

# TALK 2 U

*50 exercícios – pt. 1*

*Nível básico*

## ***RECOMENDAÇÕES DE ESTUDO:***

- Copie todos os exercícios no seu caderno (praticando assim a leitura e a escrita)
- Fale em voz alta todas as questões pelo menos 2 vezes seguida (praticando assim a pronúncia e audição)

Siga estas etapas e você tornará seu estudo muito mais eficiente e produtivo, absorvendo melhor o material e exercitando o seu cérebro a raciocinar na língua inglesa.

*Vamos lá?*

## 02 - (UNIUBE MG)



WATTERSON, Bill. The Calvin and Hobbes Anniversary Book. 1995.

Do texto pode-se entender que:

- a) Os personagens afirmam a existência de seres em outros planetas.
- b) Cada um gostaria de que existissem seres em outros planetas.
- c) Os personagens estão preocupados com a existência de seres em outros planetas.
- d) Os personagens filosofam sobre o ser ou não ser.
- e) Geralmente, pensa-se de acordo com seus próprios interesses.

**TEXTO: 1 - Comum às questões: 3, 4**

By **Cathy Newman** Photographs by **Steve McCurry**



**Her eyes have captivated the world since she appeared on our cover in 1985. Now we can tell her story**

**Get a taste of what awaits you in print from this compelling excerpt.**

Names have power, so let us speak of hers. Her name is Sharbat Gula, and she is Pashtun, that most warlike of Afghan tribes. It is said of the Pashtun that they are only at peace when they are at war, and her eyes—then and now—burn with ferocity. She is 28, perhaps 29, or even 30. No one, not even she, knows for sure. Stories shift like sand in a place where no records exist. Time and hardship have erased her youth. Her skin looks like leather. The geometry of her jaw has softened. The eyes still glare; that has not softened.

<http://mesa.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/afghangirl/index.html>



The young Afghan refugee who stared from the cover of *National Geographic* in June 1985 was an enigma for 17 years. What was her name? Had she survived? This past January photographer Steve McCurry joined a crew from National Geographic Television & Film to methodically search for her.

They showed her photograph around the refugee camp in Pakistan where McCurry had encountered her as a schoolgirl in December 1984. Finally, after some false leads, a man who had also lived in the camp as a child recognized her. Yes, she was alive. She had left the camp many years before and was living in the mountainous Tora Bora region of Afghanistan. He said he could find her, and three days later he and a friend brought her back to the camp. There, the remarkable story of this woman, Sharbat Gula, began to be told.

**03 - (UFRN)**

O primeiro encontro do fotógrafo com a afegã ocorreu

- a) em janeiro.
- b) no Afeganistão.
- c) em um estúdio.
- d) no Paquistão.

**04 - (UFRN)**

Passados muitos anos, Sharbat Gula

- a) esteve no país onde havia estudado.
- b) resolveu procurar seus amigos de infância.
- c) decidiu morar no antigo acampamento.
- d) liderou um movimento em favor das crianças.

**TEXTO: 2 - Comum à questão: 5**

Read the text carefully and choose the correct alternative for each question.

**How do Hearing-Impaired People Talk?**

Hearing-impaired people do not hear sounds well. How do they “hear” words and talk?

Many hearing-impaired people use American Sign Language (ASL). They talk with their hands.

Sometimes two hearing-impaired people talk to each other. They use ASL. Sometimes a person interprets for hearing-impaired people. The person listens to someone talking, and then he or she makes hand signs.

There are two kinds of sign language. One kind has a sign for every letter in the alphabet.

The person spells words. This is finger spelling. The other kind has a sign for whole words.

There are about five thousand of these signs. They are signs for verbs, things and ideas.

Some of the signs are very easy, for example, **eat**, **milk**, and **house**. You can see what they mean. Others are more difficult, for example, **star**, **egg**, or **week**.

People from any country can learn ASL. They do not speak words. They use signs, so they can understand people from other countries.

ASL is almost like a dance. The whole body talks.

