

Conjunctions and linking words III

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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

ÊNFASE

(actually, as a matter of fact, indeed)

Ex.: *I didn't actually see her – I just heard her voice.*

(Na verdade, eu não a vi. Eu apenas ouvi a voz dela.)

“Have you always lived here?” “As a matter of fact I’ve only lived here for the last three years.”

(“Você sempre morou aqui?” “Na verdade, eu só moro aqui nos últimos três anos.”)

Evidence suggests that errors may indeed be occurring.

(As evidências sugerem que erros podem realmente estar ocorrendo.)

The Dictionary of American Regional English

Joan Houston Hall, a lexicographer, is concerned about the use of regionalisms throughout the country. She works in one of America's most ambitious lexicographical projects, which culminates with the publication of a dictionary by Harvard University Press, 50 years after the project was inaugurated by Frederic G. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy, who died in 2000, did not make it to the end of the alphabet. But to scholars and language lovers the work he set in motion is an invaluable guide to the way Americans **not only** speak **but also** live. The dictionary includes **nearly** 60,000 terms, many of them reflecting the country's rural and agricultural past. But among the pages and pages of names for wildflowers and farm implements, DARE, as the dictionary is commonly known, includes enough newer terms to suggest that the state of regional English isn't quite as bad as may suggest the laments about the homogenizing forces of urbanization, mass media and the Internet.

Ms. Hall recognizes that the extremes of regional speech are disappearing; however, she is pleased to find out that there are still lots of regional words. If it has become harder to find many different terms for outdated expressions, that's partly because people today are **more likely to** be talking about fast food or traffic. **In fact**, in the age of Twitter and Facebook, linguists say, the interactions that most powerfully shape our speech are still local and face to face. **In sum**, American English **actually** has more words for the same things than ever before.

Select the proposition(s) which presents (present) CORRECT explanations for the expressions below, as they are used in Text 1.

- 01. not only ... but also (line 6): adding information
- 02. nearly (line 7): indicating distance
- 04. more likely to (line 14): expressing probability
- 08. in fact (line 15): emphasizing information
- 16. in sum (line 17): providing additional ideas
- 32. actually (line 17): reinforcing ideas

EXEMPLIFICAÇÃO

(e.g., for instance, in other words)

Ex.: *You should eat more food that contains a lot of fiber, e.g. fruit, vegetables and bread.
(Você deve comer mais alimentos que contenham muito fibra, por exemplo frutas, legumes e pão.)*

*In the electronics industries, for instance, 5,000 jobs are being lost.
(Nas indústrias de eletrônicos, por exemplo, 5,000 empregos estão sendo perdidos.)*

*He was economical with the truth – in other words, he was lying.
(Ele era econômico com a verdade – em outras palavras, estava mentindo.)*

Cultural Differences? Or, are we really that different?

Differences between people within any given nation or culture are much greater than differences between groups. Education, social standing, religion, personality, belief structure, past experience, affection shown in the home, and a myriad of other factors will affect human behavior and culture. Sure there are differences in approach as to what is considered polite and appropriate behavior both on and off the job. In some cultures "yes" means, "I hear you" more than "I agree." Length of pleasantries and greetings before getting down to business; level of tolerance for being around someone speaking a foreign (not-understood) language; politeness measured in terms of gallantry or etiquette (e.g., standing up for a woman who approaches a table, yielding a seat on the bus to an older person, etc.); and manner of expected dress are all examples of possible cultural differences and traditions.

In México it is customary for the arriving person to greet the others. For instance, someone who walks into a group of persons eating would say provecho (enjoy your meal). In Chile, women often greet both other women and men with a kiss on the cheek. In Russia women often walk arm in arm with their female friends. Paying attention to customs and cultural differences can give someone outside that culture a better chance of assimilation or acceptance. Ignoring these can get an unsuspecting person into trouble.

...

MANEIRA

(as, as if, as though, how)

Ex.: *He got divorced, as his parents had done years ago.*

(Ele se divorciou, como seus pais haviam feito anos atrás.)

She looked as if she'd had some good News.

(Ela parecia ter tido boas notícias.)

I felt as though I'd been lying in the sun for hours.

(Eu me senti como se estivesse deitado ao sol por horas.)

I don't care about fashion, I dress how I please.

(Não me preocupo com moda, eu me visto como eu gosto.)

A DECISION FOR 2010

On which side of the counter will you be in June 2010? In an aquarium or in the ocean? People are scared by this proposition. They think it's either too late, or too early, to make such a serious decision.

The fact is that people have become unaccustomed to dreaming. They have lost the courage to place themselves in the future and, from there, look at the present. They still don't understand the need to manage the present, with an eye on the future. Worse yet: their thinking is always based on a projection from the past. Most spend about 90% of the time remembering from where they came, 9% justifying where they are, and only 1% thinking about where they want to be.

Well, let's turn this pyramid upside down. It's not important where you came from, or where you are, but where you want to be! Those who keep their eyes on the past are unable to move toward the ocean that awaits them, where they can swim with big strokes. They get comfortable, surround themselves with envious and pessimistic people, quash any initiative taken by one of their children, a student, or a subordinate to find the way to the ocean. They create rituals and rules in the aquarium, as though it were the size of the world. It's not!

