

INGLÊS

Learning to read:
**Estratégias para Leitura de
Textos em Inglês**

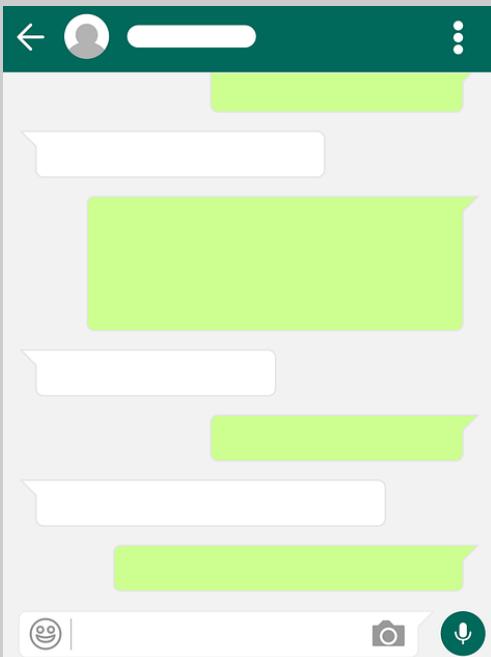
LEARNING TO READ: ESTRATÉGIAS PARA LEITURA DE TEXTOS EM INGLÊS

OBJECTIVE:

Use different strategies for reading in English:

- Reading “around the text”.**
- Predicting.**
- Using background knowledge.**
- Identifying known words and cognates.**
- Skimming and scanning.**

LEARNING TO READ: ESTRATÉGIAS PARA LEITURA DE TEXTOS EM INGLÊS



Scientific Electronic Library Online



Images: pixabay.com

How to mine precious metals in your home



By Tim Smedley 7th April 2020

Our modern world is dependent upon natural resources extracted from the ground, but there could be another source of rare and valuable metals by giving our houses a spring clean.

With so many of us now stuck in our homes during the pandemic, long-postponed jobs such as clearing out the loft or attic may seem like a good way of keeping the monotony at bay. Perhaps sorting through the "drawer of junk" in the kitchen or cleaning out that over-stuffed cupboard in the spare room are rising up your to-do list. If you need a little extra motivation for the spring clean, though, there's probably treasure hidden in there.

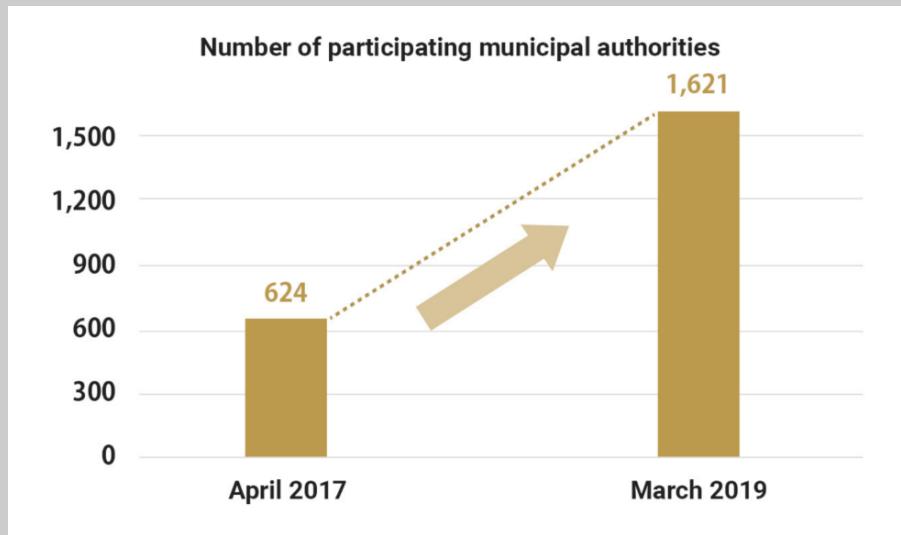
Locked inside the old products we hoard in dusty corners are valuable metals and minerals. These are the same, much-needed natural resources that our modern world runs on. Collectively, our homes and backyards are an "urban mine" filled with these essential materials that are just waiting to be dug out.

