



Material de Estudo

Cursos:

**Agropecuária,
Agroindústria e
Internet**

**Integrados ao
Ensino Médio**

***Língua Estrangeira
Inglês II***

ETAPA 2

Cursos: **Agropecuária, Agroindústria e Internet
Integrados ao Ensino Médio**

Componente curricular: **Língua Estrangeira Inglês II**

Professor(a): **Roberto Lima**

E-mail do professor(a): **roberto.lima@ifbaiano.edu.br**

WhatsApp do professor(a): **(77) 9 9964-8800**

Conteúdos

- *Leitura interpretação de textos;*
- *Responda de acordo o que estiver pedindo no enunciado de cada texto, se não conseguir responder em inglês pode responder em português mesmo.*

Avaliações :

- *O caderno de resposta (Etapa 02), vale 60 pontos e deve ser respondido conforme solicitado.*

Observações:

- **NÃO DEVOLVER ESTE CADERNO;**
- Tempo estimado para responder cada texto: 2 horas;
- Critérios observados: atenção ao caderno de resposta, letra legível, respostas condizentes com o conteúdo.

Conteúdos

TEXT 1: A VERY TRUE AND HARD REALITY

A scientist had to give a lecture in a small town and the only way to get there was crossing a very wide river. Since there was no bridge, he had to pay for a boatman to take him across the river.

Fifteen minutes after they had left, as the boatman was as silent as a stone, the scientist decided to talk to him. He said, "You were born here, I suppose." The boatman said that he had been born there.

Then the scientist continued, "You don't know how to read, I presume." The boatman said that he didn't know how to read.

"Well, I think you lost 25% of your life," the scientist said. The boatman just kept on rowing.

"And you don't know how to write either, I believe," the scientist said after a few minutes. "No," said the boatman. "I don't know how to write either."

"Well, I think you lost 25% of your life," the scientist added.

Then, a strong wind started to blow and the boat started to rock. The boatman calmly said to the scientist, "I guess you don't know how to swim. Am I right?"

The scientist said he didn't know how to swim.

"Well," said the boatman. "I think you lost 100% of your life."

a. What was the total percentage that the boatman had lost of his life according to the scientist opinion?

.....

b. How many questions did the scientist ask to the boatman? Why?

.....

TEXT 2: YOU ARE THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD

When we look around us at the world, no one can deny that there are many problems. There is pain, there is ugliness, there is hopelessness. We feel small and powerless, faced with all this turmoil that seems so much larger than ourselves. We can't fix it all. we can't heal every hurting heart or fill every stomach that aches with hunger. So what do we do?

We do what comes naturally, what is easiest: we turn a blind eye on the world as a whole, and instead focus on ourselves and the little world which immediately surrounds us. If it doesn't hurt me, I won't see it. If it doesn't hurt my family or friends, I won't look. And so we live in a little bubble of selfishness.

But if you look at it in a different way, you will see that something can always be done. No, you can't, alone, feed every homeless person on the streets - but you can help the others who are trying. No, you can't do it all by yourself, but every little thing that you do to help makes a difference.

Open your eyes and open your heart. If you think something needs to be changed, **do** something to make that change. If you see someone hurting, try to help ease their pain. You don't have time? Make time. This is the world you will inhabit for the rest of your life. Right now, you are the future, and you can choose what your contribution to that future is going to be. Make it special. Make it something worthy of you.

1 - Answer the questions:

a) Who does the text refer to?

.....

b) Identify the paragraph in which is mentioned the most common people's attitudes hereafter the world's problems. Make a summary of these attitudes with your own words.

.....

c) in which paragraph are presented the world's problems?

.....

d) What is the general tone of the text: conformation with current reality or stimulus for changing realizations? Where in the text is this more evident?

.....

TEXT 3: THE SWEET MYSTERIES OF CHOCOLATE

Chocolate, chocolate everywhere. Chocolate candy bars, brownies, doughnuts, chocolate milk - if it has chocolate in it we eat it. Hot cold, solid, liquid, over ice cream... Do you know anybody who doesn't like chocolate? I don't. There are times when nothing else tastes as good as chocolate. Nothing else is so delicious. There's even a name for someone who craves chocolate: a chocoholic. Why does chocolate seem to make everyone feel happy?