What is this aquarium that holds most people prisoner? It may be a company, a position, or a manipulative boss. It could be a love relationship, a poorly drawn contract, or a credit card that holds us hostage to our debts. It could also be an unwanted event, an illness, or a catastrophe.

But the aquarium is mainly what we carry inside ourselves: a mental model filled with values, beliefs, prejudices, standards and truths that end up blocking our way to the sea. The aquarium is inside us. We are our biggest competitor.

The first step to freedom is to think about June 2010 and make this inner choice: aquarium or ocean? That's the question.

Assinale a alternativa **INCORRETA**.

- a. In *They create rituals and rules in the aquarium, as though it were the size of the world*, the emphasized terms can be appropriately replaced by “as if”.
- b. In English, there are a number of ways of expressing modality apart from using modal verbs. Thus, the following sentences express the same idea: *It may be a company / “Perhaps it is a company”*.
- c. The use of the present perfect does not allow time expressions that situate the event in a definite time in the past. This is true concerning the sentence *They have lost the courage to place themselves in the future*.
- d. Short questions are often used at the end of sentences to ask for agreement or confirmation. Thus, the tag question is correct in the following sentence: *Well, let’s turn this pyramid upside down, shall we?*
- e. The -ly suffix is a very common way of forming adverbs from adjectives. The following words from the text are correct examples of this rule: *poorly, mainly, early*.

Autobiography is a popular genre. ¹Writers of memoirs and life stories never lack an audience. People are interested in the actual lives of others and want to know about others' pasts and feelings and desires. Autobiography is a way to organize the story of a life and reflect on the past in order to better understand the present.

Writers of memoirs and life stories never lack an audience. People are interested in the actual lives of others (ref. 1)

The semantic relationship between the two sentences above can be made explicit by the addition of following connective:

- a. unless
- b. because
- c. however
- d. as though

PROPÓSITO / FINALIDADE

(In order to, So as to)

Ex.: *I study hard in order to reach my goals.*

(Eu estudo muito para alcançar meus objetivos.)

He worked hard so as to be promoted.

(Ele trabalhou duro para ser promovido.)

PHOTOJOURNALISTS SPEAK

Photojournalists around the world are being slandered and assaulted after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. As professionals, we find this abuse unjustifiable and appalling.

Photojournalists are often people who feel a powerful social responsibility to document the ¹atrocities of humanity in order to provide ²evidence to the world. In turn, they often believe that these documents will make our world a better place.

There are thousands of photographs that stimulate people's consciousness, move to tears or anger or even make people smile, proving that photojournalists' efforts have not been in vain and that theirs is indeed an ³honorable profession. We hope that readers will recall photographs that have given them a greater understanding of the world. Behind the majority of these images stand intelligent and honorable men and women.

Today the media are in the process of publicly denouncing this important profession. The accident that led to Diana's death on Aug. 31 is a tragedy. But we strongly ⁴condemn the current-all-out assault on photojournalism, which is having highly negative consequences on a serious profession.

ANTHONY SUAUA.

Paris.

The writer, a photojournalist, signed this letter on behalf of 156 others in his profession.

"(...) IN ORDER TO provide evidence to the world." (2nd. paragraph)

The capital world expression is a marker of:

- a) result
- b) reason
- c) purpose
- d) consequence

SEQUÊNCIA

(first, next, after that)

Ex.: *First, we flew to Australia.*

(Primeiro, voamos para a Austrália.)

Next, we went to Sydney.

(Em seguida, fomos para Sidney.)

After that, we went to Melbourne.

(Depois disso, fomos pra Melbourne.)

TEMPO

(as, once, whenever, yet)

Ex.: *I saw him as I was coming into the building.*
(*Eu o vi quando estava entrando no prédio.*)

Once I've found somewhere to live I'll send you my address.
(*Assim que eu encontrar um lugar para morar, eu te mando meu endereço.*)

I try to use olive oil whenever possible.
(*Eu tento usar azeite de oliva sempre que possível.*)

I haven't spoken to her yet.
(*Ainda não falei com ela.*)

The Brazilian government has ratified its participation in the Paris agreement on climate change, a significant step by Latin America's largest emitter of greenhouse gases that could spur other countries to follow suit.

With a landmass larger than the continental US, Brazil emits about 2.5% of the world's carbon dioxide and other polluting gases, according to United Nations data.

"Our government is concerned about the future," said President Michel Temer during a signing ceremony in Brasilia. "Everything we do today is not aimed at tomorrow, but rather at a future that preserves the living conditions of Brazilians."

Temer said Brazil's ratification would be presented formally to the UN later this month.

The Paris agreement will enter into force **once** 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions have formally joined it. Climate experts say that could happen later this year.

Countries set their own targets for reducing emissions. The targets are not legally binding, but nations must update them every five years. Using 2005 levels as the baseline, Brazil committed to cutting emissions 37% by 2025 and an "intended reduction" of 43% by 2030.

