

Inglês Instrumental

TEORIA



INTRODUÇÃO

Forma de leitura que permite que as pessoas sejam capazes de ler e interpretar textos originais em língua inglesa mesmo sem que tenha um domínio completo do idioma.

INTRODUÇÃO

A leitura instrumental é baseada em um conjunto de técnicas tais como: identificação de palavras chaves, análise dos gêneros textuais, estruturas gramaticais e contextualização do conhecimento prévio do leitor.

INTRODUÇÃO

Vale ressaltar que mesmo aqueles que já dominam o idioma podem se beneficiar das vantagens da compreensão destas técnicas, pois o processo de leitura se torna mais rápido e eficiente.

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

SKIMMING

Leitura “rápida” para se obter uma ideia geral do assunto. Nesse caso, a velocidade é mais importante que a compreensão de detalhes. É o tipo de leitura que se faz para tomarmos contato com o conteúdo do texto e para decidirmos como iremos lê-lo.

SKIMMING
EXEMPLO:

Chicken with Mustard

Introduction

Minutes to Prepare: **10**

Minutes to Cook: **45**

Number of Servings: **4**



Ingredients

2 skinless chicken breasts
115g (4oz) Dijon mustard
1 teaspoon thyme
1 teaspoon vegetable oil
175g (6oz) non-fat yoghurt or fromage frais
Salt and black pepper
Gherkin/Pickle slices to serve
First of all, pre-heat the oven to 200°C/400°F/Gas 6.

Directions

In a bowl, mix together the chicken, mustard and thyme, so the chicken is nicely coated. Lay a sheet of foil over a large baking tray, then place the chicken on the foil. Lay another sheet of foil over the first, and fold over the edges tightly to make a pouch. This will need to be placed in the oven for 45-60 minutes.

Just before the chicken has finished cooking, you can prepare the sauce by mixing together the oil with the yoghurt or fromage frais, and add a sprinkling of salt and black pepper. Once the chicken has cooked, remove the foil and pour over the sauce. Serve with slices of pickles or gherkins(not included in the nutrients)

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

SCANNING

Leitura que se faz para localizar uma informação específica, conhecida ou não. Por exemplo, a procura do significado de uma palavra no dicionário.

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

SCANNING

EXEMPLO:

| 14:03 | | PARTIDAS DOMÉSTICAS DOMESTIC DEPARTURES | | | | page 3/3 | |
|-------|----------------|--|--------|---------|-------|---------------|----|
| STD | To/Vias | Cia | Flight | Checkin | ETD | Remarks | |
| 16:54 | Guarulhos | GOL | 1711 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 16:58 | Belo Horizonte | GOL | 1666 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:06 | Vitória | Azul | 5038 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:10 | São Paulo | GOL | 1045 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:15 | São Paulo | TAM | 3945 | 38-43 | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:15 | São Paulo | TRIP | 3945 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:17 | Campinas | Azul | 4033 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:21 | Belo Horizonte | TRIP | 5418 | - | 17:21 | Check-in Open | ●● |
| 17:21 | Belo Horizonte | Azul | 5418 | - | 17:21 | Check-in Open | ●● |
| 17:30 | São Paulo | Avianca | 6013 | 08-12 | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:36 | Guarulhos | TRIP | 5617 | - | 17:36 | Check-in Open | ●● |
| 17:36 | Guarulhos | Azul | 5617 | - | 17:36 | Check-in Open | ●● |
| 17:40 | São Paulo | GOL | 1047 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:44 | São Paulo | TAM | 3947 | 38-43 | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:44 | São Paulo | TRIP | 3947 | - | | Estimated | ●● |
| 17:49 | Brasília | GOL | 1490 | - | | Estimated | ●● |

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

SCANNING

Concursos

Mestrado

Doutorado

Provas

Língua Inglesa

Questões de 16 a 30

Para responder a essas questões, identifique APENAS UMA ÚNICA alternativa correta e marque o número correspondente na Folha de Respostas.