Chocolate contains more than 300 known chemical substances, many of them also found in other foods. Yet there is something special about chocolate. It contains phenylethylamine, a chemical related to amphetamines and which is sometimes called the "love drug" because it quickens your pulse, as if you are in love. Caffeine, theobromine and other stimulants in chocolate also increase the activity of neurotransmitters (brain chemicals) in parts of the brain that control our ability to pay attention and stay alert.

No one knows exactly why chocolate is so popular, so scientists will continue to investigate the sweet mysteries of chocolate. But we all know that it contains saturated fat and sugar, so moderation is important. And keep chocolate away from your dog! A small piece of chocolate can be fatal to a dog because it cannot digest theobromine. Chocolate can also make small children sick for the same reason. There are still a lot of mysteries about chocolate, but we all know that eating too much of it can cause health problems. Once again, moderation is the key word here.

1 - Answer the questions:

a) In what ways can we eat chocolate?

.....

b) How is it called a person, who is a manic for chocolate?

.....

c) How many chemicals substances that make up the chocolate are known?

.....

d) How is popularly known Phenylethylamine, a component of chocolate?

.....

e) Why shouldn't dogs eat chocolate?

.....

f) What is the keyword in relation to consumption of chocolate?

.....

2 – Choose the best option:

a) _____ is a stimulant found in chocolate. It is also found in coffee and tea.

() Caffeine () Amphetamine () Saturated fat

b) A chocoholic is someone who wants chocolate desperately. He really _____ it.

() craves () tastes () increases

c) When you are in love your heart beats faster. That feeling quickens your _____ .

☐ brain ☐ chemicals ☐ pulse

d) One of the drugs in chocolate makes small children feel _____ .

☐ alert and happy ☐ sick ☐ delicious

e) A small piece of chocolate can _____ a dog.

☐ keep away from ☐ kill(☐ rise

f) _____ in all things (including chocolate) is the secret to a good life.

☐ Ability ☐ Activity ☐ Moderation

TEXT 4: BEING LATE

It is not so bad being late, if you are a very famous actor or actress. But for us, common people, who do not attract audiences and must follow schedules, being late means having to say you are sorry.

Many psychologists say that most chronically late people either control their time poorly or use the fact of being late to their own benefit. For teenagers, being late is often an indication that they really don't want to go where they are going. For adults, it may show that they don't know how to control their time.

If your problem is controlling your time, here are a few second-saving ideas:

- Make a list of what you have to do and where you have to go the following day.
- Have your outfit picked out and ready to wear the night before.
- Set all your clocks 15 to 30 minutes fast, especially the alarm clock you have by your bed. When you wake up, you may forget that it is set ahead and this will add some precious minutes to your day.
- Finally, give yourself enough time to get where you are going, then add an extra ten minutes to make sure.

Remember, nothing makes a worse first impression than having to start off with, "Sorry, I'm late." After all, the person you are seeing was able to get there on time.

a) According to the text, being late is not so bad if

- ☐ you don't have to say you're sorry
- ☐ you are famous
- ☐ you do not attract audiences
- ☐ you don't have to follow schedules

b) Some psychologists say that

- ☐ some people arrive late because they want to
- ☐ some people will always control their time poorly
- ☐ some people are chronically late
- ☐ some people arrive late because they are sick

c) According to the text, when a teenager arrives late, this may mean that

- ☐ he does not worry about time
- ☐ he does not want to be where he is
- ☐ he wants attention
- ☐ he hates watches and schedules

d) Which of the following suggestions for controlling time is **NOT** included in the text?

- ☐ Make a list of what you have to do.
- ☐ Choose what you want to wear the day before.
- ☐ Add some extra minutes to the time necessary to do your daily tasks.
- ☐ Have just a cup of coffee for breakfast when you are late.

e) According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

- ☐ Actors and actresses are always late.
- ☐ Teenagers don't like to be late.
- ☐ The worst thing you can say when meeting a person for the first time is, "Sorry, I'm late."
- ☐ Setting alarm clocks fast does not help because you will remember they are fast.

