

UNIDADE 10

Falsos cognatos

Você já aprendeu a identificar as cognatas, que são as palavras transparentes do texto que nos ajudam a melhor compreendê-los. Sendo mais específico, cognatas são palavras que possuem a mesma origem, tendo significado e ortografias semelhantes. **Agora, vamos falar sobre falsos cognatos.**

Também chamados de “falsos amigos”, os falsos cognatos são palavras normalmente derivadas do latim, que têm a mesma origem e que aparecem em diferentes idiomas com ortografia semelhante, mas que ao longo dos tempos acabaram adquirindo significados diferentes.

Eis alguns exemplos:

1. *exquisite* = *requintado* em português ao invés de *esquisito* (*esquisito*= *odd* ou *strange*);
2. *library* = biblioteca (*livraria* = bookstore, bookshop);
3. *realize* = perceber (*realizar* = to accomplish, to do);

Abaixo você encontra uma lista de falsos cognatos. Pense com que palavras do português eles se parecem:

1) Actual	6) College	11) Intend	16) Resume
2) Actually	7) Core	12) Large	17) Silicon
3) Advertisement	8) Data	13) Parents	18) Sympathetic
4) Appointment	9) Engrossed	14) Particular	19) Time
5) Aavailable	10) Eventually	15) Pretend	20) Sort (verb)

Exercício 1: Relacione os falsos cognatos acima a seus significados em português abaixo:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) retomar, reiniciar | k) centro; miolo; núcleo |
| b) país | l) tempo |
| c) dados | m) silício |
| d) pretender, planejar | n) fingir |
| e) disponível | o) faculdade |
| f) específico; determinado | p) solidário; compreensivo |
| g) anúncio; publicidade | q) compromisso; encontro |
| h) grande | r) real; verdadeiro |
| i) realmente; de fato | s) organizar |
| j) finalmente; por fim | t) absorto; envolvido |

Os falsos cognatos – ou falsos amigos – são divididos em duas categorias: os puros e os eventuais. Os puros apresentam significados totalmente diferentes para cada idioma. Veja os exemplos abaixo:

FALSOS COGNATOS PUROS	FALSOS COGNATOS EVENTUAIS
Argument	Aspect
Cigar	Instance
College	Medicine
Grip	Subject
Motel	Application
Push	Currently
Tax	Depend
Sensible	Sensitive

Exercício 2: Exercite no texto abaixo alguns falsos cognatos:

= A DAY AT WORK =

In the morning I attended(1) a meeting between management and union(2) representatives. The discussion was very comprehensive(3), covering topics like working hours, days off, retirement age, etc. Both sides were interested in an agreement and ready to compromise(4). The secretary recorded (5) everything in the notes. Eventually (6), they decided to set a new meeting to sign the final draft of the agreement. Back at the office, a colleague of mine asked me if I had realized(7) that the proposed agreement would be partially against the company policy(8) not to accept workers that have already retired(9). I pretended(10) to be really busy and late for an appointment(11), and left for the cafeteria(12). Actually(13), I didn't want to discuss the matter at that particular(14) moment because there were some strangers in the office(15). After lunch(16) I attended a lecture(17) given by the mayor(18), who is an expert(19) in tax(20) legislation and has a graduate degree in political science. He said his government intends to assist(21) welfare programs and senior(22) citizens, raise funds to improve college(23) education and build a public library(24), and establish tougher limits on vehicle emissions because he assumes(25) this is what the people expect from the government.

1	7	13	19
2	8	14	20
3	9	15	21
4	10	16	22
5	11	17	23
6	12	18	24
FALSOS COGNATOS			25

Exercício 3: Antes de ler o texto abaixo, responda:

- a) O que há de curioso em seu título? _____
- b) Que tipo de informação você espera encontrar? _____

In the Heart of Computers



1 The core of a computer is the **CPU** (Central Processing Unit). This electronic unit at the center of the computer system is where the actual work of the computer takes place. The processor does all the processing and controls all the other devices in the computer system. Because the processor does
5 not have a large internal data storage area, information must be stored somewhere. The **main memory** (RAM and ROM) is the part of the computer where programs and data being used by the processor can be stored.