*(Ackert, Patricia: Facts & Figures - Heinle & Heinle, 1999:58)*

#### 05 - (UFLA MG)

In the sentence: "There are about five thousand of these signs", the underlined words mean:

- a) 50.000
- b) 500
- c) 5.000
- d) 50
- e) 500.000

#### TEXTO: 3 - Comum à questão: 6

A tree can be seen as a complex engine, converting fuel into energy and manufacturing new products from available resources. The complicated but almost instantaneous process that takes place inside a leaf employs energy from the sun to convert water and carbon dioxide into sugars and other organic molecules. This process is called photosynthesis. All tree leaves carry out photosynthesis in basically the same way.

The pores on the outer skin of the leaf open and take in molecules of carbon dioxide as needed. Meanwhile, water that was absorbed by the roots and transported upward through the trunk enters the leaf through its stem. Once carbon dioxide and water are present in a leaf that is drenched in sunlight, photosynthesis can begin.

When sunlight shines on a leaf, its energy is absorbed by molecules of chlorophyll, the pigment that gives leaves their green colour. This energy is used to combine water and carbon dioxide molecules to make carbohydrates, or sugars, and other energy-rich organic molecules. In the process, oxygen is released to the outside air through the leaf's pores. Microscopic veins in the leaf carry the newly made foodstuffs out through the stem into the twigs and branches, where they begin their journey throughout the tree. This process continues all through the growing season, as long as the leaves remain green.

*(Gallagher, Nancy - Delta's key to the TOEFL test - 1999:697)*

#### 06 - (UFLA MG)

Photosynthesis takes place

- a) In the leaves of a tree.
- b) On a tree's trunk.
- c) In carbon dioxide molecules.
- d) On the sun.
- e) In the roots of a tree.

**TEXTO: 4 - Comum à questão: 7**

**PASSAGE 4**

Cheese is made from the curd of milk. While there are literally thousands of varieties, which differ according to the method of preparation and quality of milk, they can be divided into three main classes. Soft cheeses are those with rinds and very soft creamy centers. Of these, Brie and Camembert are perhaps the most famous. Blue-veined cheeses have been injected with a penicillin mold, which creates the characteristic blue veins. Roquefort is perhaps the best known of the blue-veined cheeses. Pressed cheeses are those placed in a mold and firmly pressed. There are uncooked pressed cheeses, such as Cheddar, and cooked pressed cheeses, such as Gruyère.

(GEAR, Jolene; GEAR, Robert. Cambridge. Preparation for the Toefl Test)

**07 - (UFLA MG)**

All the statements below are true, **EXCEPT**:

- a) The quality of milk will determine the kind of cheese it will be made into.
- b) Roquefort is used for injections.
- c) Penicillin mold is used in the production of some cheeses.
- d) Cheddar and Gruyère are both pressed cheeses.
- e) Brie is an example of a soft cheese.

**TEXTO: 5 - Comum à questão: 8**

Court Overturns Stoning Sentence for Nigerian Woman Accused of Adultery  
September 25, 2003

*by NOW Staff*



In a victory for women's rights, a Nigerian court of appeals on Sept. 25 threw out the case against Amina Lawal, a 32-year-old single mother sentenced to death by stoning for committing adultery.

Lawal was convicted of adultery for giving birth to a daughter out of wedlock, a crime punished by death under Sharia, the strict Islamic law embraced in northern Nigeria. The man she identified as the child's father was not convicted of any wrongdoing after he brought three male "witnesses" to testify on his behalf. Under Sharia, this constitutes sufficient evidence to clear him of the accusation. Lawal had no option.

News of the brutal sentence and Lawal's unequal treatment under the law sparked outrage from humanitarian groups around the world. NOW (National Organization for Women) activists sent tens of thousands of letters to Nigerian officials and staged a protest at the Nigerian embassy in Washington D.C. "I am very happy," Lawal reportedly said after the sentence was overturned. "God is great and he has made this possible."

Feminist leaders expressed relief at the news of the overturned sentence, but warned against complacency. "Unless both women and men are treated equally under the law in northern Nigeria, other women will certainly be sentenced to death for the 'crime' of becoming pregnant out of wedlock, even if the pregnancy is the result of rape," said NOW President Kim Gandy. "We must continue to demand Nigeria's compliance with international law and even its own constitution in regard to the treatment of women."

(Disponível em: <http://www.now.org> > Acesso em: 8 out. 2003.)

