

# INGLÊS COM QUÍMICA



## INGLÊS INSTRUMENTAL

☰ Buttons





# 1

# INTRODUCING YOURSELF



**Talking about yourself**



**Presentations**



**Greetings**

# TALKING ABOUT YOURSELF

Pleased to meet you!

Match the questions to the answers.

Martin

I'm an architect

I'm 35



It's Joe

It's 37820455

In London It's M-A-R-T-I-N

I'm from England

It's martin@hotmail.com



Next



- 1- What is your first name?
- 2- What is your last name?
- 3- How do you spell your last name?
- 4- What's your phone number?
- 5- How old are you?
- 6- What's your e-mail address?
- 7- Where are you from?
- 8- What do you do?
- 9- Where do you live?



 Next

**NOW, ANSWER THE  
SAME QUESTIONS  
ABOVE WITH YOUR  
OWN INFORMATION.**



1-



2-

4-

5-

6-

7-

8-

9-

COMPLETE THE TEXT BELOW WITH YOUR OWN INFORMATION.

**My name is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I am <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ years old and I am  
from <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. My phone number is <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and I  
live in <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I am a/an <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and my e-mail  
address is <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.**



Next



# CAPITAL LETTERS



<b>Names and surnames</b>	<i>James Smith, California, Madrid</i>
<b>Nationalities, languages</b>	<i>Spain, Brazilian, Turkish</i>
<b>Days of the week</b>	<i>Tuesday, Sunday, Wednesday</i>
<b>Months</b>	<i>January, February, September</i>
<b>The first word in a sentence</b>	<i>The company is far from my home.</i>
<b>The pronoun I</b>	<i>She's French and I am Brazilian.</i>

What's wrong with the text below?



*my name is john. i'm from rio de janeiro in brazil, and i speak portuguese. my teacher is american. his name's gerry. my english classes are on mondays and wednesdays.*



Next





**Rewrite the text  
above with CAPITAL  
letter where  
necessary.**



**Rewrite the text  
above with your  
own information.**



# GREETINGS

*Hi!*

*Hello!*

*Good morning!*

*Good afternoon!*

*Good evening!*

*Good night!*



hello!

hi!

 Next



# INTRODUCING

*This is (my co-worker) John.*



Next





## Informal

Nice to meet you!  
Good to meet you!  
Great to meet you!



## Formal

Glad to meet you.  
Pleased to meet you.  
How do you do?



Next

# Links contidos neste material:



Click Here



Leva ao conteúdo referente ao título



Next



Avança um slide



Return



Retorna ao conteúdo principal



Return





# 2

## *READING STRATEGIES*





***ESTRATÉGIAS,  
TÉCNICAS, DICAS,  
FORMULINHAS,  
MÉTODOS...***



# SKIMMING

*FAST READING TO GET  
THE MAIN IDEA.*

*ASSUNTO, TEMA, IDEIA  
CENTRAL, DISCUSSÃO, DO  
TEXTO.*

Skimming-

quick  
reading to  
get the  
general  
idea.



# ***SCANNING***

**FAST READING**

**TO GET**

**SPECIFIC**

**INFORMATION**

*IDENTIFICAÇÃO DE UMA  
INFORMAÇÃO POR VEZ*

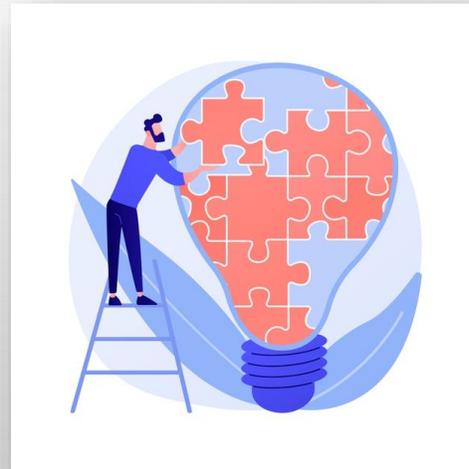
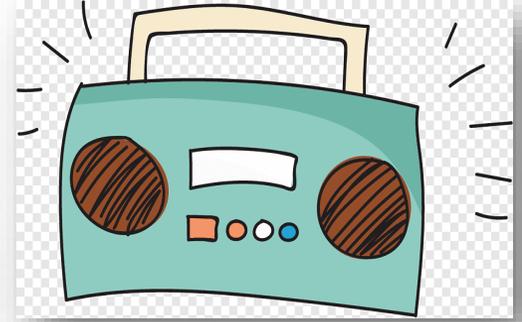