The CPU is built on a microprocessor chip. That's why it is also known as the microprocessor. A **chip** is a silicon piece with thousands of electronic components engraved on it. Actually, this
10 integrated circuit not only executes program instructions but also supervises the computer's overall operation. The CPU is divided into three main parts: the Control Unit (CU), the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), and the registers.

The **Control Unit** controls data transfers between the various input and output devices. It activates all the other units in the computer system, such as monitor, disk drive, etc., so
15 that they can carry out the functions specified. This unit is in charge of examining the program instructions in order to interpret them. It decodes the program instructions and makes sure they are executed in the correct sequence. On the other hand, the **Arithmetic Logic Unit** performs logical operations (*and*, *or*, etc.), data manipulation (comparing, sorting, and combining data), and mathematical calculations (adding, subtracting, etc.).

20 The **registers** are high speed units of memory which are used for special tasks. They are short-term storage areas that store and control information. Three examples of registers are the Program Counter (also known as PC), the Instruction Register (IR), and the accumulator. The PC is used to hold the address of the next instruction to be carried out. It keeps track of the next instruction to be performed in the main memory, whereas the IR holds the instruction that is
25 currently being executed. The accumulator temporarily holds the data item currently being processed.

The units of the CPU are connected by means of a group of wires or conductive channels known as **buses**. Data transfer from backing storage to the internal memory or from the internal memory to the arithmetic unit takes place in buses. Data buses carry data from one unit to another, control buses send control signals to each unit, and address buses access each part of the main
30 memory.

In order to make the computer more powerful, a second processor can be connected to work in parallel with the first one. In a network configuration, the processing can be shared by the CPU's in a **distributed processing**, which makes the system much more powerful. Nowadays computers have internal **expansion slots**. These slots enable users to install peripheral cards, such as sound and video boards.

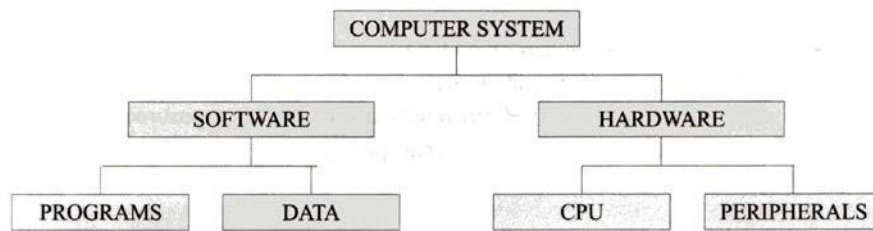
Speed partly determines the power and performance of a computer. A **clock** sends out pulses at fixed intervals to each unit. The clock measures and synchronizes circuits and units in pulse rates. The frequency at which pulses are emitted is measured in megahertz (MHz). One MHz is equivalent to one million cycles per second.

Exercício 4: Ligue as colunas abaixo conforme as informações encontradas no texto:

COMPONENTE	FUNÇÃO
Central Processing Unit	Torna o sistema de uma configuração em rede mais potente na qual o processamento é compartilhado pelas CPUs.
Expansion slots	Grupo de fios ou canais condutores que conectam dispositivos da placa-mãe ao processador.
Main memory	Possibilitam a instalação de cartões periféricos, como placas de som e vídeo.
Control Unit	Envia pulsos em intervalos fixos para cada unidade. Mede e sincroniza os circuitos e unidades em MHz.
Arithmetic Logic Unit	Unidades de memória de alta velocidade usadas para tarefas especiais. Áreas de armazenamento de curto prazo que guardam e controlam informações.
Registers	Pastilha de silício que contém a gravação de milhares de componentes eletrônicos.
Bus	Parte do computador onde podem ser armazenados programas e dados que estão sendo usados pelo processador.
Clock	Realiza operações lógicas, manipulação de dados e cálculos matemáticos.
Chip	Controla a transferência de dados entre os vários dispositivos de entrada e saída.
Distributing processing	Unidade Eletrônica em que verdadeiramente ocorrem o processamento e o controle de todos os dispositivos do computador.