#### 08 - (UEL PR)

Com base no texto, o protesto da NOW aconteceu:

- a) Na embaixada americana na Nigéria.
- b) Na sede da organização na Nigéria.
- c) Na sede da organização em Washington D.C.
- d) Na embaixada nigeriana nos Estados Unidos.
- e) Na sede da organização nos Estados Unidos.

#### TEXTO: 6 - Comum às questões: 10, 9, 11

**From:** Jeanette Bunch

**To:** Melissa Lopes

**Sent:** Tuesday, February 06, 2001 1:30 PM

**Subject:** Re: From Brazil!

It is lovely to hear from you. Such a long letter too. We did have a grand Christmas. Deanna couldn't come, but we visited her in December so we saw all the kids. Then in January Dean and I went to Hattiesburg, where Karen lives, for Dean to receive the award for being an Ageless Hero. Our Insurance Co. selects nominations for old people who help others in spite of being old. Dean is certainly a good example. He helps all my friends who are widows with things that need a man or a man's advice.

He works around the church a lot too – even in the nursery. All the kids were there and all but two of the grandchildren were present for the Coffee and Luncheon. Deanna and her husband had to get in the car right after the Luncheon and head for home. They had to get up at 4:00 a.m. to arrive in time for the Coffee. We all had a great time. It is hard to get all three in one place because of their jobs. The girls have to go to work the day after a holiday. This was such a wonderful occasion. They had to make extreme efforts to get there. They are proud of their father.

You spend a month with the whole family? I don't think we could stand it that long. Maybe at the beach with a cook we could. Americans can never find that much leisure time. Our time must be compressed. Brazilians are more relaxed about time. I learned that living there. We treasure those years.

"Long time no see" is slang but well understood. Some formal people might feel it is making fun of Chinese people. We say it all the time. Where are you learning your slang? It is fun to know.

I'm glad your son is enjoying his stay in UK. Great way to pick up an English accent. They always sound so proper. Write again when you have a minute.

Much love,  
Jeanette Bunch

BUNCH, J. Re: From Brazil! Mensagem recebida por :< Mel@.iaboo.br > em: 06 fev. 2001.

#### 09 - (UFRN)

A empresa seguradora mencionada

- a) ajuda a igreja a manter uma equipe de apoio aos idosos.
- b) recompensa creches-modelo com medalhas de honra ao mérito.
- c) seleciona idosos para serem premiados por suas atividades.
- d) mantém um serviço comunitário de consultoria para as viúvas.



**10 - (UFRN)**

De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar que

- a) o casal atrasou-se para o café da manhã.
- b) a família superou dificuldades para se reunir.
- c) os genros ajudaram a receber os convidados.
- d) os netos se aborreceram durante a reunião.

**11 - (UFRN)**

O texto faz parte de uma

- a) revista eletrônica.
- b) campanha publicitária.
- c) correspondência informal.
- d) agenda turística.

**TEXTO: 7 - Comum às questões: 12, 13, 14**



On an airplane trip, I sat next to a woman and her five-year-old grandson. When I mentioned that I was a teacher, she asked him to count backward. He started: "20, 19 , 18 , 17 ..."

"That was wonderful", I said. "Did you learn that in school?"

"No, at home. From the microwave", he answered.

(*Reader's Digest*, July 1994).

**12 - (UFPB)**

This is a \_\_\_\_\_ story.

- a) sad
- b) love
- c) humorous
- d) horror
- e) detective

**13 - (UFPB)**

According to the text, the boy

- a) is not very young.
- b) teaches Mathematics.
- c) likes airplanes.
- d) is travelling with his mother
- e) has a microwave at home

**14 - (UFPB)**

The picture shows that

- a) walking in the snow is easy.
- b) some people like adventure.
- c) time is money.
- d) winter is a sunny season.
- e) the sun never shines in autumn.



Everyone loves summer. It's hot and sunny. You meet your friends on the beach. You sit and talk, drink a coke, eat a hot dog, go for a swim. But be careful. That sun can hurt you. It can burn your skin. It can even give you skin cancer.

(*Beach Life*, Macmillan do Brasil, 1997). (*Time*, June 7, 1999.)

