



Inglês

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Inglês

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APRESENTAÇÃO



Hi there! Eu sou a Teacher Aline Serpa, sua professora de Inglês aqui no Profissão Policial. Vou te contar um pouco sobre minha trajetória profissional para que você me conheça melhor.

Sou pós-graduada em Ensino de Língua Inglesa pela PUC-MG, sou Mestre em Letras e tenho Certificação CELTA de Ensino de Língua Inglesa pela Universidade de Cambridge.

Durante muito tempo preparei alunos para testes internacionais de proficiência em Língua Inglesa e há 13 anos leciono para alunos de carreiras militares e policiais.

Meu objetivo aqui é desmistificar o aprendizado da Língua Inglesa para o seu concurso da PRF.

A banca costuma cobrar muita interpretação de texto, mas você deve estudar os tópicos gramaticais pois eles irão facilitar a sua leitura e compreensão do texto, proporcionando mais chances de acertar questões. Muitos candidatos cometem esse erro. Eu tenho certeza de que você não será um deles pois nós seguiremos nessa caminhada lado a lado.

A prova de 2021 apresentou 8 questões para os candidatos resolverem, logo vemos que a disciplina tem uma importância significativa para o seu estudo. Aqui fica uma dica essencial: leia textos ou fragmentos de texto em inglês, se possível, todos os dias. Acostume-se com a língua.

Ao longo das próximas aulas, estudaremos os seguintes tópicos de Inglês:

AULA	NOME DA AULA
1	Interpretação de Textos
2	Pronomes
3	Substantivos
4	Quantificadores
5	Artigos, Adjetivos, Advérbios, Comparativo e Superlativo
6	Preposições, Conectivos e Numerais
7	Verbos e Tempos Verbais
8	Tag Questions
9	Voz Ativa e Passiva
10	Discurso Direto e Indireto
11	Orações Condicionais

Se você precisar trocar alguma ideia comigo é só me mandar mensagem no [@inglesparaconcursos](https://www.instagram.com/inglesparaconcursos) no Instagram que eu te ajudo nas dúvidas.

1 INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTOS

1.1 Vocabulary

Vocabulário é construção: as listas te ajudarão, mas nunca existirá uma lista definitiva de palavras, portanto leia sempre e mantenha a sua lista individual de vocabulário atualizada.

Crie seu próprio dicionário personalizado:

- Dedique-se a aprender 3 palavras novas por dia;
- Palavras separadas por ordem alfabética;
- Classe gramatical (adjetivo, advérbio, verbo etc);
- Tradução/definição (de acordo com a classe gramatical);
- Sinônimo e antônimo em Inglês (thesaurus.com);
- Leia o seu dicionário personalizado frequentemente.

1.2 Sugestões de sites e aplicativos

Os seguintes sites e aplicativos serão excelentes fontes para a prática de leitura e estudo de vocabulário:

- <https://abcnews.go.com/>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/us>
- <https://edition.cnn.com/>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news>
- <https://www.newsweek.com/>
- <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/internacional/en/>
- <https://www.newsinlevels.com/>
- <https://www.daysinlevels.com/>
- Comic strips – Google

- DUOLINGO
- SQUID
- BBC Learning English

1.3 Inglês com música

- Selecionar uma música;
- Ler a letra da música;
- Identificar palavras conhecidas e estruturas gramaticais já estudadas;
- Tentar entender o significado de determinadas expressões;
- Conferir a tradução e selecionar palavras novas para seu dicionário personalizado.

1.4 Inglês com séries e filmes

- Assistir um episódio ou alguns minutos com a legenda em Inglês;
- Começar pelas séries/filmes já conhecidos;
- Identificar palavras e estruturas gramaticais já estudadas;
- Selecionar, se possível, alguma expressão ou palavra nova;
- Foco maior: identificar palavras e estruturas familiares.

1.5 Inglês no celular

- Mude a configuração do seu celular para o idioma “Inglês”;
- Identifique todas as palavras já conhecidas;
- Anote palavras novas em seu dicionário.

1.6 Lista de afazeres em Inglês

Criar uma lista de afazeres em Inglês te ajudará a fixar melhor o vocabulário e é uma excelente forma de trazer o idioma para o seu dia a dia. Você pode seguir o seguinte exemplo:

- *Go to the gym*
- *Study Maths*
- *Call my friend*
- *Reply the messages*
- *Walk the dog*
- *Do the dishes*
- *Prepare dinner*

1.7 Skimming

O que é o skimming? É uma leitura rápida do texto para a compreensão do assunto geral.

Objetivo: ter uma visão ampla do texto.

Ao realizarmos o skimming, não podemos nos deter em detalhes como palavras novas ou palavras das quais nos esquecemos.