Exercício 5: Preste atenção ao seguinte diagrama que você já conhece:

Diagrama 1



a) Agora, complete os diagramas a seguir com informações contidas no texto:

Diagrama 2

1. Hardware
2. Storage devices
3. I/O devices
4. RAM
5. ROM

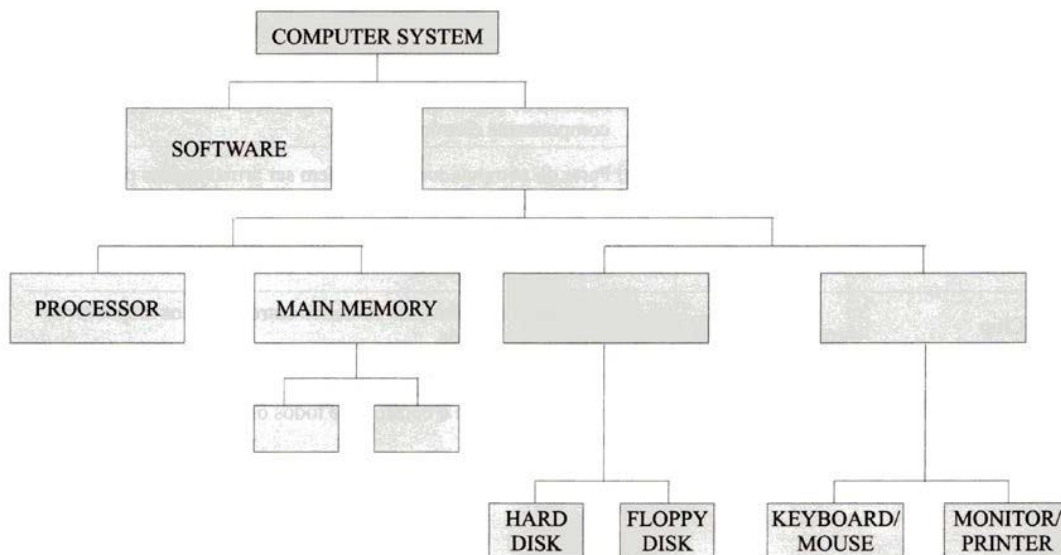
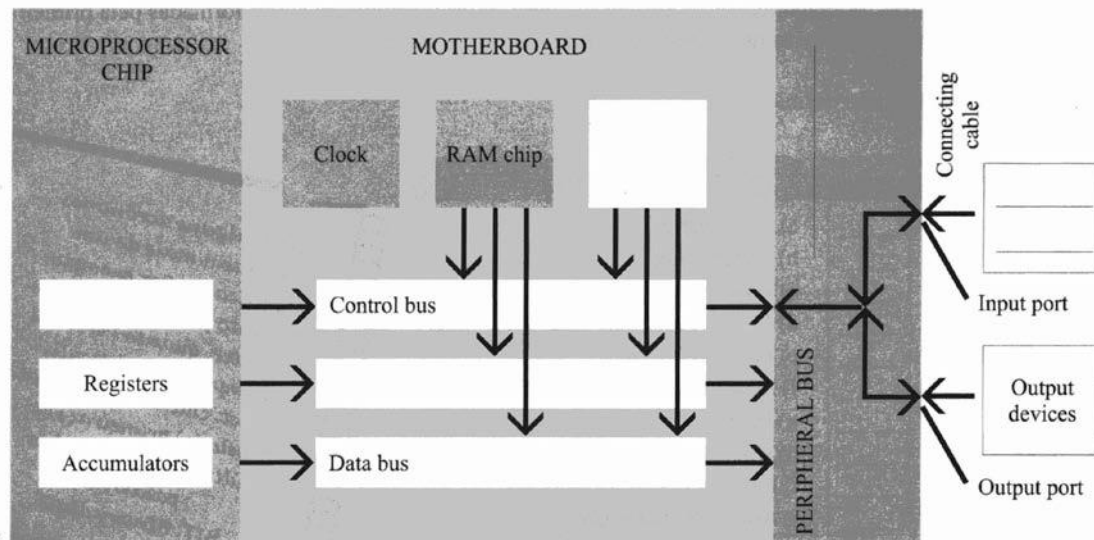


