**Leitura e interpretação de textos 1**

**Idiomatic differences between English and Portuguese**

É indispensável para o bom desenvolvimento e familiaridade com outro idioma adquirir certa intimidade com a sua fala, com a sua pronúncia, para em seguida dominar mais facilmente a sua escrita. A inversão dessa sequência pode causar vícios de pronúncia resultantes da incorreta interpretação fonética das letras, principalmente no caso do aprendizado do inglês, em que a correlação entre pronúncia e ortografia é extremamente irregular. A pronúncia das palavras em inglês é bastante diferente da do português.

Ao que compete à tradução textual, evitar o uso exagerado do dicionário. Se possível, daremos preferência aos dicionários “inglês-inglês”, facultando maior desempenho e concentração. Enfatizamos que a atenção deve concentrar-se na ideia central de um texto, evitando-se a prática da tradução simultânea de cada palavra. A maior dificuldade nem sempre é entender o significado das palavras, mas sua função gramatical e consequentemente a estrutura da frase. Na linguagem coloquial, nas expressões do linguajar de todos os dias, ocorrem formas peculiares e contrastes acentuados entre os dois idiomas. A dificuldade surge sempre que nos defrontamos com uma expressão idiomática, tanto no inglês quanto no português. São formas que não têm qualquer semelhança com as formas usadas na outra língua para expressar a

mesma ideia, ou seja, existe correspondência no plano da ideia, mas não no da forma.

É importante lembrar que os idiomas não são rígidos como as ciências exatas e que normalmente existem várias maneiras de se expressar uma ideia.

**What are computers?**

Computers are machines that perform tasks or calculations according to a set of instructions, or programs. The first fully electronic computers, introduced in the 1940s, were huge machines that required teams of people to operate. Compared to those early machines, today’s computers are amazing. Not only they are thousands of times faster, they can fit on your desk, in your lap, or even in your pocket.Computers work through an interaction of hardware and software. Hardware refers to the parts of a computer that you can see and touch, including the case and everything inside it. The most important piece of hardware is a tiny rectangular chip inside your computer called the central processing unit (CPU), or microprocessor. It’s the “brain” of your computer—the part that translates instructions and performs calculations. Hardware items such as your monitor, keyboard, mouse, printer, and other components are often called hardware devices, or devices. Software refers to the instructions, or programs, that tell the hardware what to do. A word processing program that you can use to write letters on your computer is a type of software. The operating system (OS) is a software that manages your computer and the devices connected to it. Two well-known operating systems are Windows and Macintosh operating systems. Probably your computer uses the Windows operating system.

Você pode se apropriar de algo quando conhece e entende. É fundamental que você exercite a interpretação dos textos. Leia o texto acima e responda às questões que

seguem:

1. O que são computadores?

Computers are machines that perform tasks or calculations according to a set of instructions, or programs

1. Como os computadores trabalham?

Computers work through an interaction of hardware and software

1. Qual a peça mais importante?

CPU is the most important component on a computer

1. Quais são os itens que compõem o computador?

OS, CPU, GPU (optional), SSD/HD, RAM, Power Supply, Motherboard and devices like keyboard, mouse, screen...

**Clues for reading of texts**

Ler, interpretar ou traduzir um texto em inglês não é difícil nem um trabalho árduo como muitos pensam. Aqui vão algumas dicas que poderão auxiliá-lo na leitura de textos em inglês:

a) lembre-se que a leitura não é um processo de decodificação de palavra por palavra; sendo assim, não se prenda a cada palavra do texto. Concentre-se no contexto;

b) veja que muitas das palavras encontradas em um texto são cognatas do português (palavras cuja forma escrita e significado são parecidos nas duas línguas), o que simplifica muito a leitura de um texto.

c) cuidado com os falsos cognatos (palavras que têm significado diferente nas duas línguas). Exemplo: bond – significa ação, título, obrigação. Os falsos cognatos têm que ser estudados e memorizados para que você não interprete o texto erroneamente;

d) procure o significado geral do texto, isto é, sobre o que o texto trata. Isto ajuda na “filtragem” das informações mais relevantes.

e) quando encontrar uma palavra desconhecida, você não deve se preocupar primeiro com o seu significado. O primeiro passo é ver se a palavra é ou não importante para a compreensão do texto;

f) lembre-se que as palavras que aparecem diversas vezes, ou estão em negrito ou itálico, são palavras importantes para a compreensão do texto;

g) veja se a palavra está associada a um título, ilustração, etc.; isto também é uma indicação de sua relevância;

h) procure entender a palavra usando o contexto em que ela se encontra;

i) lembre-se que quando lemos, estamos constantemente predizendo o que virá a seguir, tentando ver sentido no que foi lido, verificando hipóteses;

j) quando estiver estudando, use o dicionário apenas para encontrar o significado de palavras-chaves que você não conseguiu entender através do contexto. Certifique-se de ter escolhido o melhor significado, verificando o contexto em que ela se encontra.

**What can you do with computers?**

In the workplace, many people use computers to keep records, analyze data, do research, and manage projects. At home, you can use computers to find information, store pictures and music, track finances, play games, and communicate with others – and those are just a few of the possibilities.

You can also use your computer to connect to the internet, a network that links computers around the world. Internet access is available for a monthly fee in most urban areas, and increasingly, in less populated areas. With internet access, you can communicate with people all over the world and find a vast amount of information. Here are some of the most popular things to do with computers.