In the last decade, Brazil has achieved significant emissions cuts thanks to efforts to reduce deforestation in the Amazon and increase in the use of energy from hydropower and other renewable sources including wind, solar and biomass.

The Paris accord got a boost earlier this month when the US president, Barack Obama, and China's President, Xi Jinping, sealed their nations' participation.

"Brazil is now the next major country to move forward. It will add even greater momentum," said David Waskow, director of the International Climate Initiative at the Washington, DC-based think tank the World Resources Institute.

The Paris agreement will enter into force **once** 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions have formally joined it.

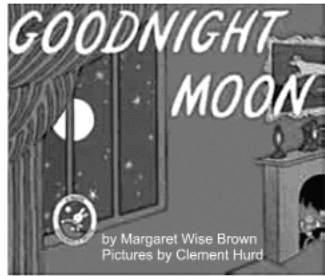
What does the conjunction in bold mean?

- a) From the moment when....
- b) at once
- c) once and for all
- d) one single time

Pediatric group advises parents to read to kids

June 26, 2014

By Amy Graff



Reading *Go Dog Goto* your 6 month old might seem like wasted time because she's more likely to eat the book than help you turn the pages, but a statement released by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) this week says reading in the early years is essential. Reading out loud gets parents talking to their babies and the sound of an adult's voice stimulates that tiny yet rapidly growing brain. In the statement, the academy advises pediatricians to tell parents to read books to their children from birth.

[...]

GAB.: A

No trecho do primeiro parágrafo “that tiny **yet** rapidly growing brain”, o termo em destaque indica

- a. contraste
- b. tempo
- c. explicação
- d. condição
- e. resultado

HUMANS IN CALIFORNIA 130,000 YEARS AGO? GET THE FACTS

National Geographic- April 26, 2017

In an announcement sure to be polemic, researchers say they have found signs of ancient humans in California between 120,000 and 140,000 years ago—more than a hundred thousand years before humans were believed to exist anywhere in the Americas.

I realize that 130,000 years is a really old date and makes our site the oldest archaeological site in the Americas, says study leader Tom Deméré, the paleontologist at the San Diego Natural History Museum, whose team describes their findings in *Nature*. Of course, extraordinary claims like this require extraordinary evidence, and we believe the Cerutti mastodon site presents this evidence.

To be clear, the team has not found human bones at the site. But as Deméré and their colleagues tell it, their evidence—a mastodon skeleton, mastodon bone flakes, and several large stones—shows that the area was a bone quarry, where an unknown hominine supposedly smashed fresh mastodon bones with stone hammers, perhaps to extract marrow or to mine the skeleton for raw materials.

However, many of the world's leading experts in American archaeology already have expressed some form of skepticism to the paper's claims. Some have rejected it completely.

The earliest occupation of the Americas is a highly contentious subject, says University of Southampton archaeologist John McNabb. The date of the find at 130,000 years ago is a really big time difference for archaeologists who are used to talking about 12, 13, 14,000 years ago.

The connector “however”, in “**However**, many of the world’s leading experts in American archaeology[...]”, establishes a logical relationship of:

- a) contrast.
- b) cause.
- c) consequence.
- d) negation.
- e) addition.

Children's sugar intake equals five doughnuts a day, campaigners say



Children and young people are consuming the equivalent of 20 chocolate chip biscuits a day in sugar, according to anti-obesity campaigners. The calculations by the Obesity Health Alliance (OHA) have led to renewed calls for food and soft drinks manufacturers to make their products healthier to cut the number of dangerously overweight children. They want urgent action to reduce the amount of “hidden” sugar in many common foodstuffs.

Children and young people aged between 11 and 18 typically have an intake of 73.2 grams of sugar a day, far in excess of the 30 grams – or seven teaspoons – maximum recommended in official health advice, according to the OHA’s estimates. Those 73.2 grams are the equivalent of 20 chocolate chip or custard cream biscuits, 14.6 jelly babies or 4.8 jam-filled doughnuts. Four- to 10-year-olds are consuming 53.5 grams of sugar a day, while the figure among 19- to 64-year-olds is 59.9 grams daily.

Dr Alison Tedstone, Public Health England’s chief nutritionist, said that while some food manufacturers have pledged to cut the amount of sugar in their products, certain kinds of retailers – including coffee chains – need to follow suit. Producers including the supermarkets Tesco and Waitrose, Nestlé, and Kellogg’s have announced plans to reduce their use of sugar as part of a reformulation drive ahead of the government’s sugar tax coming into force in 2018. However, many other firms have made no such commitment and may be hit by the tax. Public Health England (PHE) wants all food manufacturers and outlets to strip 20% of all sugar out of a wide range of products by 2020.

Sarah Toule, head of health information at World Cancer Research Fund, said that overweight or obese children are much more likely to be dangerously overweight in adulthood and thus increase their risk of developing 11 forms of cancer.

No trecho do quarto parágrafo “dangerously overweight in adulthood and **thus** increase their risk of developing 11 forms of cancer”, o termo em destaque equivale, em português, a

- a) desde.
- b) contudo.
- c) também.
- d) quando.
- e) portanto.