



Inglês
 Prof^o.: Armando
 Data: 28/03/19

TEXT COMP CLASS 2

EXTRA EXERCISES

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

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

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

1. READ YOUR QUESTIONS.

Always start by your questions. It helps on Getting the idea about what the text is about; Helps on the translation (as the questions are in Portuguese)

Select the ideas necessary and passes over the unnecessary ones
 You may answer without Reading the text – gain of time

2. READ YOUR TEXT

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

START SELECTING THE COGNATES AND UNDERLINE THEM.

AFTER THAT YOU CAN SELECT SOME GRAMMAR ELEMENTS THAT ALWAYS HAVE STABLE MEANINGS.

You don't know them?????
 I'll help you

A/AN	
THE	
IN/ON/AT	
TO/FOR	
OF/FROM/BY	
WITH/WITHOUT/WITHIN	
BEFORE – AFTER	
THROUGH – ACROSS	

THROUGHOUT	
ABOUT	
OVER/ABOVE	
UNDER/BELLOW	
IN FRONT OF – BEHIND	
BESIDE/BY/NEXT TO	
BEYOND	
BENEATH/UNDERNEATH	
AROUND/ROUND	
INSIDE-OUTSIDE	
AND	
OR	
BUT/YET/HOWEVER/ NEVERTHELESS	
BESIDES/FURTHERMORE/ MOREOVER/IN ADDITION/ AS WELL AS	
BECAUSE/AS/FOR/SINCE	
ALTHOUGH/THOUGH DESPITE/IN SPIE OF	
SO/THEN/HENCE/THUS	
EITHER ... OR	
NEITHER ... NOR	
AS WELL AS	
AS LONG AS	
AS FAR AS	
AS SOON AS	
SOME	
ANY	
NO	
WHO/WHOM/WHICH/THAT	
WHAT	



WHERE	
WHEN	
WHY	
HOW	
THIS – THAT	
THESE – THOSE	
MORE – LESS	
MOST – LEAST	
AM / IS / ARE	
WAS / WERE	
THERE BE	
HAVE HAS HAD	
SINCE	
YET	
ALREADY	
EVER	
JUST	
TOO/AS WELL/ALSO/SO/ EITHER/NEITHER	

When doing your reading – as previously Reading the questions – you can decide which kind of Reading you can do.

SKIMMING – FAST LOOK over the text getting general information of it.

SCANNING – SPECIFIC LOOK over the text to obtain specific information.

Let's think a way to make our interpretation faster:

You can't waste time...

Skimming or Scanning Questions?

Who	What
Where	Which
When	Why
How	How many
How much	How far
How big	How fast
How often	How tall
How bright	How ... like
What ... like	

LET'S PRACTICE !!!!

A green Earth or a dry desert?

For million of years the tropical rain forests have been the earth's natural chemical laboratories, botanic gardens and zoos.

Most of the food, medicines and material we use today are derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics.

Today we are destroying them at such a rate that, within 25 years, only fragments will remain of the vast forest. Plants regulat the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agricultural and prevent the formation of deserts. When many trees are felled, soil erosion begins and, within a few years, the whole area that was once forest becomes wasteland.

Rate –
Within –
Remain –
Supplies –
Felled –
Wasteland –

01. De acordo com o texto:

- No ritmo de destruição, em 25 só restarão fragmentos das florestas hoje existentes.
- As florestas foram desertos no passado.
- As plantas desregulam a atmosfera pois emitem muito gás carbônico.
- A agricultura destrói o solo transformando-o em deserto.
- A água em suspensão na atmosfera quando precipita destrói as florestas (Conhecido como chuva ácida).

02. É uma das funções da vegetação:

- Produzir água
- Inibir o aparecimento de erosão
- Aumentar a concentração de CO2 na atmosfera.
- Servir de matéria-prima para a produção de papel
- Servir de combustível para fogueiras.

03. There Be = To exist

To Be Was, Were Been

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

It's All in the Face

Clues to one's personality can be found by taking measurements of one's face, reports *The Sunday Times*. Naomi Tickle, an established personologist and the author of *it's All in the Face*, believes that examining the face will reveal all **you** need to know about yourself and others. Using a plastic ruler, she "reads" her subject by measuring more than 100 points on the face. Did you know, for example, that people with long upper lip are sarcastic, while a short upper lip means you are proud of your appearance? Learning more about your personality from your facial features can help one find the right career and improve the quality of relationships.

Speak up, Ano 11, # 134.

Vocabulary

Clues -	To establish –
To reveal –	Ruler -
Lips –	Features –
Career –	Upper –
Believe –	Relationships –
Proud –	subject –

04. De acordo com as proposições abaixo.

- Um repórter do jornal *The Sunday Times* tirou medidas de um rosto.
- As medidas do rosto de uma pessoa podem revelar sua personalidade.



- III. Para ser feita a análise da personalidade, as medidas do rosto devem ser tiradas somente com uma régua de plástico.
- IV. Para se "ler" o rosto de alguém, são medidos mais de 100 pontos.

Pode-se afirmar que:

- a) somente a alternativa I está falsa
 b) as alternativas II, III e IV são verdadeiras
 c) as alternativas II e IV são verdadeiras
 d) todas as alternativas são verdadeiras
 e) somente a alternativa IV está correta

05. De acordo com as proposições abaixo.

- I. Pessoas com lábios superiores longos são sarcásticas.
 II. A técnica de medir o rosto das pessoas pode ser utilizada para orientação profissional.
 III. A qualidade dos relacionamentos pode ser melhorada através do conhecimento obtido pelas medidas do rosto.
 IV. A expressão one's face se refere ao rosto de uma pessoa específica.

Pode-se afirmar que:

- a) somente as alternativas I e II são verdadeiras
 b) as alternativas I, III e IV são verdadeiras
 c) as alternativas I, II e IV são verdadeiras
 d) todas as alternativas são verdadeiras
 e) somente a alternativa IV está errada

06. The pronoun IT'S (in the Title of the text ... It's all in the face) is:

- a) The contract form of IT IS;
 b) The contract form of IT HAS;
 c) The genitive Case;
 d) The possessive Pronoun
 e) None of the alternatives is correct.

07. De acordo com o texto, o pronoun YOU (em destaque no texto) refere-se:

- a) ao escritor
 b) à régua utilizada
 c) à pessoa que tira as medidas
 d) ao leitor
 e) à tabela utilizada para se fazer as medidas.

NOW, AN EXERCISE FOR YOY TO DO AT HOME BY YOURSELF

Water, air, earth and poison

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

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

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

Adapted from Super Interessante, June 2011, p 82

Person – people –

08. According to the text we can infer that:

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

09. According to the text we can infer that:

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

10. According to the ext we can say that:

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

