



Área do Conhecimento:	Linguagens e suas Tecnologias
Componente Curricular:	Língua Inglesa
Ano/Série:	3. ^a Série do Ensino Médio

Prezado(a) Estudante,

Esta **Trilha de Aprendizagem** apresenta possíveis caminhos para o desenvolvimento de habilidades relacionadas ao componente curricular e tem o objetivo de auxiliá-lo(a) na sua rotina de estudos para que você alcance o desempenho esperado.

No decorrer da Trilha, você poderá compreender melhor os temas estudados e ampliar seus conhecimentos, por meio de diferentes estratégias que visam contribuir para o seu processo de aprendizagem.

Segue abaixo a relação de unidades temáticas, objetos de conhecimento e habilidades a serem desenvolvidas.

UNIDADES TEMÁTICAS	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO	HABILIDADES
ESTRATÉGIAS DE LEITURA	Habilidades específicas do Exame Nacional do Ensino Médio	(ENEM – H5) Associar vocábulos e expressões de um texto em LEM ao seu tema. (ENEM – H6) Utilizar os conhecimentos da LEM e de seus mecanismos como meio de ampliar as possibilidades de acesso a informações, tecnologias e culturas. (ENEM – H7) Relacionar um texto em LEM, as estruturas linguísticas, sua função e seu uso social. (ENEM – H8) Reconhecer a importância da produção cultural em LEM como representação da diversidade cultural e linguística.
ELEMENTOS COESIVOS	Compreender e empregar corretamente linking words e transition words.	(CSMM – EM03LI06) Usar voz ativa e passiva corretamente.

1. APROXIMAÇÃO

- ▶ Assista às videoaulas referentes aos objetos de conhecimento e habilidades, gravadas por seu/sua professor(a) na ferramenta Microsoft Teams.
- ▶ Registre, em seu caderno, os pontos mais importantes e pause as videoaulas para consultar o livro didático.

2. PERCEPÇÃO E PREPARAÇÃO

Após realizar as anotações indicadas na seção anterior, assista aos vídeos sugeridos abaixo e anote os conhecimentos relacionados às habilidades propostas.

▶ READING COMPREHENSION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KxOC0hcEf8Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jBkRAG8L12o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZaa5Ed-OYs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDITq96sSK8>

▶ TRANSITION WORDS / LINKING WORDS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=STiQ4BEV8ug>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQQhCXwywns>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVp3rPoubQw&t=92s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKNhbV86Cyw>

3. AMPLIAÇÃO

▶ **PRATIQUE SUAS HABILIDADES DE LEITURA:**

<https://rachacuca.com.br/educacao/vestibular/enem/ingles/>

<https://www.todamateria.com.br/interpretacao-de-texto-em-ingles-com-gabarito-enem/>

▶ **LEIA NOTÍCIAS EM:**

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com>

<https://www.newsinlevels.com/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/news-report>

4. USO

01. Read the lyrics to a song.

That I would be good even if I did nothing
That I would be good even if I got the thumbs down
That I would be good if I got and stayed sick
That I would be good even if I gained ten pounds [...]

MORISSETTE, Alanis Nadine; BALLARD, Glen. That I would be good.

Disponível em: <http://www.metrolyrics.com/that-i-would-e-good>.

Acesso em: 11 out. 2020.

What is true about the song lyrics?

- A) The subject of the song lyrics has low self-esteem.
- B) Even if is used to emphasize a condition.
- C) The lines are not written in the same linguistic structure.
- D) Even if could be replaced by unless.
- E) Even if could be replaced by in case.

02. (UFRGS)



a) Por que o garoto, Calvin, está tão ansioso?

b) O que a fala final da mãe evidencia?