**15 - (UFPB)**

The text suggests that in summer

- a) people can have a good time.
- b) everything is really perfect.
- c) adolescents cannot swim.
- d) everyone always has a cold.
- e) nobody goes to the beach.

**16 - (UFPB)**

In the text, the sentence "***It can burn your skin***" means that the sun

- a) is always bad for your skin.
- b) can cause skin problems.
- c) helps you have a beautiful skin.
- d) is never hot.
- e) cannot be dangerous.

Eggs in a nest



*Maiasaura* made nests in the ground. Their babies came out of eggs, like baby birds and crocodiles.

About 80-65 million years ago, North America was the home of a plant-eating dinosaur called *Maiasaura*. It was unusual because it made nests and looked after its babies. The name *Maiasaura* means "good mother lizard".

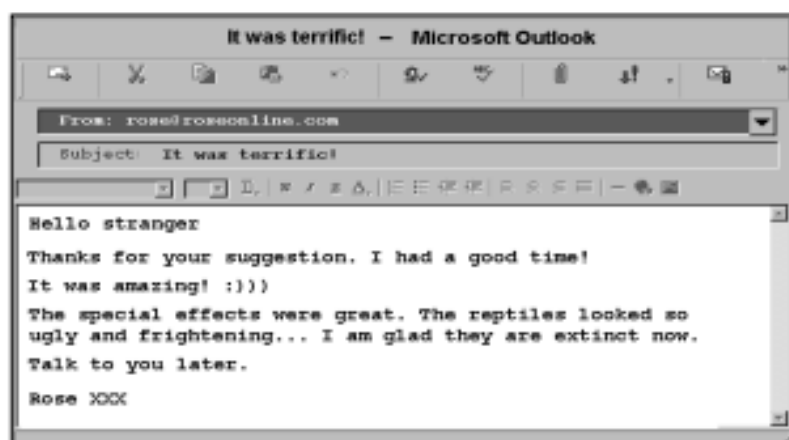
In Montana (USA) scientists found about 10,000 *Maiasaura* fossils in a huge group. The dinosaurs probably lived in herds. It is possible that they moved together from place to place, looking for fresh plant food  
(ELT Graded Readers, **Dinosaurs**, DK, 2000)

17 - (UFPB)

The text suggests that scientists

- a) found all kinds of dinosaurs in North America.
- b) concluded that all dinosaurs made nests in the ground.
- c) found out a herbivorous species of dinosaurs.
- d) believed some dinosaurs lived alone.
- e) discovered bird and crocodile fossils in North America.

**TEXTO: 10 - Comum à questão: 18**



Hello stranger

Thanks for you suggestion. I had a good time!

It was amazing! : )))

The special effects were great. The reptiles looked so ugly and frightening... I am glad they are extinct now.

Talk to you later.

Rose xxx

**18 - (UFPB)**

Rose wrote to

- a) a virtual friend.
- b) her boyfriend.
- c) a famous actor.
- d) a classmate.
- e) a close friend.



There's a natural mystic blowing through the air;  
If you listen carefully now you will hear...  
Many more will have to suffer,  
Many more will have to die - don't ask me why.  
Things are not the way they used to be...  
One and all have to face reality now.

Bob Marley

**19 - (UFPB)**

Which of these statements is true according to **the picture of the globe?**

- a) The Earth never gets hot.
- b) Our planet is fine and healthy.
- c) Everyone on Earth is safe and sound.
- d) The Globe looks strong and happy.
- e) The world needs help.



**20 - (UFPB)**

The **lines of the song** by Bob Marley tell us that

- a) in the future, things will be better than today.
- b) he is not worried about the world's problems.
- c) we have to ignore what is happening to the world.
- d) nowadays things are different from the past.
- e) everything will be all right soon.

# GABARITO

GABARITO:

1) Gab: B

2) Gab: E

3) Gab: D

4) Gab: A

5) Gab: C

6) Gab: A

7) Gab: B

8) Gab: D

9) Gab: C

10) Gab: B

11)

12) Gab: C

13) Gab: E

14) Gab: B

15) Gab: A

16) Gab: B

17) Gab: C

18) Gab: A

19) Gab: E

20) Gab: D