Estamos em busca do assunto principal e do sentido geral do texto.

Você deve ter atenção ao layout do texto, título, subtítulo, primeiras e últimas linhas de cada parágrafo, fonte, figuras, gráficos e tabelas.

1.8 Scanning

Objetivo: encontrar informações específicas rapidamente.

Exemplos de informações que podem ser buscadas quando utilizamos essa técnica: datas, nomes próprios, lugares, verbos, números etc.

Leia primeiro o enunciado da questão e as alternativas grifando palavras-chave.

Tente localizar as palavras-chave grifadas no texto. Muitas vezes a resposta está na linha/parágrafo onde se encontra essa palavra-chave. Sendo assim, não é necessário perder tempo lendo o texto todo.

1.9 Cognatos e Falsos Cognatos

Cognatos são palavras parecidas com o Português (grafia, pronúncia) que realmente possuem um significado igual ou semelhante ao Português (sofa, car, television, film etc).

Falsos cognatos, também conhecidos como *false friends*, são palavras que se parecem com o Português, mas possuem significados bem diferentes.

actually - <i>na verdade, na realidade</i>	exquisite - <i>belo, refinado</i>
adept - <i>especialista</i>	fabric - <i>tecido</i>
agenda - <i>pauta do dia</i>	hazard - <i>risco</i>
alias - <i>pseudônimo, nome falso</i>	ingenious - <i>engenhoso</i>
amass - <i>acumular, juntar</i>	ingenuity - <i>criatividade</i>
anthem - <i>hino</i>	injury - <i>ferimento</i>
application - <i>inscrição</i>	instance - <i>exemplo</i>
appreciation - <i>gratidão</i>	lace - <i>renda</i>
argument - <i>discussão, debate</i>	lecture - <i>palestra</i>
assist - <i>ajudar, dar suporte</i>	legend - <i>lenda</i>
assume - <i>presumir, supor</i>	library - <i>biblioteca</i>
be obliged - <i>estar agradecido</i>	lunch - <i>almoço</i>
balcony - <i>sacada</i>	mayor - <i>prefeito</i>
braces - <i>aparelho dental</i>	medicine - <i>remédio</i>
cigar - <i>charuto</i>	moisture - <i>umidade</i>
collar - <i>gola</i>	notice - <i>notar, perceber</i>
college - <i>faculdade</i>	office - <i>escritório</i>

competition - <i>concorrência</i>	parents - <i>pais</i>
comprehensive - <i>abrangente, extenso</i>	policy - <i>políticas, diretrizes</i>
compromise - <i>entrar em acordo</i>	prejudice - <i>preconceito</i>
convict - <i>condenado</i>	push - <i>empurrar</i>
data - <i>dados</i>	realize - <i>perceber</i>
deception - <i>fraude</i>	resume - <i>retomar, reiniciar</i>
defendant - <i>réu, acusado</i>	retired - <i>aposentado</i>
disposable - <i>descartável</i>	scholar - <i>erudito</i>
devolve - <i>transferir</i>	support - <i>apoiar, apoio</i>
exit - <i>saída, sair</i>	tax - <i>imposto</i>

1.10 Palavras importantes nos enunciados

Muitos candidatos não conseguem encontrar a resposta correta para determinadas questões por não conseguirem interpretar o enunciado. É importante que você se familiarize com as principais palavras que aparecem nos mesmos. Aqui estão alguns exemplos, mas lembre-se de sempre anotar palavras novas para ampliar cada vez mais seu vocabulário:

- It means – *Isso significa*
- The author means that – *O autor quer dizer que*
- Choose - *Escolher*
- Replace - *Substituir*
- Meaning - *Significado*
- State - *Afirmar*
- Statement - *Afirmação*
- Chart – *Tabela*

- Bold – *Negrito*
- Underlined – *Sublinhado*
- Highlighted – *Destacado*

1.11 Conotação

Conotação é o sentido figurado da palavra ou expressão.

Em Inglês chamamos de: *connotative meaning* ou *figurative meaning*.

Exemplos:

- I am very hungry. I could eat a horse!
(*Eu estou com muita fome. Eu poderia comer um cavalo!*)
- I see her once in a blue moon.
(*Eu raramente a vejo.*)
- I wish you all the best! Break your leg!
(*Eu te desejo o melhor! Boa sorte!*)
- He broke the ice with a joke.
(*Ele quebrou o gelo com uma piada.*)

1.12 Denotação

Denotação é o sentido literal da palavra / expressão.

Em Inglês chamamos de: *denotative meaning*, *dictionary meaning* ou *literal meaning*.

Exemplos:

- People eat horses in some cultures.
(*Pessoas comem cavalos em algumas culturas.*)
- The blue moon is a beautiful event in the sky.