03. (ENEM 2015 – ADAPTADA)

How fake images change our memory and behaviour

For decades, researchers have been exploring just how unreliable our own memories are. Not only is memory fickle when we access it, but it's also kit easily subverted and rewritten. Combine this susceptibility with modern image-editing software at our fingertips like Photoshop, and it's a recipe for disaster. In a world where we can witness news and world events as they unfold, fake images surround us, and our minds accept these pictures as real, and remember them later. These fake memories don't just distort how we see our past, they affect our current and future behaviour too – from what we eat, to how we protest and vote. The problem is there's virtually nothing we can do to stop it.

Old memories seem to be the easiest to manipulate. In one study, subjects were showed images from their childhood. Along with real images, researchers snuck in manipulated photographs of the subject taking a hot air balloon ride with his or her family. After seeing those images, 50% of subjects recalled some part of that hot-air balloon ride – though the event was entirely made up.

EVELETH, R. Disponível em: www.bbc.com. Acesso em: 16 jan. 2013 (adaptado).

A reportagem apresenta consequências do uso de novas tecnologias para a mente humana.

CITE o estudo apresentado e o que foi observado.

04. (UFES – ADAPTADA)

Many Norwegians were shocked and wrote to the newspapers when Princess Anne - President of the Save the Children Fund - was shown on television snubbing a five-year-old while visiting a hospital nursery in Oslo at the weekend. But a Buckingham Palace spokesman said last night that the impression gained was “totally untrue,” and was the result of the film being edited and “taken out of context.”

The Princess, in Norway for a fund-raising day for a national children’s charity, appeared on television on Sunday night. When five-year-old Oeyvind Stroem tried to shake hands with her, he appeared to have been spurned. “No cuddle, not even a smile...” the Dagbladet newspaper bannered on its front page.

The media said they received “thousands” of phone calls objecting to the Princess’s manner and suggesting that she should “go home”. Norway’s largest circulating newspaper, Verdens Gang, said that most of its callers asked how a Princess, who was a mother herself, could show such coolness towards a child.

A spokesman for Princess Anne said last night: “The television clip was taken out of context and gave a totally untrue impression.

Glossary: cuddle – to hold closely; snub – ignore; spurn – reject with disdain

Fundado em 1919, o *Save the Children Fund* é uma organização não governamental que atua em mais de 120 países e busca promover a sobrevivência, proteção, desenvolvimento e participação de crianças em suas comunidades.

Com a polêmica criada durante a estadia de Anne, presidente da *Save the Children Fund*, na Noruega, os ingleses a defenderam dizendo que

- A) os noruegueses exageraram quanto à reação indevida da princesa.
- B) as imagens da visita da princesa foram divulgadas de forma incorreta.
- C) o garoto Oeyvind Stroem não sorriu para a princesa devidamente.
- D) os jornais noruegueses não entrevistaram a princesa adequadamente.
- E) a imprensa norueguesa não deu cobertura à visita da princesa.

05. (UNCISAL – ADAPTADA)

First womb-transplant baby born

By James Gallagher Health editor, BBC News

A woman in Sweden has given birth to a baby boy using a transplanted womb. The 36-year-old mother, who was born without a uterus, received a donated womb from a friend in her 60s. The British medical journal The Lancet says the baby was born prematurely in September weighing 1.8kg (3.9 lb). The father said his son was “amazing”.

The identity of the couple in Sweden has not been released, but it is known the mother still had functioning ovaries. The couple went through IVF to produce 11 embryos, which were frozen. Doctors at the University of Gothenburg then performed the womb transplant. The donor was a 61-year-old family friend who had gone through the menopause seven years earlier. Drugs to suppress the immune system were needed to prevent the womb being rejected.

A year after the transplant, doctors decided they were ready to implant one of the frozen embryos and a pregnancy ensued. The baby was born prematurely, almost 32 weeks into the pregnancy, after the mother developed pre-eclampsia and the baby’s heart rate became abnormal. Both baby and mum are now said to be doing well. [...]

Cancer treatment and birth defects are the main reasons women can be left without a functioning womb. [...]

Disponível em: <http://www.bbc/news/health-29485996>. Acesso em: 4 out. 2014.

