídos por prefixação em sua estrutura composicional.
- d) a sentence *legislation has had limited impact* na forma negativa apresenta-se como "legislation hasn't had limited impact".
- e) o vocabulo *that*, na sentença *the factors that make behaviour change so difficult*, exerce a função de pronome demonstrativo.

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Lembrando e pensando a TV

Houve um tempo em que a TV – acreditem, ó jovens! – ainda não existia. Ouvia-se rádio, ia-se ao cinema. Mas um dia chegou às casas das pessoas ¹um aparelho com o som vivo do rádio acoplado a vivas imagens, diferentes das do cinema, imagens chegadas de algum lugar do presente, "ao vivo". Logo saberíamos que todas as imagens do mundo, inclusive os filmes do cinema, poderiam estar ao nosso alcance, naquela telinha da sala. Modificaram-se os hábitos das famílias, seus horários, sua disponibilidade, seus valores. A TV chegou para reinar.

A variedade da programação já indicava o amplo alcance do novo veículo: notícias, reportagens, musicais, desenhos animados, filmes, propagandas, seriados, esportes, programas humorísticos, peças de teatro – tudo desfilava ali, diante dos nossos olhos, ainda no tubo comandado por grandes válvulas e com imagem em preto e branco. Boa parte dos primeiros aparelhos de TV tinham telas de 16 a 21 polegadas, acondicionadas numa enorme e pesada caixa de madeira. Havia uns três ou quatro canais, com alcance bastante limitado e programação restrita a cinco ou seis horas por dia. Mais tarde as transmissões passariam a ser via satélite e ocupariam as 24 horas do dia.

²Os custos da programação eram pagos pela publicidade, que tomava boa parte do tempo de transmissão. ³Vendia-se de tudo, de automóveis a margarina, de xaropes para tosse a apartamentos.

⁴Filmes gravados e propagandas ao vivo sucediam-se e misturavam-se a notícias sobre exploração espacial, enquanto documentários estrangeiros falavam da revolução russa, da II Guerra, do nazismo e do fascismo, das convicções pacifistas de Ghandi, das ideias do físico Einstein sobre a criação e a legitimação da ONU ⁵etc. etc. Já as incursões históricas propiciadas pelos filmes nos levavam ao tempo de Moisés e do Egito Antigo, ao Império Romano e advento do Cristianismo, tudo entremeando-se ao humor de Chaplin, às caretas de Jerry Lewis e às trapalhadas das primeiras comédias nacionais do gênero chanchada. Houve também o tempo em que as famílias se agrupavam diante dos festivais da canção, torcendo por músicas de protesto, baladas românticas ou de ⁶ritmos populares "de raiz". Enfim, a TV oferecia a um público extasiado um espetáculo variadíssimo, tudo nas poucas polegadas do aparelho, que ⁷não tardou a incorporar outras medidas, outros sistemas de funcionamento, projeção em cores e controle remoto.

As telas de plasma, o processo digital e a interface com a informática foram dotando a TV de muitos outros recursos, até que, bem mais tarde, tivesse que enfrentar a concorrência de outras telas, muito menores, portáteis, disponíveis nos celulares, carregados de aplicativos e serviços. ⁸Apesar disso, nada indica que a curto prazo desapareçam da casa os aparelhos de TV, enriquecidos agora por incontáveis dispositivos.

No plano da cultura e da educação, ⁹a televisão teve e tem papel importante. Os telecursos propiciam informação escolar específica nas áreas de Matemática, Física, História, Química, Língua e Literatura, fazendo as vezes da educação formal por meio de incontáveis dispositivos pedagógicos, inclusive a dramatização de conteúdos. Aqui e ali há entrevistas com artistas, políticos, pensadores e personalidades várias, atualizando ideias e promovendo seu debate. No campo da política, é relevante, às vezes decisivo, o papel que a TV tem na formação da opinião pública. A ecologia conta, também, com razoável cobertura, informando, por exemplo, sobre os benefícios da reciclagem de lixo, da cultura de produtos orgânicos e da energia solar.

Seja como forma de entretenimento, veículo de informação, indução aos debates e repercussão atualizada dos grandes temas de interesse social, a TV vem garantindo seu espaço junto a bilhões de pessoas no mundo todo. Por meio dela, acompanhamos ao vivo momentos agudos da política internacional, a divulgação de um novo plano econômico do governo, a escalada da violência urbana. Ao toque de uma tecla do controle remoto, você pode se transferir, aleatoriamente, do palco de um ataque terrorista para o final meloso de uma comédia romântica.

Numa espécie de espelhamento multiplicativo e fragmentário da nossa vida e dos poderes da nossa imaginação, a TV vem acompanhando os passos da vida moderna e ditando, mesmo, alguns deles, ¹⁰Sem dar sinal de que deixará tão cedo de nos fazer companhia.

Percival de Lima e Souto, inédito.

Questão 06

O trecho *Ouvia-se rádio, ia-se ao cinema*, no texto principal, pode ser traduzido para o inglês como

- a) We listened to the radio, we went to the movies.
- b) One heard the radio, one went to cinema.
- c) One listened to radio, one went to movies.
- d) We listened to radio, we went to the cinema.
- e) We heard radio, we went to movies.

Questão 07

Complete the sentences with the correct use of the Simple Past and the Past Continuous.

- I was waiting for the bus when I _____ (see) her.
- The children _____ (argue) when the teacher arrived.
- Everyone _____ (listen) to music when the lights _____ (go) out.

To fill in the gaps respectively, mark the right option.

- a) saw / was arguing / were listening / went
- b) was seeing / was arguing / listened / were
- c) were weeing / argued / listenned / were
- d) saw / were arguing / was listening / went
- e) was seing / argued / listened / were going

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the text below to answer the question(s).