(A lua azul é um evento lindo no céu.)

- He broke his leg last week.
(Ele quebrou a perna semana passada.)
- Scientists broke the ice to do the research.
(Cientistas quebraram o gelo para fazer a pesquisa.)

1.13 Sufixos

Sufixos são morfemas que se ligam a um radical para dar novos significados a uma palavra.

Normalmente fazem uma palavra mudar de classe gramatical.

Exemplos:

- Happy (adjective) – **happiness** (noun)
- Drive (verb) – **driver** (noun)
- Slow (adjective) – **slowly** (adverb)
- Free (adjective) – **freedom** (noun)
- Act (verb) – **actress** (noun)



SUFIXO	SIGNIFICADO	EXEMPLO
-ED	Passado e particípio de verbos regulares	They studied yesterday.
-ER	Comparativos (adjetivos e advérbios) Quem pratica a ação (verbos)	He learns faster now. She is a good driver .
-EST	Superlativos (adjetivos e advérbios)	He is the fastest learner here.
-ING	Contínuo dos verbos Adjetivos	She is reading . The film is amazing .
-LESS	Ausência	The object is useless .
-FUL	Abundância	The object is useful .

1.14 Prefixos

Prefixos são morfemas que se colocam antes dos radicais, basicamente a fim de modificar-lhes o sentido.

PREFIXO	SIGNIFICADO	EXEMPLO
ANTI-	Contra	She needs to update her antivirus .
DIS-	Negação / oposição	I dislike her.
MIS-	De forma errada	I misinterpreted the sign.
RE-	Novamente	They need to restudy this.
IN-, IM-, IL-, IR-	Negação	It's impossible to jump from here.
UN-	Negação	It is an unacceptable situation.
OVER-	Acima / além / demais	The street is overcrowded .



2 QUESTOES DE RENDIMENTO:

01 (2011)

Brazilian Forces Claim Victory in Gang Haven

RIO DE JANEIRO - In a quick and decisive military operation, Brazilian security forces took control of this city's most notorious slum on Sunday, celebrating victory over drug gangs after a weeklong battle.

In the early afternoon, the military police raised the flags of Brazil and Rio de Janeiro atop a building on the highest hill in the Alemão shantytown complex, providing a rare moment of happiness and celebration in a decades-long battle to rid this city's violent slums of drug gangs.

An air of calm and relief swept through the neighborhood, as residents opened their windows and began walking the streets. Dozens of children ran from their houses in shorts and bikinis to jump into a swimming pool that used to belong to a gang leader. Residents congregated around televisions in bars and restaurants, cheering for the police as if they were cheering for their favorite soccer teams. "Now the community is ours," Jovelino Ferreira, a 60-year-old pastor, said, his eyes filling with tears. "This time it will be different. We have to have faith. Many people who didn't deserve have suffered here."

After Brazilian security forces' victory,

- a) residents went to streets.
- b) children were afraid.
- c) the gang leader used the swimming pool.
- d) residents cheered for their favorite soccer team.
- e) residents prayed with pastor Jovelino Ferreira.

 **Resolução**

- a) residents went to streets. = *os moradores foram às ruas.* **CERTA**

An air of calm and relief swept through the neighborhood, as residents opened their windows and began walking the streets. = *Um ar de calma e alívio tomou conta do bairro, enquanto os moradores abriam as janelas e começavam a caminhar pelas ruas.*

- b) children were afraid. = *as crianças estavam com medo.* **ERRADA**

Dozens of children ran from their houses in shorts and bikinis to jump into a swimming pool that used to belong to a gang leader. = *Dezenas de crianças saíram de casa de bermuda e biquíni para pular na piscina que pertenceu a um líder de gangue.*

- c) the gang leader used the swimming pool. = *o líder da gangue usou a piscina.*
ERRADA

Dozens of children ran from their houses in shorts and bikinis to jump into a swimming pool that used to belong to a gang leader. = *Dezenas de crianças saíram de casa de bermuda e biquíni para pular na piscina que pertenceu a um líder de gangue.*

- d) residents cheered for their favorite soccer team. = *os moradores torceram por seu time de futebol favorito.* **ERRADA**

Residents congregated around televisions in bars and restaurants, cheering for the police as if they were cheering for their favorite soccer teams. = *Os moradores se reuniam em torno de televisores em bares e restaurantes, torcendo pela polícia como se estivessem torcendo por seus times de futebol favoritos.*

- e) residents prayed with pastor Jovelino Ferreira. = *moradores oraram com pastor Jovelino Ferreira.* **ERRADA**

“Now the community is ours,” Jovelino Ferreira, a 60-year-old pastor, said, his eyes filling with tears. “This time it will be different. We have to have faith. Many people who didn’t deserve have suffered here.” = “Agora a comunidade é nossa”, disse Jovelino Ferreira, um pastor de 60 anos, com os olhos cheios de lágrimas. “Dessa vez será diferente. Temos que ter fé. Muitas pessoas que não mereciam sofreram aqui.”