Around the world there are millions, if not billions, of unused electronic devices in

Reading “around the text”

- **Titles**
- **Headings**
- **Bold print**
- **Captions**
- **Side bars**
- **Maps**
- **Graphs**
- **Pictures**
- **Bullets**

Tokyo 2020 Medal Project: Towards an Innovative Future for All

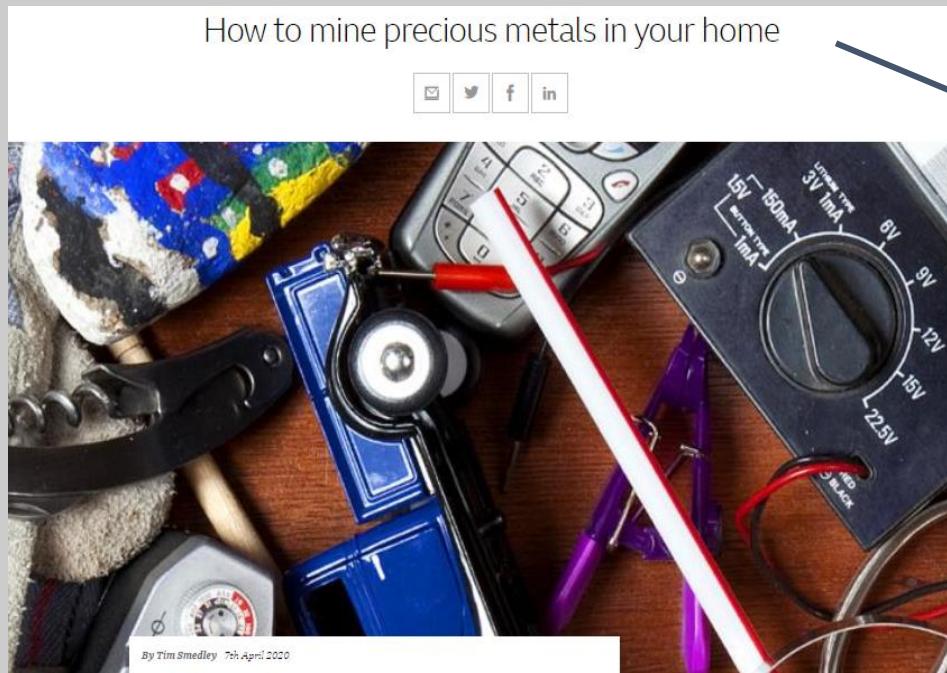


Final amount of metals collected

- Gold: Approx. 32kg
- Silver: Approx. 3,500kg
- Bronze: Approx. 2,200kg

Reading “around the text”

IMAGE



HEADING

How to mine precious metals in your home



Our modern world is dependent upon natural resources extracted from the ground, but there could be another source of rare and valuable metals by giving our houses a spring clean.

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SUBHEADING

Reading “around the text”



Reading “around the text”

HIGHLIGHTED WORDS
BOLDPRINT

Hyperlinks

As recycling becomes more "efficient and less expensive and consumers become better informed about correct disposal", says James Horne, project manager of the WEEE Forum, an EU-funded recycling organisation, so "urban mining becomes a progressively more viable option".

The metal from six million mobile phones and almost 72 million tonnes of waste electronics was extracted to make around 5,000 gold, silver and bronze Olympic medals

To get just a taste of what can be achieved, we can look at the medals for the Olympic Games in Tokyo, which are now expected to be held in the summer of 2021. Between April 2017 and March 2019, the metal from six million mobile phones and almost 72 million tonnes of waste electronics was extracted from devices donated by people all over Japan to make around **5,000 gold, silver and bronze medals**.

Urban mining in this way has the potential to help us build a more sustainable future while also reducing our reliance upon metals dug up in mines half a world away.

For decades, we have been rapidly depleting our planet's finite resources through raw material mining, over-consumption, and throwing our goods into landfill. According to some estimates, if all 7.8 billion people on Earth consumed the same level of materials as Europeans, we **would require 2.8 planet Earths**. A US lifestyle for all would require five planet Earths.