My name is Patrick. I _____ on vacation to Brazil last Summer, and I _____ in a five-star hotel front of the beach in Rio de Janeiro.

I went to Rio by plane and I _____ a month there. I _____ a lot of people and we _____ a great time! I want to go back to Brazil as soon as possible.

Questão 08

Choose the option which completes the gaps in the text respectively.

- a) traveled / stayed / spend / knew / had
- b) traveled / were / spent / knew / did
- c) went / stayed / spent / met / had
- d) went / were / spend / met / did
- e) were / went / stayed / knew / have

Questão 09

Select the alternative that best completes the dialogue below.

Jude: I _____ (see) Mary last Sunday.

John: Really? I _____ (not/see) her for years. How is she?

- a) saw – haven't see
- b) saw – haven't seen
- c) have seen – didn't see
- d) have seen – haven't seen

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the text that follows and answer the question(s) according to it.

EU farmers protest

The warning from farmers is that Europe ¹is drowning in milk. Plummeting milk prices ²have led farmers to protest on the streets of Brussels. Police said that 4,800 farmers and close to 1,500 tractors were at the ³demonstration. And the scenes seemed to ⁴have made a difference. EU Agricultural ministers announced a 500 million euro aid package focused on helping milk producers.

Russia is one of the EU's main agricultural export markets worth some €5.5 billion ⁵annually. The Russian ban on imports of EU food products and the deregulation of the market hit dairy farmers this year. Changing dietary habits and slowing demand from China have also affected prices for dairy products. The environment secretary Liz Truss planned to call for the creation of a dairy future's market, similar to those for grain and ⁶sugar, ⁷which the government says will give the UK's dairy farmers more certainty over future prices. Some ⁸farmers have called for milk production quotas to be reintroduced to avoid ⁹them having to sell at a loss.

Available at <http://www.newslevels.com/products/eu-farmers-protest-level-3/>
Accessed on Sept. 15th, 2015. Adapted.

Questão 10

Read the sentences I, II, III and IV. Then, check the correct answer according to the Text.

- I. "is drowning" (ref. 1) is a future action.
- II. "have led" (ref. 2) and "have made" (ref. 4) are both actions happening in the present.
- III. "demonstration" (ref. 3) and "annually" (ref. 5) are words formed with prefixes.
- IV. "which" (ref. 7) refers to "sugar" (ref. 6) and "them" (ref. 9) refers to "farmers" (ref. 8).

- a) I and III are correct.
- b) II and IV are correct.
- c) III and IV are correct.
- d) All sentences are correct.
- e) All sentences are incorrect.

Gabarito:**Resposta da questão 1:**

[B]

A alternativa [B] deve ser escolhida, pois é a única que está no *simple past* (*made*).

Resposta da questão 2:

[B]

A alternativa [B] está correta, pois além de estar no mesmo tempo verbal do trecho em destaque (*present perfect*), concorda com o núcleo do sujeito *advent* (*advento*) por meio de *has*.

Resposta da questão 3:

[D]

A primeira lacuna deve ser completada pelo *simple past*, pois há um tempo específico no passado (*in 2001*). A segunda lacuna deve ser completada pelo *present perfect*, pois se trata de uma ação que começou no passado e que continua até o presente (*since 2001*).

Resposta da questão 4:

[D]

A alternativa [D] está correta, pois é único verbo regular, isto é, um verbo que possui suas formas no passado e no particípio passado com *-ed* ou *-ied*.

Resposta da questão 5:

[D]

A alternativa [D] está correta, pois a oração em destaque possui o *present perfect simple* em sua forma negativa (por meio da contração do auxiliar *has* e o particípio passado do verbo *to have*).

Resposta da questão 6:

[A]

A alternativa [A] está correta, pois apesar de a oração original estar na *voz passiva sintética* em português, costuma-se em inglês usar-se o pronome pessoal *we* (*nós*). Além disso, deve-se atentar ao uso do artigo definido *the* com o substantivo *radio*.

Resposta da questão 7:

[D]

A alternativa [D] está correta, pois completa corretamente as lacunas com o *Simple Past* e *Past Continuous*.

Tradução das frases:

Eu estava esperando o ônibus quando eu a **vi**.

As crianças **estavam discutindo** quando o professor chegou.

Todo mundo **estava ouvindo** música quando as luzes se **apagaram**.

Resposta da questão 8:

[C]

A alternativa [C] está correta, pois completa corretamente as lacunas com verbos no *Simple Past*. Tradução do trecho: "Meu nome é Patrick. Eu **fui** de férias para o Brasil no verão passado, e eu **fiquei** em um hotel cinco estrelas de frente para a praia no Rio de Janeiro. Eu fui para o Rio de avião e **passei** um mês lá. Eu **encontrei** muitas pessoas e nos **divertimos** muito! Eu quero voltar para o Brasil assim que possível".

Resposta da questão 9:

[B]

A alternativa [B] está correta, pois o *Simple Past* deve ser usado na primeira lacuna por se tratar de uma ação em um momento **específico** no passado (no caso, o fato de Jude ter visto Mary no último domingo). Além disso, o *Present Perfect* deve ser usado na segunda lacuna por se tratar de uma ação que começou no passado e que se estende até o presente (no caso, o fato de John não ver Mary há anos).

Resposta da questão 10:

[E]

Afirmção I – Incorreta: A expressão "is drowning" refere-se a uma ação que ocorre no momento em que se fala (*está se afogando*).

Afirmção II – Incorreta: As expressões "have led" e "have made" referem-se a ações indefinidas no passado.

Afirmção III – Incorreta: As palavras "demonstration" e "annually" são formadas por sufixação.

Afirmção IV – Incorreta: O pronome *which* refere-se a *market* e *them* refere-se a *farmers*