02 (2022)

Soldiers in the United States (US) Army are volunteers. The Army trains recruits at basic training units. The main basic training unit is Fort Jackson in South Carolina.

Basic training is nine weeks. The instructors are non-commissioned officers (NCOs). They teach basic military skills, including drill and weapon training.

Recruits in basic training live and sleep in barracks. They wear a military uniform. They don’t go home during basic training and they don’t see their family before graduation.

(Source: MELLOR-CLARK, S. ALTAMIRANO, Y. B. Campaign: English for the military. Student’s book 1. p. 14.)

According to the text above, we can infer that:

- a) Basic Combat Training offers a very comfortable stay for the recruits.
- b) Recruits don’t have weapon training during BCT.
- c) Basic training has the duration of less than one month.
- d) Recruits probably miss their family during Basic Combat Training.
- e) Teenagers in the US Army are obliged to become soldiers when they are 18 years old.

Resolução

- a) Basic Combat Training offers a very comfortable stay for the recruits. = *O Treinamento Básico de Combate oferece uma estadia muito confortável para os recrutas.* **ERRADA**

Recruits in basic training live and sleep in barracks. = *Recrutas em treinamento básico vivem e dormem em quartéis.*

- b) Recruits don't have weapon training during BCT. = *Os recrutas não têm treinamento com armas durante o Treinamento Básico de Combate.* **ERRADA**

They teach basic military skills, including drill and weapon training. = *Eles ensinam habilidades militares básicas, incluindo exercícios e treinamento com armas.*

- c) Basic training has the duration of less than one month. = *A formação de base tem a duração inferior a um mês.* **ERRADA**

Basic training is nine weeks. = *O treinamento básico é de nove semanas.*

- d) Recruits probably miss their family during Basic Combat Training. = *Os recrutas provavelmente sentem falta de sua família durante o Treinamento Básico de Combate.* **CERTA**

They don't go home during basic training and they don't see their family before graduation. = *Eles não vão para casa durante o treinamento básico e não veem a família antes da formatura.*

- e) Teenagers in the US Army are obliged to become soldiers when they are 18 years old. = *Os adolescentes do Exército dos Estados Unidos são obrigados a se tornar soldados a partir dos 18 anos.* **ERRADA**

Soldiers in the United States (US) Army are volunteers. = *Soldados do Exército dos Estados Unidos (EUA) são voluntários.*

03 (2022)

Mark the only correct option according to the text below.

Cash Flow Problem

“Honey, you have to tell me how we are spending our money”, said the wife to her husband. “I should know about these things.”

“Fine”, said the husband. “we are spending 25 percent on rent, 20 percent on the kids, 30 percent on food, 15 percent on clothes, and 40 percent on the cars.”

“But honey, that’s 130 percent.”

“I know. That’s the problem”

- a) The husband is complaining to her wife about her personal expenses.
- b) The wife is very happy because the couple is saving money.
- c) The husband wants to know how his wife is spending their money.
- d) The couple is spending more money than they make.
- e) The couple is spending as much money as they make.

Resolução

- a) The husband is complaining to her wife about her personal expenses. = *O marido está reclamando com a esposa sobre suas despesas pessoais.* **ERRADA**
- b) The wife is very happy because the couple is saving money. *A esposa está muito feliz porque o casal está economizando.* **ERRADA**
- c) The husband wants to know how his wife is spending their money. = *O marido quer saber como sua esposa está gastando seu dinheiro.* **ERRADA**
- d) The couple is spending more money than they make. = *O casal está gastando mais dinheiro do que ganha.* **CERTA**
- e) The couple is spending as much money as they make. = *O casal está gastando tanto dinheiro quanto ganha.* **ERRADA**

Problema de fluxo de caixa

“Querido, você tem que me dizer como estamos gastando nosso dinheiro”, disse a esposa ao marido. “Eu deveria saber sobre essas coisas.”

“Tudo bem”, disse o marido. “Estamos gastando 25% com aluguel, 20% com filhos, 30% com alimentação, 15% com roupas e 40% com carros.”

“Mas querida, isso é 130 por cento.”

"Eu sei. Esse é o problema"

04 (2019)

Loch Ness is a lake (or ‘loch’ in Scottish Gaelic) located in the Highlands of Scotland, near Inverness. People say there is a monster in it, which is called Nessie.

In 1933, George Spicer described that he saw Nessie and it was a "dragon". It was 4 feet high, 25 feet long and had a long neck.