Sneak Peek



# COGNATES

SIMILAR  
WORDS TO  
PORTUGUESE



Sneak Peek





*... but be  
careful!!*

**FALSE**

**COGNATES**

*THEY LOOK  
LIKE, BUT  
THEY ARE  
NOT...*



Sneak Peek



*PRETEND*

*AMASS*

*COSTUME*

*LECTURE*

# PICTURES AND GRAPHS

TEXT ILLUSTRATION

*IMAGENS,  
GRÁFICOS, FOTOS,  
LETRAS E CORES  
DIFERENTES,  
FIGURAS, ETC.*



Sneak Peek



HAWAII

SPACE



FOREST

# TITLE



NAME OF THE  
TEXT

*O TÍTULO É GERALMENTE  
COMPOSTO POR PALAVRAS  
DE FÁCIL COMPREENSÃO.*

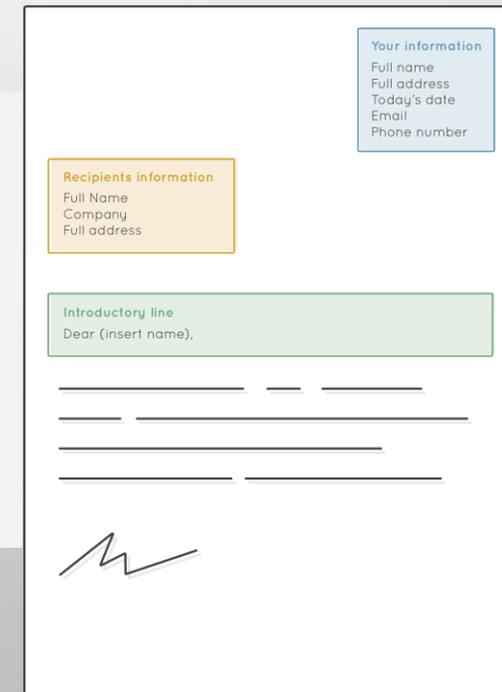
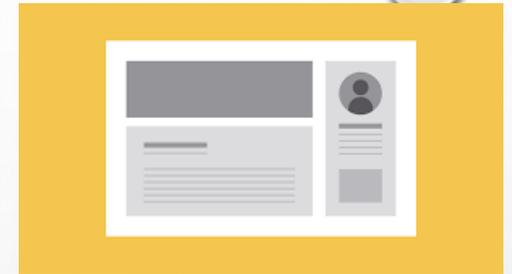
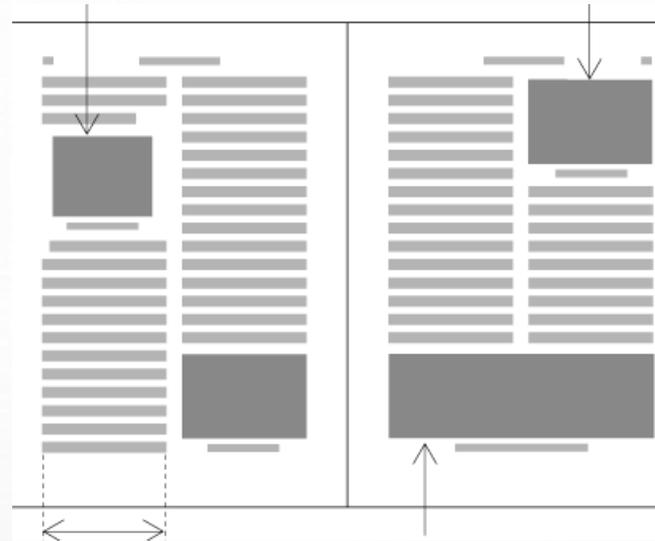
A white rectangular frame with ornate, black, scrollwork-style corners. Inside the frame, the words 'YOUR TEXT' are written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below the text, there are ten horizontal lines for writing, arranged in two columns of five.