**The web**

The World Wide Web (usually called the Web, or web) is a gigantic storehouse of information. The web is the most popular part of the internet, partly because it displays most information in a visually appealing format. Headlines, text, and pictures can be combined on a single webpage – much like a page in a magazine – along with sounds and animation. A website is a collection of interconnected webpages. The web contains millions of websites and billions of webpages. Surfing the web means exploring it. You can find information on the web about almost any topic imaginable. For example, you can read news stories and movie reviews, check airline schedules, see street maps, get

the weather forecast for your city, or research a health condition. Most companies, government agencies, museums, and libraries have websites with information about their products, services, or collections. Reference sources, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, are also widely available. The web is also a shopper’s delight. You can browse and purchase products – books, music, toys, clothing, electronics, and much more – at the websites of major retailers. You can also buy and sell used items through websites that use auction-style bidding.

**Email**

Email (short for electronic mail) is a convenient way to communicate with others. When you send an email message, it arrives almost instantly in the recipient’s email inbox. You can send email to many people simultaneously, and you can save, print, and forward email to others. You can send almost any type of file in an email message, including documents, pictures, and music files. And with email, you don’t need a stamp!

**Instant messaging**

Instant messaging is like having a real-time conversation with another person or a group of people. When you type and send an instant message, the message is immediately visible to all participants. Unlike email, all participants have to be on-line (connected to the internet) and in front of their computers at the same time. Communicating by means of instant messaging is called chatting.

**Pictures, music and movies**

If you have a digital camera, you can move your pictures from the camera to your computer. Then you can print them, create slide shows, or share them with others by email or by posting them on a website. You can also listen to music on your computer, either by importing (transferring to your computer) music from audio CDs or by purchasing songs from a music web site. Or, tune into one of the thousands of radio stations that broadcast over the Internet. If your computer comes with a DVD player, you can watch movies.

**Gaming**

Do you like to play games? Thousands of computer games in every conceivable category are available to entertain you. Get behind the wheel of a race car, battle frightening creatures in a dungeon, or control civilizations and empires! Many games allow you to compete with other players around the world through the Internet. Windows includes a variety of card games, puzzle games, and strategy games.

Atividades:

1. Identifique as palavras cognatas no texto “What can you do with computers?” e tente dar o significado delas. Faça uma lista das palavras que você identificou.

Surfing: surfando, gigantic: gigante, products: produtos, music: musica, electronics: eletrônicos, information: informação, finances: finanças, participants: participantes, empires: impérios, car: carro, creatures: criaturas....

2. Retire do texto “What can you do with computers?” as palavras repetidas.

You, If, message, music, a, to, information, email, computer, is, website, games…

3. Sobre o que é o texto do item anterior? Responda escrevendo um

pequeno texto com suas próprias palavras.

The text talks about different ways that we can use a computer. We can change messages with other people, watch movies, play games, surf the internet, view pictures and send and receive emails…

**Types of computers**

**Differences and utilities**

Computers range in size and capability. At one end of the scale are supercomputers, very large computers with thousands of linked microprocessors that perform extremely complex calculations. At the other end are tiny computers embedded in cars, TVs, stereo systems, calculators, and appliances. These computers are built to perform a limited number of tasks.

The personal computer, or PC, is designed to be used by one person at a time. This section describes the various kinds of personal computers: desktops, laptops, handheld computers, and Tablet PCs.

**Desktop computers**

Desktop computers are designed for use at a desk or table. They are typically larger and more powerful than other types of personal computers. Desktop computers are made up of separate components. The main component, called the system unit, is usually a rectangular case that sits on or underneath a desk. Other components, such as the monitor, mouse, and keyboard, connect to the system unit.

**Laptop computers**

Laptop computers are lightweight mobile PCs with a thin screen. They are often called notebook computers because of their small size. Laptops can operate on batteries, so you can take them anywhere. Unlike desktops, laptops combine the CPU, screen, and keyboard in a single case. The screen folds down onto the keyboard when not in use.

**Handheld computers**

Handheld computers, also called personal digital assistants (PDAs), are battery-

powered computers small enough to carry almost anywhere. Although not as powerful as desktops or laptops, handhelds are useful for scheduling appointments, storing addresses and phone numbers, and playing games.

Some have more advanced capabilities, such as making telephone calls or accessing the internet. Instead of keyboards, handhelds have touch screens that you use with your finger or a stylus (a pen-shaped pointing tool).

**Write the correct word:**

a) Mr. Paul works in \_an\_\_\_\_\_ office. (a/an)

b) Joana wants to be \_an\_\_\_ actress. (a/an)

c) They want to work in \_a\_\_\_theater. (a/an)

d) Sara needs \_\_a\_\_\_ car. (an/a)

e) His sister wants \_a\_\_\_ bike. (a/an)

f) We work in \_\_a\_\_ garage. (a/an)

1. Sobre o que os textos tratam?

The texts talk about different types of computers, details about them and what they can do

1. Você viu alguns exemplos de tipos de computadores. Elabore um texto simples em inglês e diga qual o tipo de computador que você tem e prefere e porque.

I prefer desktop computers because they tend to be faster, they have a monitor, they have better GPUs, and you have to sit and concentrate to use them. I like notebooks, but their screens are too small

1. Elabore pequenas frases em inglês descrevendo cada tipo de computador existente.

**Laptop**:

A computer that you can almost carry anywhere.

A computer that runs on batteries

**Desktop**:

A computer that needs a monitor.

A computer that is most used on a desk.

A computer that is usually kept on a room.

**Handheld**:

The perfect device to use while in the bathroom.

A computer that you can easily travel with and use in the car.

A computer that your nephew will ask for to play games