In 1934, Robert Kenneth Williams took the first photo of the Loch Ness Monster’s neck and head. This photo was published in the Daily Mail newspaper in April 1934. Around 1994, the photo was declared to be a hoax.

In 1934, Edward Mountain sent an expedition to Loch Ness from 9 am to 6 pm every day, for 5 weeks. They never found any evidence of the Monster.

In 2003, the BBC TV network made a show that did a detailed search of Loch Ness. They found nothing and concluded that the Monster was a myth.

It is FALSE to say that

- a) Nessie looked like a dragon, according to George Spicer.
- b) The BBC TV network did a search in Loch Ness.
- c) “Loch” means “lake”, in Scottish Gaelic.
- d) Edward Mountain’s expedition found the Monster.
- e) Robert Williams’ photo was a fraud.

Resolução

- a) Nessie looked like a dragon, according to George Spicer. = *Nessie parecia um dragão, de acordo com George Spicer.* **ERRADA**

In 1933, George Spicer described that he saw Nessie and it was a "dragon". = *Em 1933, George Spicer descreveu que viu Nessie e era um "dragão"*.

b) The BBC TV network did a search in Loch Ness. = *A rede de TV BBC fez uma busca no Lago Ness. ERRADA*

In 2003, the BBC TV network made a show that did a detailed search of Loch Ness. = *Em 2003, a rede de TV BBC fez um programa que fazia uma pesquisa detalhada do Lago Ness.*

c) "Loch" means "lake", in Scottish Gaelic. = *"Loch" significa "lago", em gaélico escocês. ERRADA*

Loch Ness is a lake (or 'loch' in Scottish Gaelic) = *Loch Ness é um lago (ou 'loch' em gaélico escocês)*

d) Edward Mountain's expedition found the Monster. = *A expedição de Edward Mountain encontrou o Monstro. CERTA*

In 1934, Edward Mountain sent an expedition to Loch Ness from 9 am to 6 pm every day, for 5 weeks. They never found any evidence of the Monster. = *Em 1934, Edward Mountain enviou uma expedição ao Lago Ness das 9h às 18h todos os dias, durante 5 semanas. Eles nunca encontraram nenhuma evidência do Monstro.*

e) Robert Williams' photo was a fraud. = *A foto de Robert Williams era uma fraude. ERRADA*

Around 1994, the photo was declared to be a hoax. = *Por volta de 1994, a foto foi declarada uma farsa.*

Atenção: A questão pede a alternativa falsa, portanto a alternativa "certa" é a que possui uma informação falsa em relação ao texto.



05 (2019)

The Baseball game

Dad took his son Chris to a baseball game. The Los Angeles Dodgers were playing the San Francisco Giants. The Dodgers were the home team. The Giants were the visiting team. Dad and Chris walked into Dodger Stadium. Many people were there. Most of them wanted to see the Dodgers win. They wanted to see the Giants lose. Dad and Chris found their seats. They sat down. Chris told his dad he was hungry. His dad bought two bags of peanuts for Chris. He bought two hot dogs for Chris. He bought a big soda for Chris. A foul ball came their way. People dived for the foul ball. They knocked Chris' soda over. His dad bought him another soda.

Adapted from: <https://www.eslfast.com/supereasy/se/supereasy134.htm>

What did Chris and Dad do?

- a) They went to a supermarket to buy hot dog
- b) They watched a basketball game on TV.
- c) They played football with friends.
- d) They went to the Giants Stadium.
- e) They went to a baseball game.



Resolução

a) They went to a supermarket to buy hot dog. = *Eles foram a um supermercado para comprar cachorro-quente. ERRADA*

He bought two hot dogs for Chris. = *Ele comprou dois cachorros-quentes para Chris. A compra foi feita no estádio e não no supermercado.*

b) They watched a basketball game on TV. = *Eles assistiram a um jogo de basquete na TV. ERRADA*

Dad and Chris walked into Dodger Stadium. = *Papai e Chris entraram no Dodger Stadium.*

- c) They played football with friends. = *Eles jogaram futebol com os amigos.*
ERRADA

Eles foram ao estádio para assistir ao jogo.

- d) They went to the Giants Stadium. = *Eles foram para o Giants Stadium.* **ERRADA**

Dad and Chris walked into Dodger Stadium. = Papai e Chris entraram no Dodger Stadium.

- e) They went to a baseball game. = *Eles foram a um jogo de beisebol.* **CERTA**

Dad took his son Chris to a baseball game. = Papai levou seu filho Chris a um jogo de beisebol.

06 (2017)

The Vikings Raiders, travelers or brave explorers?