# LAYOUT



HOW THE TEXT IS PRESENTED

*APARÊNCIA DO TEXTO, COMO  
ELE É APRESENTADO  
VISUALMENTE.*



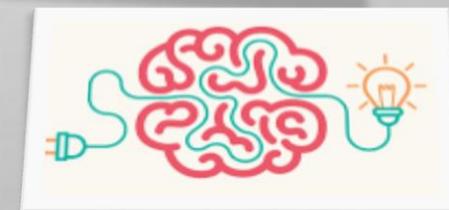
# PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

*WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT THE SUBJECT*

*É TUDO QUE VOCÊ SABE SOBRE O ASSUNTO ABORDADO NO TEXTO.*



Sneak Peek



## SNEAK PEEK – SCANNING

USAMOS MUITO ESSA ESTRATÉGIA  
PARA RESPONDER PERGUNTAS  
SOBRE UM TEXTO. QUANDO  
RETORNAMOS AO TEXTO PARA  
PROCURAR UMA RESPOSTA  
ESTAMOS FAZENDO O SCANNING.



Return



# Sneak Peek

## Cognates

*COGNATES  
TAMBÉM SÃO  
CONHECIDAS  
COMO  
TRANSPARENT  
WORDS.*



Return



# Sneak Peek

# False Cognates

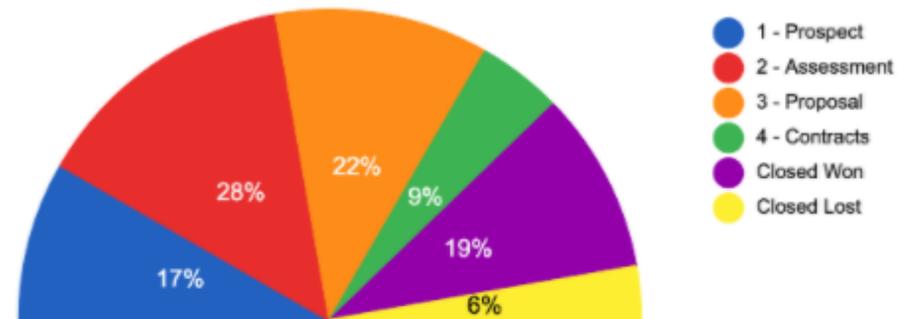
*False Cognates  
também são  
conhecidas como  
False Friends.*



Return



Opportunity Statuses



# SNEAK PEEK

À QUE ASSUNTO ESSAS  
IMAGENS TE REMENTEM?



Return



# Alguns Falsos Cognatos

**Actual** – real, verdadeiro

**Atual** – current

**Agenda** – pauta do dia

**Agenda** – organizer, diary

**Amass** – acumular

**Amassar** - crumple

**Anthem** – hino

**Antena** – antena

**Attend** – assistir, participar

**Atender** – answer

**Balcony** – sacada

**Balcão** – conter

**Cigar** – charuto

**Cigarro** – cigarette

**College** – faculdade

**Colégio** – school

**Costume** – fantasia

**Costume** – habit

**Data** – dados

**Data** – date

**Discussion** – debate, conversa

**Discussão** – argument

**Eventually** – finalmente

**Eventualmente** – occasionally

**Expert** – especialista, perito

**Esperto** – smart, clever

**Fabric** – tecido

**Fábrica** – plant, factory

**Intoxication** – embriaguez, efeito de drogas

**Intoxicação** – poisoning

**Journal** – periódico

**Jornal** – newspaper

**Legend** – lenda

**Legenda** – subtitles

**Prejudice** – preconceito

**Prejuízo** – damage



Return



## Text 1

# What is Chemistry?



Chemistry is a branch of physical science that studies the composition, structure, properties and change of matter. Chemistry includes topics such as the properties of individual atoms, how atoms form chemical bonds to create chemical compounds, the interactions of substances through intermolecular forces that give matter its general properties, and the interactions between substances through chemical reactions to form different substances.

Chemistry is sometimes called the central science because it bridges other natural sciences, including physics, geology and biology.

Scholars disagree about the etymology of the word *chemistry*. The history of chemistry can be traced to alchemy, which has been practiced for several millennia in various parts of the world.

