

PROJETO DE RECUPERAÇÃO PARALELA

2º Trimestre - 2019

Disciplina: Língua Inglesa

Série: 3ª série do Ensino Médio

Professor(a): Wagner Borges Jr.

Objetivo: Rever vocabulário aprendido ao longo do trimestre, interpretar textos e rever conteúdo gramatical.

1. **CONTEÚDO:** Interpretação de texto e imagens.

2. **ROTEIRO DE ESTUDO:** Interpretar textos e responder as perguntas propostas. Uso de dicionário sempre que necessário. Anotar as palavras desconhecidas.

3. **FORMA DE AVALIAÇÃO:**

- Durante o período de recuperação o aluno realizará uma lista com exercícios de revisão que terá o valor máximo de 2,0. A lista deverá ser realizada e entregue no dia da prova de REC para o aplicador;
- Os alunos participarão de plantões de dúvidas agendados pela coordenação, se necessário.
- Realização de Prova escrita com o valor de 8,0 agendada pela coordenação.

4. **Lista de exercícios:**

LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS DE RECUPERAÇÃO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA – 2º TRIMESTRE
Prof. Wagner Borges Jr. Série: 3ª série EM

Nome: _____ N° _____ Data: ____/____/2019

What Is a Trade War?

(Investopedia) A trade war happens when one country retaliates against another by raising import tariffs or placing other restrictions on the opposing country's imports. A tariff is a **tax** or **duty** imposed on the **goods** imported into a nation. In a global economy, a trade war can become very damaging to the consumers and businesses of both nations, and the contagion can grow to affect many aspects of both economies.

Trade wars are a side effect of protectionism, which are government actions and **policies** that restrict international trade. A country will generally **undertake** protectionist actions with the intent of **shielding** domestic businesses and jobs from foreign competition. Protectionism is also a method used to **balance** trade deficits. A trade deficit happens when a country's imports exceed the amounts of its exports.

1. Segundo o texto, o que é uma guerra comercial?

2. Quais são as consequências de uma guerra comercial em uma economia globalizada?

3. O que é protecionismo?

4. Defina o que é déficit comercial.

Stem cell patch may help repair damage caused by heart attacks

(New Scientist) Heart patches could provide a **lifeline** for hundreds of thousands of people after a heart attack. The patches are grown in a lab and could one day provide a way to help repair damaged hearts.

Each patch consists of a thumb-sized piece of heart **tissue** (measuring 3 centimetres by 2 centimetres) contain up to 50 million human stem cells, programmed to turn into working heart muscle cells that beat. One or more patches could be implanted on to the heart of a someone who has had a heart attack to prevent or even reverse damage to the organ.

During a heart attack, the heart is starved of vital nutrients and oxygen, killing off parts of the heart muscle. This **weakens** the heart and can eventually lead to heart failure, which affects an estimated 920,000 people in the UK.

Once **sewn** in place, the new patches are intended to physically support the damaged heart muscle and help it **pump** more efficiently. The patches also release chemicals that stimulate the heart cells to repair and regenerate.

5. Qual é o assunto principal do texto?

6. Descreva como funciona o remendo desenvolvido pelos pesquisadores.

7. O que acontece durante um ataque cardíaco?

8. Após o remendo ser costurado no lugar o que se espera que ocorra?

Drink up – Coffee **addicts** will be pleased to hear that scientists say drinking up to 25 cups a day is not bad for your heart. Some previous studies have suggested that coffee **stiffens** arteries, putting pressure on the heart and increasing the **likelihood** of a heart attack or **stroke**, with drinkers warned to cut down.

But a new study (part-**funded** by the British Heart Foundation) of more than 8,000 people across the UK found that drinking five cups a day, and even up to 25, is no worse for the arteries than drinking less than a cup a day. (The Guardian)

9. O que estudos anteriores mostraram sobre o café?

10. Um novo estudo sobre o café foi realizado no Reino Unido com um resultado diferente de estudos prévios. Qual foi esse resultado?

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"My fleas don't pay any rent and they have loud parties that keep me awake all night. I want to have them evicted!"

11. Qual foi o pedido feito pelo cachorro a seu advogado?

12. Qual foi a decisão tomada na imagem ao lado? Por que?

[illegible]

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the left, a man with a large, bulbous nose and wild, spiky hair is pointing his right index finger towards the woman on the right. He is wearing a simple t-shirt and dark pants. On the right, a woman with a similar large nose and wild hair is looking back at him. She is wearing a t-shirt with a ribbon symbol (a common symbol for HIV/AIDS awareness) and is carrying a handbag. The signature 'GLASBERGEN' is visible in the bottom right corner of the drawing.

13. Por que, indiretamente, a menina vê certa incoerência na posição da mulher? Justifique.

[illegible]

by Ian Sample Science editor theguardian.com Mon 29 Jul 2019 06:00 BST

New applications crop up all the time. Want to know who's at the door? A video doorbell with facial recognition will tell you, **provided** you've uploaded a photo of the person's face.

Other systems are used to spot missing persons and catch slackers who lie about the hours they spend in the office. Advertisers, of course, are in on the act. Thanks to facial recognition, billboards can now serve up ads based on an estimate of your sex, age and mood.

That sounds quite Big Brother. Is it a surveillance tool?

Sometimes, yes. China uses facial recognition for racial profiling and its tracking and control of the Uighur muslims has been roundly condemned as a shameful first for a government. Its cameras also spot and fine jaywalkers, verify students at school gates, and monitor their expressions in lessons to ensure they are paying attention.

Russia has embraced the technology too. In Moscow, video cameras scan the streets for “people of interest” and plans have been mooted to equip the police with glasses that work the same way.

There have been reports that Israel is using facial recognition for covert tracking of Palestinians deep inside the West Bank.

Meanwhile in Britain, the Metropolitan and South Wales police forces have trialled facial recognition to find people in football and rugby crowds, on city streets, and at commemorations and music festivals. Taylor Swift even installed the tech at a gig in California to weed out stalkers.

Shops are increasingly installing the technology to deter and catch thieves. Next year, it will make its Olympic debut in Tokyo.

1. Qual é a preocupação do autor no subtítulo do texto?

2. O pronome “**it**” em destaque no início do texto refere-se a:

- a) facial recognition technology b) class reunion c) wedding d) party e) apps

3. Por que as empresas de tecnologia começaram a usar a tecnologia de reconhecimento facial?

4. De acordo com o texto podemos afirmar que:

- a) houve certa demora para a tecnologia de reconhecimento facial se alastrar.
b) o sistema financeiro ainda não utiliza o sistema de reconhecimento facial.
c) novos sistemas que utilizam a tecnologia de reconhecimento facial estão cada vez mais escassos.
d) a publicidade já adotou a tecnologia para vender seus produtos.
e) a polícia russa já usa a tecnologia de reconhecimento facial em óculos.

5. Cite 3 situações nas quais o governo chinês usa o reconhecimento facial.

6. Como Israel tem usado a tecnologia de reconhecimento facial?

7. Qual foi a atitude da cantora Taylor Swift na Califórnia?

8. O termo “**provided**” pode ser substituído sem alteração no sentido da frase por:

- a) hence b) if c) even though d) despite e) due to