The Vikings sailed the seas, attacked towns, and stole treasures all over Europe between 800 and 1100. They started from Scandinavia and attacked many countries in Europe. They settled in Britain, Ireland and France. They also crossed the Atlantic Ocean and arrived in Iceland and Greenland. They discovered North America but they also traveled east to Russia and south to Arabia.

They were good farmers and excellent shipbuilders. They used their ships for war. They also used them to carry people and goods to new lands. In winter, when there was not much farm work to do, they stayed home and did other interesting jobs. Men made swords to use them in battle. The Vikings liked swords so much they often decorated them with gold and gave them names. Women cooked and made clothes, shoes, and jewelry for themselves, their children and husbands.

In 866 the Vikings captured an Anglo-Saxon town. They called it Jorvik and it was the capital of the Viking kingdom for 200 years. They made Jorvik rich and one of the most famous cities in Britain. Some years ago, archeologists discovered part of that Viking town in York, the modern city of Jorvik. They found many things such as jewelry, coins and clothes. If you ever go to York and you want to travel back in time and see how the Vikings lived, visit the Jorvik Centre!

Adapted from Wilson, D. M. (1987) The Vikings, Activity Book, British Museum Press
http://www.pi-schools.gr/books/gymnasio/aggl_a_prox/ergas/043-060.pdf

All the statements below are correct about the Vikings, EXCEPT that they

- a) were good at farming and shipbuilding.
- b) were a people who enjoyed traveling by ship.
- c) liked jewelry and swords.
- d) were in the Americas before Columbus.
- e) all lived in Jorvik from 866 to 1066.

 **Resolução**

a) were good at farming and shipbuilding. = *eram bons em agricultura e construção naval. ERRADA*

They were good farmers and excellent shipbuilders. = *Eles eram bons fazendeiros e excelentes construtores navais.*

b) were a people who enjoyed traveling by ship. = *eram um povo que gostava de viajar de navio. ERRADA*

They used their ships for war. They also used them to carry people and goods to new lands. = *Eles usaram seus navios para a guerra. Eles também os usaram para transportar pessoas e mercadorias para novas terras.*

c) liked jewelry and swords. = *gostava de joias e espadas.* **ERRADA**

Men made swords to use them in battle. The Vikings liked swords so much they often decorated them with gold and gave them names. Women cooked and made clothes, shoes, and jewelry for themselves, their children and husbands. = *Os homens faziam espadas para usá-las em batalha. Os vikings gostavam tanto de espadas que muitas vezes as decoravam com ouro e lhes davam nomes. As mulheres cozinhavam e faziam roupas, sapatos e joias para si mesmas, seus filhos e maridos.*

d) were in the Americas before Columbus. = *estiveram nas Américas antes de Colombo.* **ERRADA**

The Vikings sailed the seas, attacked towns, and stole treasures all over Europe between 800 and 1100. They started from Scandinavia and attacked many countries in Europe. They settled in Britain, Ireland and France. They also crossed the Atlantic Ocean and arrived in Iceland and Greenland. They discovered North America but they also traveled east to Russia and south to Arabia. = *Os vikings navegaram pelos mares, atacaram cidades e roubaram tesouros por toda a Europa entre 800 e 1100. Eles partiram da Escandinávia e atacaram muitos países da Europa. Eles se estabeleceram na Grã-Bretanha, Irlanda e França. Eles também cruzaram o Oceano Atlântico e chegaram à Islândia e à Groenlândia. Eles descobriram a América do Norte, mas também viajaram para o leste, para a Rússia e para o sul, para a Arábia.*

O descobrimento da América aconteceu com a chegada dos espanhóis no continente, em 12 de outubro de 1492, durante a expedição de Cristóvão Colombo.

e) all lived in Jorvik from 866 to 1066. = *todos viveram em Jorvik de 866 a 1066.* **CERTA**

In 866 the Vikings captured an Anglo-Saxon town. They called it Jorvik and it was the capital of the Viking kingdom for 200 years. = *Em 866, os vikings capturaram uma cidade anglo-saxônica. Chamaram-lhe Jorvik e foi a capital do reino Viking durante 200 anos.*

Atenção: A questão pede a alternativa que não está correta, portanto, a alternativa “certa” é a que possui uma informação falsa em relação ao texto.

07 (2018)

TRAVEL TIPS

How to Plan a Movie-Themed Vacation

It's easier than you may expect to find, visit, and enjoy the places where your favorite movies were made.

Lars Leetaru
By Shivani Vora
March 8, 2018

Whether it's the “Lord of the Rings” trilogy in New Zealand or “Roman Holiday” in Rome, many noteworthy movies are filmed in appealing locales all over the world that travelers may want to visit and enjoy.

