

Conjunctions and linking words II

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Inglês

Conjunctions and linking words

As conjunções e outras palavras e expressões que promovem ligação possibilitam a coerência e a coesão do texto.

and next because
moreover also
so then however
as well as but
furthermore later

RESTRIÇÃO / CONTRASTE / CONCESSÃO

(Although, But, However, In spite of, While, Yet, Nevertheless, Despite, Whereas)

Ex.: *Although the sun is shining, it is quite cold.*

(Embora o sol esteja brilhando, está muito frio.)

Nevertheless, only 20% of production is traded internationally.

(Apesar disso, apenas 20% da sua produção é comercializada internacionalmente.)

You ate a huge plate of food for lunch, whereas I had just a sandwich.

(Você comeu um prato enorme de comida no almoço, enquanto eu comi apenas um sanduíche.)

China's Sex-Ed Problem

China's bedroom problem.

Where did I come from?



Sooner or later, every kid asks. But in China, where frank discussions of sex and childbirth remain taboo, parents often avoid the subject altogether. In a recent news segment on the state-run China Central Television, a reporter asked adults when they first learned about sex. After much nervous giggling, many acknowledged that their parents were less than forthcoming about their biological origins. One woman said she grew up thinking she came from her mother's armpit. "I knew nothing about sex until college," she said. Most of the 200 people interviewed said their parents told them that they had been found. Even scarier, some said they'd rather leave their children in similar ignorance than bring up the birds and the bees.

Despite a booming bedroom culture of mistresses and a recent spate of sex scandals, many of China's 1.3 billion people remain paralyzed when it comes to discussing sex openly. Sex education is often a quick and vague lecture to high-school students by teachers too embarrassed to frankly talk about private parts, let alone contraception. The Chinese government has no national policy for sex education, and attempts to implement a curriculum have been thwarted by parental opposition.

Disponível em: <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2012/12/02/china-s-sex-edproblem.html> Acessado em: 06 dez 2012.

A palavra *Despite*, que inicia o 2º parágrafo, é usada para

- a) acrescentar mais informações àquelas dadas no primeiro parágrafo.
- b) introduzir uma consequência.
- c) indicar um contraste.
- d) explicar um fato exposto.
- e) citar duas ideias iguais.

CONCLUSÃO

(finally, in short, in summary)

Ex.: *Finally I'd like to say my last words.*

(Finalmente, gostaria de dizer minhas últimas palavras.)

He's disorganized, inefficient, and he's never there when you need him – in short, the man's hopeless.

(Ele é desorganizado, ineficiente e ele nunca está lá quando você precisa dele – em resumo, o homem não tem esperança.)

In summary, we must aim to maintain a stable supply of crude oil while protecting the environment.

(Em resumo, devemos ter como objetivo manter um suprimento estável de petróleo e proteger o meio ambiente.)

CONDIÇÃO

(If, Unless, Whether, As long as)

Ex.: *The teacher asked whether we wanted to write an essay or prepare a presentation.*

(O professor perguntou se queríamos escrever um texto ou preparar uma apresentação.)

If you don't take a coat with you, you'll be cold at night.

(Se você não levar um casaco, ficará com frio à noite.)

If I were you, I wouldn't spend so much money on clothes.

(Se eu fosse você, não gastaria tanto dinheiro com roupas.)

If they had planned better, they would have already moved to England.

(Se eles tivessem planejado melhor, já teriam se mudado para a Inglaterra.)

Urban Development – Solid Waste Management

Ask a mayor of a developing country city about his or her most pressing problems, and solid waste management generally will be high on the list. For many cities, solid waste management is their single largest budget item and largest employer.

It is also a critical matter of public health, environmental quality, quality of life, and economic development. A city that cannot effectively manage its waste is rarely able to manage more complex services such as health, education or transportation. And no one wants to live in a city surrounded by garbage.

As the world urbanizes, the situation is becoming more acute. More people mean more garbage, especially in fastgrowing cities where the bulk of waste is generated. We estimate that cities currently generate roughly 1.3 billion tonnes of solid waste per year; with current urbanization trends, this figure will grow to 2.2 billion tonnes per year by 2025 – an increase of 70 percent.

Managing waste will also become more expensive. Expenditures that today total \$205 billion will grow to \$375 billion. The cost impacts will be most severe in low income countries already struggling to meet basic social and infrastructure needs, particularly for their poorest residents.

Because it is such a major issue, waste management also represents a great opportunity for cities. Managed well, solid waste management practices can reduce greenhouse gas emission levels in a city, including short-lived climate pollutants that are far more potent than carbon dioxide. A city's ability to keep solid waste out of drainage ditches can also influence whether a neighborhood floods after a heavy storm.

(www.worldbank.org. Adaptado.)

No trecho do último parágrafo – *A city's ability to keep solid waste out of drainage ditches can also influence whether a neighborhood floods after a heavy storm.* –, a palavra *whether* pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- a) as.
- b) either.
- c) if.
- d) like.
- e) so that.

Considere os trechos a seguir.