## **Text 1 – Activity 1**

**Write the cognate words from the text.**

## **Text 1 – Activity 2**

**Answer the questions below.**

1. Qual a ideia principal do texto? (assunto, tema)
2. O que a química estuda?
3. Como a química é as vezes chamada? Por que?
4. O que o autor fala sobre a etimologia da palavra “química”?
5. Quais os tópicos principais estudados na química?

## Text 2

### How do we fall in love?



We all know that you cannot make someone loves you. There are no magic love potions that you can use to make a person fall in love with you. However, did you know that there are a lot of chemicals racing around your brain and body when you are in love? It explains, for instance, racing heart, sweaty palms and flushed skin.

Attractions, love and relationships are fueled by actual chemicals. Chemistry does play an important part in how a relationship progresses. Chemicals responsible for our behavior in love belong to the class of “neurochemicals”, that is, compounds forming largely in the brain. The brain, in its turn, passes them to other parts of the body.

Nonverbal communication plays a big role in first attraction and some of this communication may involve pheromones, a form of chemical communication.

Researchers have found that long-term relationships confer chemical benefits in the form of stabilized production of oxytocin and serotonin. Researchers are now using functional magnetic resonance imaging to watch people’s brains.

## **TEXT 2 – ACTIVITY 1**

**WRITE THE COGNATE WORDS FROM THE TEXT.**

## **TEXT 2 – ACTIVITY 2**

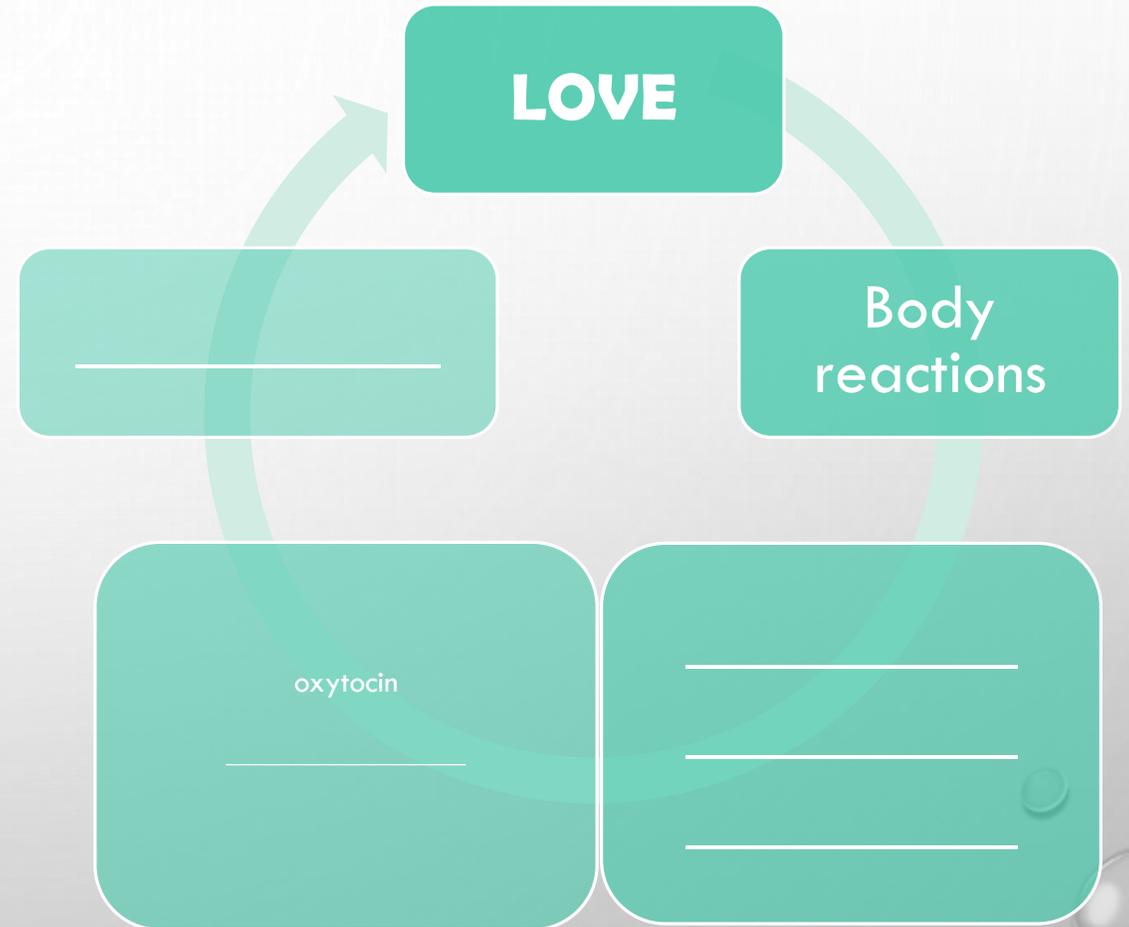
**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.**