According to Angela Tillson, a film location manager in Kauai who has worked on the set of films including “Jurassic Park: The Lost World” and “The Descendants,” exploring a beloved movie set destination through the eyes of the film makes for an enjoyable vacation. “Seeing a place with a focus on a movie you love will give you a perspective that the average tourist doesn't usually get. You'll certainly have a better impression of the place,” she said. Here are her tips to get started.

Choose Your Destination

If there's a movie you love, you can find out where it was filmed by looking at the credits at the end of the film or by going online to The Internet Movie Database, also known as IMDB, which often lists filming locations. Once you know the locale, you can start planning your trip. Or, consider doing what Ms. Tillson often does when deciding on where to vacation: pick a spot you're interested in visiting, and find out what movies have been filmed there. "It's fun to sometimes let a destination determine the movie you're going to live rather than the other way around," Ms. Tillson said.

Get in the Mood

Before you head to your destination, be sure to rewatch the movie. A rewatch not only reminds you of identifiable spots to look out for during your trip, but it also adds to the excitement of your upcoming exploration.

If the movie is based on a book, consider reading the book, too. It may have details about the locale that the movie doesn't touch on. Also, books often have scenes that don't make it into the movie adaptations, which gives you a deeper view of the destination. Ms. Tillson also recommended downloading the movie's soundtrack or score, and listening to it throughout your trip.

Book a Themed Trip

Some travel companies sell set itineraries focused on popular movies. Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" and Wild Frontiers has an eleven-day trip to India inspired by "The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel." Ms. Tillson suggested doing a web search or checking with a travel agent to find out about such trips. Also, in some destinations, local tour operators and hotels sell movie-themed tours. For instance, The St. Regis Priceville Resort offers a tour that includes a private helicopter ride to Manawaiopuna Falls, made famous in "Jurassic Park," and an ATV tour of filming locations of movies such as "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Pirates of the Caribbean." Lunch is even included. The cost is \$5,674 for two adults.

A more affordable option, in Rome, is the four-hour "Roman Holiday" themed excursion from HR Tours, where travelers ride a Vespa with a driver and see all the sites from the movie; the cost is 170 euros per person.

Hang Where the Movie Crew Did

When they're not working, movie crews enjoy hitting local bars and casual restaurants that serve tasty local cuisine, Ms. Tillson said.

Find out where the behind-the-scenes staff of your film spent their time by asking your destination's tourist board or your hotel's concierge, and check out a few of the spots. "It's another way to get involved in the film and spend time in bars and restaurants that you wouldn't normally think to hit," she said.

What is true about the themed trip inspired by the film "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"?

- a) It offers no meals.
- b) It lasts 11 days.
- c) It's very cheap.
- d) It's located in India.
- e) It's offered by Zicasso.

Resolução

- a) It offers no meals. = *Não oferece refeições.* **ERRADA**

Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an eight-day trip, **all inclusive**, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" = *A operadora de turismo de luxo Zicasso, por exemplo, tem uma viagem de oito dias, com **tudo incluído**, para a Irlanda inspirada em "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"*

b) It lasts 11 days. = *Dura 11 dias.* **ERRADA**

Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an **eight-day** trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" = *A operadora de turismo de luxo Zicasso, por exemplo, tem uma viagem de **oito dias**, com tudo incluído, para a Irlanda inspirada em "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"*

c) It's very cheap. = *É muito barata.* **ERRADA**

Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" = *A operadora de turismo **de luxo** Zicasso, por exemplo, tem uma viagem de oito dias, com tudo incluído, para a Irlanda inspirada em "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"*

d) It's located in India. = *Está localizada na Índia.* **ERRADA**

Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, **to Ireland** inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" = *A operadora de turismo de luxo Zicasso, por exemplo, tem uma viagem de oito dias, com tudo incluído, **para a Irlanda** inspirada em "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"*

e) It's offered by Zicasso. = *É oferecida pela Zicasso* **CERTA**

Luxury tour operator Zicasso, for example, has an eight-day trip, all inclusive, to Ireland inspired by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" = ***A operadora de turismo de luxo Zicasso**, por exemplo, tem uma viagem de oito dias, com tudo incluído, para a Irlanda inspirada em "Star Wars: The Last Jedi"*

08 (2018)

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Whether it's the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy in New Zealand or "Roman Holiday" in Rome, many noteworthy movies are filmed in appealing locales all over the world that travelers may want to visit and enjoy.

In the first paragraph, the word "appealing" can be replaced by all these words, EXCEPT for

- a) interesting.
- b) pleasing.
- c) lovable.
- d) repulsive.
- e) attractive.