Digging up all this material takes a heavy toll on the environment. The extraction industries are responsible for around 40% of the world's carbon emissions and about 10% of biodiversity loss, according to the **UN's own Global Resources Outlook**. Over the last 50 years, material extraction has tripled. Many resources are now becoming harder to find, more expensive, and the environmental costs of extraction ever greater.

5,000 gold, silver and bronze medals

would require 2.8 planet Earths

UN's own Global Resources Outlook

Reading “around the text”

CAPTION



*People from all over Japan donated their old electronic devices to provide metal for 5,000 gold, silver and bronze Olympic medals
(Credit: Getty Images)*

Predicting

How to mine precious metals in your home

The metal from six million mobile phones and almost 72 million tonnes of waste electronics was extracted to make around 5,000 gold, silver and bronze Olympic medals

A survey of households in the UK by the Royal Society of Chemistry revealed that **more than half had at least one unused electronic device** languishing in their home, and 45% had up to five. If extrapolated, it suggests there could be as many as **40 million unused gadgets** in people's houses. The WEEE Forum estimates that the average European has 248kg of electronics (both waste and in-use) at home, including 17kg of batteries, says Horne.



Using background knowledge

How to mine precious metals in your home

The metal from six million mobile phones and almost 72 million tonnes of waste electronics was extracted to make around 5,000 gold, silver and bronze Olympic medals

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Identifying known words and cognates

Locked inside the old products we hoard in dusty corners are valuable metals and minerals. These are the same, much-needed natural resources that our modern world runs on. Collectively, our homes and backyards are an “urban mine” filled with these essential materials that are just waiting to be dug out.

Around the world there are millions, if not billions, of unused electronic devices in our homes – old mobile phones, neglected games consoles, ancient stereos, outdated computer equipment and defunct printers to name a few. Each of these contains copper, silver and even gold, along with a wide range of valuable rare earth elements.

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Skimming and scanning

Skimming

- **Fast Reading.**
- **Identify the main subject.**
- **Focus on:**
 - **title;**
 - **known vocabulary;**
 - **key words.**



Skimming



The collection of small electronic devices for the Tokyo 2020 Medal Project closed on Sunday 31 March 2019.
The medal design was announced in the summer of 2019.

The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (Tokyo 2020) conducted the “Tokyo 2020 Medal Project” to collect small electronic devices such as used mobile phones from all over Japan to produce the Olympic and Paralympic medals.

In the two years between April 2017 and March 2019, 100 percent of the metals required to manufacture the approximately 5,000 gold, silver and bronze medals were extracted from small electronic devices contributed by people from all over Japan. Every single medal to be awarded to athletes during the Tokyo 2020 Games is made from recycled metals. We are grateful for everyone's cooperation on this project. We hope that our project of recycling small consumer electronics and our efforts to contribute to an environmentally-friendly and sustainable society will form part of the legacy of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

The “Tokyo 2020 Medal Project” is an official “Tokyo 2020 Nationwide Participation Programme”.

Skimming

The screenshot shows the official website for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The header features the Tokyo 2020 logo, a red and white navigation bar with links for HOME, NEWS, TORCH RELAY, SCHEDULE, VIDEOS, SPORTS, EVENTS, CEREMONIES, SPECTATORS, and TICKETS, and a search function. The main content area has a large, bold title: "Tokyo 2020 **Medal Project: Towards an Innovative Future for All**". Below the title, there is a paragraph of text. A second, larger paragraph follows, enclosed in a red rectangular box. At the bottom of the page, another text block is partially visible.

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Skimming and scanning

Scanning

- **Fast Reading.**
- **Identify specific information.**
- **Focus on:**
 - **specific words;**
 - **Specific information, like numbers.**



Skimming and scanning

Scanning

- **When?**
- **Where?**
- **How?**
- **How many / much?**
- **Why?**

Scanning

- When?
- Where?
- How?
- How many / much?
- Why?

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Scanning

- When?
- Where?
- How?
- How many / much?
- Why?

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- ✓ Look at the whole text and everything around it.
- ✓ Scan the text.
- ✓ Make inferences about the topic.
- ✓ Read the whole text.
- ✓ Find specific information you want/need.
- ✓ Tell someone about what you read.