Diagrama 3

1. Arithmetic-Logic Unit
2. Address Bus
3. ROM Chip
4. Input Devices
5. Peripheral Bus



b) Agora, complete o texto abaixo com as palavras do box cinza:

RAM	BIOS	DIMMS	ROM	POST	firmware	cache
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The main memory has a limited capacity and only stores information while the computer is switched on. Data and programs are loaded into the main memory before being processed. When an application is run, the microprocessor looks for it on secondary memory devices (disks) and a copy of the application is transferred into the (1)_____ (Random Access Memory) area, also known as read/write memory. We can expand the RAM capacity by installing extra chips contained in (2)_____ (Double In-Line Memory Modules) in the motherboard of the computer. Because the RAM is volatile, i.e., temporary, its information is lost when the computer is switched off. A certain amount of RAM space which stores information repeatedly used by an application is known as (3)_____. The more cache, the better the computer performance. Unlike the RAM, the (4)_____ (Read-Only Memory) section is permanent. Instructions needed by the processor are kept in the ROM area. When a software is stored in the ROM area, it is called (5)_____. The firmware is an unchanging program which is always executed, such as (6)_____ (Basic Input Output System), (7)_____ (Power On Self Test), and SETUP.

Muitas palavras em língua inglesa, principalmente na área da informática, são acrônimos, ou seja, são siglas formadas pelas primeira letra (ou mais de uma) de palavras que compõem um termo ou expressão.

Exercício 6: Escreva abaixo a definição de cada um dos acrônimos listados:

1. CPU	
2. I/O	
3. ROM	
4. RAM	
5. DIMM	
6. CU	
7. ALU	
8. IR	
9. PC	
10. MHz	

Nota

Alguns acrônimos possuem mais de um significado; Por exemplo: **PC** pode ser tanto *Program Counter* quanto *Personal Computer* e *Politically Correct*.

]Outros são formados pela(s) primeira(s) e última(s) letra(s) das palavras: *BIT* (**B**inary **digi**T).

Exercício 7: Complete as lacunas com os acrônimos das seguintes palavras:

1. Artificial Intelligence
2. Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
3. Common Business-Oriented Language
4. Compact Disk
5. Computer-Aided Design
6. Computer Assisted Language Learning
7. Computer-Based Training
8. Database Management System
9. Desktop Publishing
10. Disk Operating System
11. Document Image-Processing
12. Formula Translation
13. Graphical User Interface
14. Hard Disk
15. Information Technology

[illegible]

16. Integrated Services Digital Network
17. International Business Machines
18. International Standards Organization
19. Internet Protocol
20. Local Area Network
21. Liquid Crystal Display
22. List Processing
23. Machine Translation
24. Megabyte
25. Microsoft Disk Operating System
26. Optical Character Recognition
27. Programming Language I
28. Repetitive Strain Injury
29. Structured Query Language
30. Video Graphics Array
31. Visual Display Unit
32. Wide Area Network

[illegible]

Exercício 8: As letras das palavras da 1ª coluna estão fora de ordem. Organize-as para formar falsos cognatos na 2ª coluna e depois as traduza para o português na 3ª coluna. A primeira letra já foi fornecida. Siga o exemplo.

Palavra fora de ordem	Falso cognato	Tradução
1. taclua	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Real, verdadeiro</i>
2. reoc	C	
3. atda	D	
4. nosicil	S	
5. meresu	R	
6. rost	S	
7. tulaclya	A	
8. penbledade	D	
9. ileablava	A	
10. garle	L	
11. tlevylenua	E	
12. curtilapar	P	
13. dentin	I	
14. trepend	P	

Exercício 9: Agora, volte ao texto e grife os falsos cognatos.