 **Resolução**

Appealing = *atraente*

- a) interesting. = *interessantes* **ERRADA**
- b) pleasing. = *agradáveis* **ERRADA**
- c) lovable. = *adoráveis* **ERRADA**
- d) repulsive. = *repulsivos* **CERTA**

e) attractive. = *atraentes* **ERRADA**

09 (2019)

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL – Exactly one month after Brazil’s most deadly mining disasters, firefighters and volunteers still search for at least 131 people still missing under tons of mud left behind after a dam in the Feijão mining complex, owned by Brazilian giant, Vale, gave way on January 25th. So far 179 corpses have been retrieved and identified.

“The search starts at 5am, when the teams get up. At 6:30 am, we gather for directions, a safety briefing and guidelines of what will be done throughout the day. The teams are then taken into the field,” firefighter Lt. Col. Anderson Passos tells journalists.

“At the end of the day, when the teams return, they give us feedback on how the search went. We then hold a meeting to plan the next day and everything repeats itself,” concluded the official.

(Adapted from: <https://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/rio-politics/month-after-brumadinho-dam-tragedy-131-still-missing>)

According to the text, it is correct to say that:

- a) only firefighters are working to find the missing people.
- b) firefighters and volunteers are working together to find the missing people.
- c) firefighters and volunteers are working together to identify the retrieved corpses.
- d) Vale’s officials are working to retrieve the corpses from the mud.
- e) only volunteers are working to find the missing people.

Resolução

a) only firefighters are working to find the missing people. = *apenas os bombeiros estão trabalhando para encontrar as pessoas desaparecidas.* **ERRADA**

b) firefighters and volunteers are working together to find the missing people. = *bombeiros e voluntários estão trabalhando juntos para encontrar as pessoas desaparecidas.* **CERTA**

c) firefighters and volunteers are working together to identify the retrieved corpses. = *bombeiros e voluntários estão trabalhando juntos para identificar os cadáveres recuperados.* **ERRADA**

d) Vale's officials are working to retrieve the corpses from the mud. = *Funcionários da Vale trabalham para retirar os cadáveres da lama.* **ERRADA**

e) only volunteers are working to find the missing people. = *apenas voluntários estão trabalhando para encontrar as pessoas desaparecidas.* **ERRADA**

Exactly one month after Brazil's most deadly mining disasters, firefighters and volunteers still search for at least 131 people still missing under tons of mud left behind after a dam in the Feijão mining complex, owned by Brazilian giant, Vale, gave way on January 25th. = *Exatamente um mês após os desastres de mineração mais mortais do Brasil, bombeiros e voluntários ainda procuram pelo menos 131 pessoas ainda desaparecidas sob toneladas de lama deixadas para trás depois que uma barragem no complexo de mineração de Feijão, de propriedade da gigante brasileira Vale, cedeu em 25 de janeiro.*

10 (2019)

Text: Rio de Janeiro

“Rio de Janeiro is Brazil's heart, its cultural capital and emotional nerve-center (...). It's wise to remember that the romantic sparking lights that glimmer in the hillsides illuminate the city's notorious shanty towns. Crime, especially in the tourist-filled Copacabana district, is common. Most visitors are easy targets, if only because they usually lack a tan. Don't wear expensive watches or jewelry and carry as little cash as possible, especially when going to the beach. (...) The subway system (Metro) is clean,

fast and efficient, but only goes as far as Botafogo. It does not extend to Copacabana. Buses are plentiful but are uncomfortable and can be dangerous. (...) Business visitors should not be surprised when meetings start late or executives are informally dressed. This relaxed attitude is counterbalanced by the “carioca’s” quickness and creativity. “Cafezinhos” (literally little coffees), usually highly sugared, and mineral water are staple of nearly every business meeting in this city. In meetings between men and women (and between women), kisses on both cheeks are common. Men shake hands enthusiastically. Cariocas are easy going and slow to take offence. (...)”

Source: 1998 Business Travel Guide adaptado de Inglês Instrumental de Rosângela Munhoz

Quais destas características, de acordo com o texto, se referem ao transporte público feito pelos ônibus do Rio de Janeiro:

- a) Clean and comfortable.
- b) Fast and dangerous.
- c) Efficient and plentiful.
- d) Uncomfortable and plentiful.
- e) Clean and dangerous.

 **Resolução**

- a) Clean and comfortable. = *Limpos e confortáveis*. **ERRADA**
- b) Fast and dangerous. = *Rápidos e perigosos*. **ERRADA**
- c) Efficient and plentiful. = *Eficientes e abundantes*. **ERRADA**
- d) Uncomfortable and plentiful. = *Desconfortáveis e abundantes*. **CERTA**
- e) Clean and dangerous. = *Limpos e perigosos*. **ERRADA**

Buses are plentiful but are uncomfortable and can be dangerous. = *Os ônibus são abundantes, mas são desconfortáveis e podem ser perigosos.*



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