

Inglês instrumental

Class 1

Gilmar Gomes do Nascimento

Instituto Federal do Amazonas
Campus Boca do Acre

9 de fevereiro de 2026



“Git” é gíria britânica para uma pessoa desagradável e/ou estúpida



Git



The screenshot shows the official Git website. At the top left is the Git logo (a red diamond with a white 'g'). To its right is the word "git" in a large, bold, black sans-serif font, with the tagline "-local-branching-on-the-cheap" in a smaller, gray sans-serif font below it. To the right of the logo is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the placeholder text "Type / to search entire site...". Further right is a user profile icon. The main content area has a light gray grid background. It contains two paragraphs of text in a teal sans-serif font. The first paragraph describes Git as a "free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency." The second paragraph highlights Git's "lightning fast" performance and its ecosystem, mentioning "GUIs", "hosting services", and "command-line tools".

Git is a **free and open source** distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is **lightning fast** and has a huge ecosystem of **GUIs**, **hosting services**, and **command-line tools**.





About

Git's performance and ecosystem



Tools

Command line tools, GUIs, and hosting services



Install

Binary releases for all major platforms.



Learn

Pro Git book, videos, tutorials, and cheat sheet



Reference

Git's reference documentation



Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.



Latest source release
2.53.0

[Release Notes](#)
(2026-02-02)

[Install for Linux](#)

[GitHub Repository](#)



Pro Git by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).



Skimming and Scanning

To understand the context, you need to skim and scan. You need to learn to skim and scan in order to find key words and make assumptions about the context.



Skimming

Skimming is looking over the entire passage quickly. Skimming will give you a *general* idea of what the passage is about.



Scanning

Scanning is looking quickly for specific information or types of information. Scanning will help you locate answers to questions, and it will also give you a specific idea of what the passage is about.



Key words

Key words and associated words will help you make assumptions, logical guesses, about the context of the passage. You can ask yourself the following questions:

- What do I know about the subject already?
- What will I learn about the subject?
- How is what I know about the subject and what I learn different?



Your assumptions

Your own ideas and previous knowledge of the subject will help you understand the passage better. Your assumptions may be wrong, but that does not matter. You read to test your assumptions. If you discover when you read the passage that your assumptions are wrong, it means you comprehend and are analyzing the passage.



Active process

Reading is an active process. Your brain must always be working, but you do not have to read every single word to find key words and ideas, or to make assumptions. Skimming and scanning allow you to process information quickly.



Cognatos vs. Falsos Cognatos - Exemplos

Cognatos Verdadeiros

- **informação** → **information**
- **tecnologia** → **technology**
- **documento** → **document**
- **aplicativo** → **application**
- **interface** → **interface**

Falsos Cognatos

- **pretender** → **intend** (not "pretend")
- **assumir** → **presume** (not "assume")
- **enrolar** → **wrap** (not "enroll")
- **esquisito** → **weird** (not "exquisite")
- **passagem** → **ticket** (sometimes!)











Referências Bibliográficas I

-  Wikipedia contributors. (2025, December 7). Informatics. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 18:03, January 29, 2026, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Informatics&oldid=1326169972>. Acesso em: 29 jan. 2026
-  LINGUAGEM DE PROGRAMAÇÃO. In: **Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre**. Flórida: Wikimedia Foundation, 2025. Disponível em: https://pt.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Linguagem_de_programação&oldid=69620271. Acesso em: 23 fev. 2025.
-  MICROSOFT. **Extensões de nome de arquivo comuns no Windows**. Disponível em: <https://support.microsoft.com/pt-br/windows/extensões-de-nome-de-arquivo-comuns-no-windows-da4a4430-8e76-> Acesso em: 7 ago. 2025.



Referências Bibliográficas II

-  FERNANDES, M.; DIANA, D. **Texto Injuntivo**. Disponível em: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/texto-injuntivo/>. Acesso em: 7 ago. 2025.
-  MDN. **JavaScript**. Disponível em: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript>. Acesso em: 7 ago. 2025.
-  ROSSINI, M. C. **5 razões científicas para anotar coisas no papel em vez do celular**. Disponível em: <https://super.abril.com.br/ciencia/5-razoes-cientificas-para-anotar-coisas-no-papel-em-vez-do-ce>. Acesso em: 7 ago. 2025.