- I. “People really cannot make healthy lifestyle choices – unless they have a healthier environment”.
- II. “a new global World Health Organization series that looks systematically”.
- III. “80% of chronic disease is now occurring in lower income countries”.

Os segmentos sublinhados em I, II e III apresentam ideia de, respectivamente,

- a) modo – tempo – condição.
- b) condição – tempo – lugar.
- c) condição – modo – tempo.
- d) contraste – lugar – tempo.
- e) comparação – modo – lugar.

CONSEQUÊNCIAS / RESULTADO

(Thus, Hence, So, Therefore, Because of)

Ex.: *His parents were Italian, hence his name – Paolo.*

(Seus pais eram italianos, por essa razão o nome – Paolo.)

We were unable to get funding and therefore had to abandon the Project.

(Não conseguimos obter financiamento e, portanto, tivemos que abandonar o projeto.)

The demand was high and thus prices increased.

(A demanda foi alta e, assim, os preços aumentaram.)

Orientalism means several interdependent things. The most readily accepted designation for Orientalism is an academic one. Anyone who teaches, writes about, or researches the Orient, either in its specific or its general aspects, is an Orientalist, and what he or she does is Orientalism.

Related to this academic tradition is a more general meaning for Orientalism as a style of thought based ¹upon a distinction made between 'the Orient' and 'the Occident.' 4Thus a very large mass of writers and thinkers have accepted the basic distinction between East and West as the starting point for elaborate theories, epics, novels, social descriptions, and political accounts concerning the Orient, its people, customs, 'mind,' destiny, and so on.

The interchange between the academic and the more or less imaginative meanings of Orientalism is a constant one, and since the late 18th century there has been a considerable traffic between the two. Here I come to the third meaning of Orientalism, which is something more historically and materially defined than either of the other two. Orientalism can be discussed and analyzed as the corporate institution for dealing with the Orient—dealing with it by making statements about it, authorizing views of it, describing it, by teaching it, settling it: in short, Orientalism as a Western discourse for dominating, restructuring, and having authority ² over the Orient.

The Orient is not an inert fact of nature. It is not merely there, just as the Occident itself is not just there either. As both geographical and cultural entities such regions as 'Orient' and 'Occident' are man-made. Therefore as much as the West itself, the Orient is an idea that has a history and a tradition of thought, imagery, and vocabulary that have given it reality and presence in and for the West. The two geographical entities thus support and to an extent reflect each other. It would be wrong to conclude that the Orient is essentially an idea, or a creation with no corresponding reality. There are cultures and nations whose location is in the East, and their lives, histories, and customs have a ⁵brute reality obviously greater than anything that could be said about them in the West. But the phenomenon of Orientalism as studied here deals principally, not with a correspondence between Orientalism and Orient, but with the internal consistency of Orientalism and its ideas about the Orient ³ despite or beyond any correspondence, ⁶or lack thereof, with a 'real' Orient.

Assinale a alternativa que poderia substituir a palavra *Thus* (ref. 4), sem prejuízo do sentido literal e da correção gramatical.

- a) However
- b) Though
- c) In addition
- d) Therefore
- e) Eventually

The trouble with trying to make trains go faster

By Katia Moskvitch

As technology advances, transport gets ever faster, and trains are no exception. But with great speed come great drawbacks. Katia Moskvitch reports on the pitfalls facing train designers trying to reach even greater speed on rails.

Since George Stephenson's Rocket, designers have been trying to make trains go faster and faster. Despite all the innovations, particularly in the last 50 years it's still a dream that all cities around the world could be connected by high-speed trains that complete journeys in a flash, allowing you to arrive at your destination relaxed and untroubled. Why is this the case?

Going fast on rails brings its own special set of problems. Human bodies are simply not built for rapid acceleration, we experience certain low frequency motions that create discomfort – a feeling of “motion sickness”. We also experience rapid acceleration, for example, each time we take off and land in a plane.

Then there is the logistics of trying to send a train faster along a track. Going fast means pushing air out of the way, which also requires a lot of power. A train travelling at 300 mph (480 Km / h) uses roughly 27 times more power than one travelling at 100mph (160 km / h). And at ground level the air is a lot denser than it is at 35,000ft (10,600 m) where airliners regularly cruise. That means more resistance, and therefore more vibrations.

If trains could travel just in straight lines and without any dips, then high speeds would not be a big issue. It's the bends and the ups and downs that create a problem, especially in Europe, with its many rivers and mountains and old train lines following long-travelled routes.

The underlined conjunction therefore in the 4th paragraph of the text conveys an idea of

- a) cause
- b) effect
- c) condition
- d) concession
- e) opposition

Considere as propostas de reescrita do segmento:

The list is [...] infinite, and so therefore are our belongings.

- I. The list is [...] infinite and consequently our belongings are also infinite.
- II. The list is [...] infinite and the list of our belongings may also be infinite.
- III. The list is [...] infinite and hence our belongings are infinite, too.

Quais poderiam substituir o segmento acima, sem prejuízo do sentido literal e da correção gramatical?

- a) Apenas I.
- b) Apenas II.
- c) Apenas III.
- d) Apenas I e III.
- e) I, II e III.