Antes impensáveis, certos transplantes hoje são muitas vezes ainda considerados grandes milagres. Acerca de um transplante surpreendente, o texto acima nos relata

- A) o nascimento de bebê de útero transplantado em uma mulher de 60 anos na Suécia.
- B) a adoção de bebê de proveta de útero transplantado de mulher britânica com câncer.
- C) o útero transplantado na Suécia em mulher de 36 anos resulta em nascimento de gêmeos.
- D) o nascimento de bebê de útero transplantado em uma mulher de 36 anos na Suécia.
- E) a adoção de bebê de proveta de útero transplantado de mulher com câncer.

06. (ENEM)

The art of happiness

Nearly every time you see him, he's laughing or at least smiling. And he makes everyone else around him feel like smiling. He's the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, a Nobel Prize winner, and an increasingly popular speaker and statesman. Why is he so popular? Even after spending only a few minutes in his presence you can't help feeling happier. If you ask him if he's happy, even though he's suffered the loss of his country, the Dalai Lama will give you an unconditional yes. What's more, he'll tell you that happiness is the purpose of life, and that "the very motion of our life is towards happiness". How to get there has always been the question. He's tried to answer it before, but he's never had the help of a psychiatrist to get the message across in a context we can easily understand.

LAMA, D.; CUTLER, H. **The Art of Happiness**: a handbook for living. Putnam Books, 1998.

A sinopse é um texto curto que faz com que leitores entendam os pontos principais do texto original, fazendo com o público da obra se interesse ou não pela mesma, servindo como um aperitivo.

Pelo título e pela sinopse do livro de Lama e Cutler, constata-se que o tema da obra é

- A) o sucesso dos autores no Tibet.
- B) a busca da felicidade no cotidiano.
- C) o Prêmio Nobel recebido por Lama.
- D) a liderança de Dalai Lama no Tibet.
- E) a discussão de Lama e seu psiquiatra.

07. (FATEC-SP)



Disponível em <http://tinyuri.com/Woyrm>. Acesso em 16 mar. 2015.

O texto do cartum faz referência direta ao fato de

- A) a empresa poder demitir o empregado por ele desconhecer o manual de segurança.
- B) a empresa em que o empregado trabalha não possuir um manual de procedimentos de segurança.
- C) o empregado agora ter tempo para ler o manual de segurança por ter se machucado no trabalho.
- D) o empregado receber uma punição por não ter lido os procedimentos do manual de segurança.
- E) o empregado ter machucado o nariz, mesmo seguindo os procedimentos de segurança presentes no manual.

08. Read the text.

Mammogram, the test saves lives. So why don't more women go?

Judith Mandelbaum Schmid

FEW intervals in a woman's life are more unnerving than the ten minutes she spends with her breasts squeezed between heavy plates of plastic, trying not to move or breathe. Imagining what the high-tech equipment might reveal or fail to can be even worse. Dignity and discomfort aside, mammograms do save lives. But too many women continue to question the test's reliability and safety. Bottom line: breast cancer is highly curable, if caught early. But in order to be treated, it must be detected. And while mammography doesn't have a 100-percent accuracy rate, it still is a woman's best defense. (...)

Todas as mulheres deveriam se submeter com frequência ao teste de mamografia. No entanto, muitas ainda se recusam a fazê-lo. Com relação à pergunta proposta no título acima, por que algumas mulheres hesitam em fazer o exame?

- A) Pelo desconforto que ele causa após o exame.
- B) Pela taxa de confiabilidade do teste ainda não ser total.
- C) Pela desconfiança na cura do câncer de mama.
- D) Pela comprovação de que o teste salva poucas vidas.
- E) Pelo alto valor cobrado para realizar o teste.

09. (UESPI – ADAPTADA)

Bad Medicine

GOING TO THE doctor isn't as safe as you might think. Medical mistakes kill between 4,0 and 98,0 people in the United States annually, reports the Institute of Medicine — a private agency that advises the government and industry. The problem isn't the cold you might catch in the waiting room, but blunders like improper testing, incorrect diagnoses, and medicine mix-ups.