TEXT 5: SHOCKING NEWS

Grandma was ninety-two years old when she won two million dollars on the lottery. Our family was extremely worried about her heart and nobody wanted to tell her the news. We thought that it might come as a shock to her.

"We mustn't forget that she has a weak heart. I think we should call in Dr. Jones to tell her the news," suggested my father.

The doctor soon arrived and we explained the situation to him.

"You don't have to worry about anything," said the doctor. "I can tell her the news gently. Everything will be all right if you leave it to me."

The doctor went in to see the old lady and gradually brought the conversation around to money.

"Tell me," said the doctor, "what would you do if you won a fortune on the lottery - say, two million dollars?"

"I would give half of it to you, naturally," answered Grandma.

The doctor fell down dead with shock.

1 - Answer the questions about the text:

a) How much did Grandma win on the lottery?

.....
b) How old was Grandma then?

.....
c) What was the family worried about?

.....
d) Did anybody want to tell her the news?

.....
e) What did they think might happen?

.....
f) What did Father say they should do?

.....
g) Did the doctor accept the responsibility?

.....
h) What question did the doctor ask the old lady about the lottery?

.....
i) What was Grandma's answer?

.....
j) What happened then?

.....

2 - Complete the sentences with the words in parenthesis, according to the text.

a) Grandma ninety-two years old at that time. (had/was)

- b) She a fortune on the lottery then. (wins/won)
- c) Grandma's family was worried about heart. (his/her)
- d) No one in the family her the news. (told/tells)
- e) They thought the news kill her. (might/must)
- f) "We forget that she has a weak heart." (mustn't/don't have to)
- g) "I think we call in Dr. Jones." (would/should)
- h) "You worry about anything." (have to/don't have to)
- i) "I tell her the news gently." (may/can)
- j) "Everything be all right if you leave it to me." (will/would)
- l) "What you do if you won a fortune?" (will/would)
- m) "I give half of it to you, naturally." (could/would)
- n) The doctor down dead with shock. (fell/falls)

TEXT 6: POVERTY AND BASIC RIGHTS

Every day 35,000 children die because they are poor. They lack the food they need to stay healthy and their parents cannot afford basic health care for them.

The world has sufficient resources to eradicate poverty. It is the unjust distribution of the world's resources at international and local level which determines who is poor and who is not.

If we could shrink the earth's population to a village of precisely 100 people, with all the existing ratios remaining the same, it would look like this:

There would be:

- 57 Asians, 21 Europeans, 14 from the western hemisphere (North, Central and South America), and 8 Africans.

- 70 of the 100 would be nonwhite, 30 white.

- 59% of the entire world's wealth would be in the hands of only 6 people and all 6 would be citizens of the United States.

- 80 would live in substandard housing.

- 70 would be unable to read.

- 50 would suffer from malnutrition.

- Only 1 would have a college education and

- Only 1 would own a computer.

If the world's leaders decided to put an end to poverty, it would be necessary to attack its root causes, rather than simply deal with its effects. If they really wanted to take action for justice, they would have to follow the concept of basic rights. Despite wide differences in culture and in ideas about the individual, the recognition of basic or moral rights has developed in some form throughout all human societies. Action for justice has united people in some of the world's most memorable movements against tyranny and oppression. These include the fight for rights such as freedom from slavery; the right to vote and take political action; the right to follow one's own religion without persecution, and many more.

Today one in four of the world's people lives in a state of absolute want, unable to afford the most basic shelter, or the minimum food requirements for leading an active, productive life. Despite the fact that we are all born with rights, these are denied on a massive scale to tens of millions of people around the world.

1 - Answer these questions:

a) What are the two big problems presented in the text?

.....

b) What is determined by the unjust distribution of world resources?

.....

c) Must poverty be faced as a economic fatality or as a result of a political option?

.....

d) Is the solution presented in the text as certainty or possibility?

Bons estudos!