Questões 16 a 20

TEXTO:

Australia's plan to ban cigarette logos

Australia has unveiled what it claims are the toughest anti-smoking measures in the world. They would completely ban logos and branding on packets of cigarettes. Packets would also be plain olive green; the color that smokers apparently find least attractive.

5 The color olive green is the latest weapon in the ongoing battle between the Australian government and big tobacco. Under aggressive new proposals, billed as the toughest in the world, every packet of cigarettes sold in Australia would be packaged in that color after research showed that olive green was the most off-putting for smokers.

10 Logos and any form of distinct branding would be completely banned. Instead, the brand names would appear in a standard size and font, making them as bland and anonymous as possible. A greater area of the packaging would also be taken up with grotesque pictures of cancerous tumors and the health effects of tobacco.

20 Claiming a global first, the Australian government says it wants to remove any remaining glamour from cigarettes, but the big tobacco companies have questioned the legality of the legislation.

25 Worried about the possible worldwide knock-on effects of Australia introducing such stringent regulations, they've vowed to put up a fight - saying the new measures infringe international trademark and intellectual property laws.

AUSTRALIA plan to ban cigarette logos. Disponível em: <www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/language/wordsinthetext/>. Acesso em: 13 maio 2012.

Questão 16

Fill in the parentheses with T (True) or F (False).

It's stated in the text:

- () Australia has already forbidden cigarette logos.
- () Australia has had a hard time fighting the big tobacco companies.
- () Tobacco companies are willing to give up confronting the Australian government.
- () The Australian government wants people to view cigarettes as unattractive and unhealthy.

According to the text, the correct sequence, from top to bottom, is

- 01) F T T F
- 02) T T T T
- 03) T F F T
- 04) T T F F
- 05) F T F T

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Questão 17

According to the Australian government plans, all packets of cigarettes

- 01) should be bright green.
- 02) must have the same color.
- 03) could have any dark color.
- 04) may come in different tones of green.
- 05) would have Australia's national colors.

Questão 18

As to cigarette brand names, the only alternative that disagrees with the information from the text is that they should

- 01) present letters in different styles.
- 02) have no unusual features.
- 03) not be easily identified.
- 04) have the same size.
- 05) be uninteresting.

Questão 19

Based on the text, the only pair of opposites is in alternative

- 01) "exact" (l. 5) - most
- 02) "the latest" (l. 6) - the most recent.
- 03) "big" (l. 8) - huge.
- 04) "stringent" (l. 25) - strict.
- 05) "new" (l. 27) - young.

Questão 20

Considering verb forms in the text, it's correct to say:

- 01) "infringe" (l. 27) is in the Infinitive form.
- 02) "they've vowed" (l. 26) describes an action dissociated from the present time.
- 03) "says" (l. 21) refers to an action completed in the past.
- 04) "would appear" (l. 14-5) refers to a possible situation in the future.
- 05) "sold" (l. 9) is in the Simple Past tense.

Questões 21 a 26

TEXTO

Chileans told to take off ties



Chilean President Sebastián Piñera (on the right) is often seen wearing a tie.

The government in Chile has come up with a new way of saving energy. It's advised Chilean men to take off their ties during the summer months, so they won't need to switch on the air conditioning.

Língua Inglesa

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

COGNATOS

Palavras que têm raiz comum, e desta forma, têm formas e significados semelhantes. Muitos afixos (prefixos e sufixos) são cognatos.

program = programa

prehistoric = pré-histórico

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

FALSOS COGNATOS

Palavras que são semelhantes entre si na forma, mas não no significado. São relativamente raras.

intend = pretender

pretend = fingir

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

Ambiguidade Lexical

Acontece quando uma palavra possui mais de um significado possível. Esses significados são todos contextuais, que variam de situação para situação.

planta ⇔ **PLANT** ⇔ fábrica

Turquia ⇔ **TURKEY** ⇔ Peru

CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

INFERÊNCIA

Processo deduzir o significado de uma palavra ou frase a partir do contexto (conteúdo) do texto.

INFERÊNCIA
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