In an effort to reduce the number of errors, Web Information Transfer Systems, an Internet start-up company based in Phoenix, has set up a Web site (www.webinfotrans.com) that allows physicians to check medications prescribed by other doctors, prescribe medications electronically to eliminate errors in deciphering handwriting, and check an online version of the Physician's Desk Reference for adverse drug interactions. Subscribers can also search for the latest information about a specific condition. A similar site developed by Cigna Healthcare of Arizona reduced errors in prescriptions for birth control pills by 15 percent. The new site should be fully operational by this summer. — Gail Dutton.

(Source: Popular Science, vol. 256, n. 4, April 2000, p. 30.)

According to text, the solution to the problem presented in the text was

- A) to build more hospitals locally.
- B) to help people with health insurance.
- C) to distribute medications freely.
- D) to end an online service for consultation.
- E) to start a web site to help doctors to eliminate errors.

10. (UNEB 2013)

Better health for the uncouneted urban masses

Most of the people who moved to London, New York City, Chicago, Berlin and other big cities during the 19th century traded away their health to make better wages. Crowding, unsafe drinking water, bad sanitation, harsh working conditions and industrial pollution made them sicker than their cousins back home in the countryside and shortened their life spans.

But starting in the middle decades of the 1800s, government reforms and urban leaders began turning the health of these cities around by investing in water, sanitation, waste removal, education and more. Today affluent cities are among the healthiest places to live. Even in many middle-income countries urban dwellers go about their lives largely unthreatened by the classic epidemics.

Available at: www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=better-health-for-the-uncouneted. Access on: Oct 12, 2012.

It's stated, in the first paragraph of the text, that most of the people who moved to big cities during the 19th century

- A) exchanged their health for wage increases.
- B) damaged their health and made less money.
- C) improved their health because they got better salaries.
- D) maintained health by working fewer hours than in the countryside.
- E) became healthier as they were given better health assistance.

11. (AFA – ADAPTADA)

Fireworks constitute a variety of devices used for religious or entertainment purposes. They contain incendiary compounds that produce sound, color, smoke, or movement, or combination of these. The ingredients consist of fuels, oxidizers, and modifying agents. The fuels used are charcoal, sulfur, antimony sulfide, and powdered metals. Chlorates and nitrates usually provide oxygen for the reaction, since fireworks do not use atmospheric oxygen. Various colors are obtained from metals salts. Sodium produces yellow; copper, blue green; calcium, red; strontium, scarlet; and barium, green. Picric acid or sulfur tends to intensify the colors, and ammonium salts increase the shades obtainable. Addition of iron and aluminum powder provides sparks and fiery displays. The craft of blending mixtures packaging them is an ancient one in China, where fireworks are used for religious purposes. In Europe, fireworks for entertainment have been manufactured since the 13th century. In many places throughout the United States and Canada, the sale of fireworks is restricted by law because of the danger of injury.

(The International Encyclopedia)

Fogos de artifício estão presentes em vários momentos da vida humana. Segundo o texto,

- A) fogos de artifício vêm sendo produzidos na Europa há pelo menos oito séculos.
- B) o oxigênio atmosférico, na verdade, é um dos ingredientes dos fogos de artifício.
- C) religiosos usavam fogos de artifício somente para diversão em suas celebrações.
- D) nos Estados Unidos e Canadá as pessoas não podem comprar fogos de artifício.
- E) na China, o principal uso dos fogos de artifício e pirotecnia é para entretenimento.

5. FEEDBACK

Entre em contato com o(a) professor(a), por meio da ferramenta Microsoft Teams – Equipe Chat Professor, caso necessite de suporte para utilizar a Trilha de Aprendizagem ou esclarecer dúvidas na realização das atividades.

6. AVALIAÇÃO

As orientações para a Avaliação de Recuperação seguirão posteriormente.