- 1. QUAL A IDEIA PRINCIPAL DO TEXTO? (ASSUNTO, TEMA)**
- 2. ONDE E QUANDO ACONTECEM AS REAÇÕES QUÍMICAS?**
- 3. O QUE OS PESQUISADORES DESCOBRIRAM?**
- 4. O QUE OS PESQUISADORES ESTÃO USANDO ATUALMENTE?**

# TEXT 2 – ACTIVITY

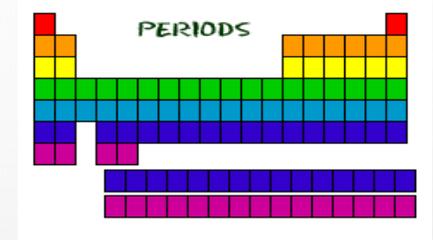
COMPLETE THE DIAGRAM WITH THE WORDS FROM THE BOX.

- ***SWEATY PALMS***
- ***CHEMICALS***
- ***FLUSHED SKIN***
- ***SEROTONIN***
- ***HEAVY BREATHING***



## TEXT 3

# PERIODIC TABLE ELEMENTS AS BUILDING BLOCKS



THE PERIODIC TABLE IS ORGANIZED LIKE A BIG GRID. EACH ELEMENT IS PLACED IN A SPECIFIC LOCATION BECAUSE OF ITS ATOMIC NUMBER. AS WITH ANY GRID, THE PERIODIC TABLE HAS ROWS (LEFT TO RIGHT) AND COLUMNS (UP AND DOWN). EACH ROW AND COLUMN HAVE SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS. FOR EXAMPLE, BERYLLIUM (BE) AND MAGNESIUM (MG) ARE FOUND IN COLUMN TWO AND SHARE CERTAIN SIMILARITIES WHILE POTASSIUM (K) AND CALCIUM (CA) FROM ROW FOUR SHARE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS.

### YOU'VE GOT YOUR PERIODS...

EVEN THOUGH THEY SKIP SOME SQUARES IN BETWEEN, ALL OF THE ROWS READ LEFT TO RIGHT. WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE PERIODIC TABLE, EACH ROW IS CALLED A PERIOD (GET IT? LIKE PERIODIC TABLE.). ALL OF THE ELEMENTS IN A PERIOD HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF LAYERS OF ENERGY. FOR EXAMPLE, EVERY ELEMENT IN THE TOP ROW (THE FIRST PERIOD) HAS ONE ENERGY LAYER FOR ITS ELECTRONS. ALL OF THE ELEMENTS IN THE SECOND ROW (THE SECOND PERIOD) HAVE TWO ENERGY LAYER FOR THEIR ELECTRONS. YOU MOVE DOWN THE TABLE, EVERY ROW ADDS AN ENERGY LAYER. AT THIS TIME, THERE IS A MAXIMUM OF SEVEN ENERGY LAYER.

