

Scanning

- Complete the chart using the information from the texts below:

1. Czechoslovakia's minister of Finance, Vaclav Klaus, an advocate of free-market economic reforms, has emerged as his country's fastest-rising politician. At a recent congress of the Civic Forum, the coalition that toppled the Communist regime, Klaus was elected chairman, overwhelming the candidate supported by President Vaclav Havel. Last week in Prague, Klaus, 49, talked with Newsweek's Andrew Nagorski about the Significance of his upset victory.

3. Chilean novelist Isabel Allende, 48, a niece of the late President Salvador Allende, is one of the most celebrated authors writing in Spanish. While visiting Rome to promote the release of her latest book, "Stories of Eva Luna", she talked to Newsweek's Anne Whaley.

2. Last week Mexican poet and essayist Octavio Paz, 76, was awarded this year's Nobel Prize in Literature. A day after the announcement, Paz met with Newsweek's Sarah Crichton in New York.

4. Jean-Luc Godard, 60, is widely considered one of the world's great film directors. A founder of the French New Wave film movement, along with François Truffaut and Eric Rohmer, Godard has directed such modern classics as "Contempt" Starring Brigitte Bardot and others. His latest film, "New Wave" features Alain Delon. Recently, Godard spoke with Newsweek's Benjamin Iury at at his office in Rolle, Switzerland.

Name	Age	Nationality	Occupation
Isabel Allende			
	76		
		Czech	
			Film Director

FORMAÇÃO DE PALAVRAS



Algumas palavras que aparecem nos textos demandam um pouco mais de atenção para inferi-las e reconhecê-las durante a leitura. São as chamadas palavras derivadas, ou seja, palavras que apresentam componentes denominados genericamente de afixos – que podem ser prefixos ou sufixos. O conhecimento da formação das palavras é muito útil, sem dúvida, para sua compreensão. Isto significa que é necessário reconhecer os afixos mais comumente usados na língua que se que aprender e, naturalmente, seu significado.

Sufixos e prefixos podem ser acrescentados às palavras dando-lhes novos significados e, quase sempre, alternando sua classe gramatical. Portanto, atenção: habitue-se a descobrir ou reconhecer o significado de palavras e expressões através de prefixos e sufixos, da nova posição que ocupam na frase, como também na alteração da classe gramatical.

A fim de facilitar sua identificação, colocamos a seguir uma lista com os afixos mais usados na língua inglesa.

Prefixação – o prefixo muda o significado da palavra primitiva, mas **não muda a classe gramatical**.

a (sem)	A moral	a political	A sexual
anti (contra)	Anti -clockwise	anti -nuclear	Anti christ
dis (oposto)	Dis agree	dish onest	Dis loyal
il, ir, im, in (não)	Il legal	ir regular	im perfect / in complete
mis (errado)	Mis understand	mis direct	Mis address
non (não)	Nons ense	non -fiction	non -programable
un (não)	Un magnetized	un common	Un professional
over (excesso, além)	Over dose	over eat	
pre (antes)	Prem arital	pre fix	pre history
Mini, micro	Mini computer	Micro computer	
Macro, mega	Macro economics	Mega byte	
Inter (entre)	Inter face	Inter active	

Sufixação – o sufixo **pode mudar a classe gramatical** da palavra sem mudar-lhe o sentido primitivo.

Formação de **verbos**:

- en	Fresh en	black en	Harden en
- ify	Simpl ify	solid ify	
- ize	Central ize	modern ize	computer ize

Formação de **advérbios**

- ly (mente)	Logically	comparably	Yearly	annually
- ward (em direção)	Down ward	homew ard	In ward	

Formação de **substantivos**:

- ance / ence	Tolerance	Preference	Performance
- or	Operator	Accumulator	
- er	Trainer	Employer	programmer
- ee	Trainee	Employee	
- ist	Economist	Scientist	Dentist
- ion	Education	Collision	Compilation
- ment	Investment	development	
- ity	Sincerity	Generosity	
- ism	Modernism	Buddhism	Magnetism
- ness	Happiness	Darkness	
- dom	Freedom	Kingdom	
- hood	Childhood	Brotherhood	
- ship	Friendship	Partnership	relationship

Formação de **adjetivos**:

- able, ible	Programmable	Admirable	Divisible
- an, ian	American	Sagitarian	suburban
- ful	Powerful	Hopeful	wonderful/beautiful
- y	Tasty	Healthy	
- ic	Poetic	Democratic	
- ical/al	Sociological	Magical	
- less	Homeless	Childless	Wireless

Ex.: **COMFORT** = Substantivo = Conforto

UNCOMFORT = Substantivo = Desconforto

CONFORTABLE = Adjetivo = Confortável

Selecione no texto as palavras que são formadas por **sufixos**:

CAREERS IN THE COMPUTERS FIELD

Computer specialists include System **Analysts**, **Programmers** and **Operators**. Systems **Analysts** develop methods for **computerizing** business. They also improve the **efficiency** of systems in use. **Application Programmers** write commercial programs to be used by business, science center and home. System **Programmers** write the complex programs that control the **inner working** of the computer. Computer **operators** handle several types of **computers**.

Other people who work in the **computer** field include **Computer Scientists**, who conduct research and teach at universities; Hardware **Designers** and **Engineers**, who work in areas such as **microchip** and peripheral equipment design; **Information Center Administrators** or Data Base **Administrators**, who manage the **information collections** of business or data banks.

Agora, escreva em Português as especialidades que são mencionadas no texto:

_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____