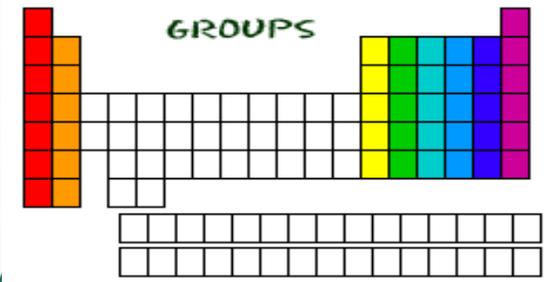
# TEXT 3

## ...AND YOUR GROUPS

NOW YOU KNOW ABOUT PERIODS GOING LEFT TO RIGHT. THE PERIODIC TABLE ALSO HAS A SPECIAL NAME FOR ITS VERTICAL COLUMNS. EACH COLUMN IS CALLED A GROUP. THE ELEMENTS IN EACH GROUP HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF ELECTRONS IN THE OUTER LAYER. THOSE OUTER ELECTRONS ARE ALSO CALLED VALENCE ELECTRONS. THEY ARE THE ELECTRONS INVOLVED IN CHEMICAL BONDS WITH OTHER ELEMENTS.

EVERY ELEMENT IN THE FIRST COLUMN (GROUP ONE) HAS ONE ELECTRON IN ITS OUTER SHELL. EVERY ELEMENT IN THE SECOND COLUMN (GROUP TWO) HAS TWO ELECTRONS IN THE OUTER SHELL. AS YOU KEEP COUNTING THE COLUMNS, YOU WILL KNOW HOW MANY ELECTRONS ARE IN THE OUTER SHELL. THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE ORDER WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE TRANSITION ELEMENTS, BUT YOU GET THE GENERAL IDEA.

FOR EXAMPLE, NITROGEN (N) HAS THE ATOMIC NUMBER SEVEN. THE ATOMIC NUMBER TELLS YOU THERE ARE SEVEN ELECTRONS IN A NEUTRAL ATOM OF NITROGEN. HOW MANY ELECTRONS ARE THERE IN ITS OUTER LAYER? NITROGEN IS IN THE FIFTEENTH COLUMN, LABELLED 'GROUP V'. THE 'V' IS THE ROMAN NUMERAL FOR FIVE AND REPRESENTS THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS IN THE OUTER LAYER. ALL OF THAT INFORMATION TELLS YOU THERE ARE TWO ELECTRONS IN THE FIRST LAYER AND FIVE IN THE SECOND (2-5). PHOSPHOROUS (P) IS ALSO IN GROUP V WHICH MEANS IT ALSO HAS FIVE ELECTRONS IN ITS OUTER LAYER. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE ATOMIC NUMBER FOR PHOSPHORUS IS FIFTEEN, THE ELECTRON CONFIGURATION IS 2-8-5.

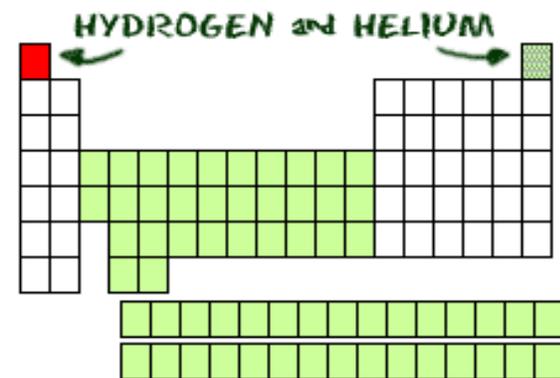


## TEXT 3

### TWO AT THE TOP

HYDROGEN (H) AND HELIUM (HE) ARE SPECIAL ELEMENTS. HYDROGEN CAN HAVE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO GROUPS: ONE AND SEVEN. FOR CHEMISTS, HYDROGEN IS SOMETIMES MISSING AN ELECTRON LIKE THE MEMBERS OF GROUP VIIA, AND SOMETIMES HAS AN EXTRA ONE AS IN GROUP IA. WHEN YOU STUDY ACIDS AND BASES YOU WILL REGULARLY WORK WITH HYDROGEN CATIONS ( $H^+$ ). A HYDRIDE IS A HYDROGEN ANION AND HAS AN EXTRA ELECTRON ( $H^-$ ).

HELIUM (HE) IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OF THE OTHER ELEMENTS. IT IS VERY STABLE WITH ONLY TWO ELECTRONS IN ITS OUTER LAYER (VALENCE SHELL). EVEN THOUGH IT ONLY HAS TWO, IT IS STILL GROUPED WITH THE NOBLE GASES THAT HAVE EIGHT ELECTRONS IN THEIR OUTERMOST LAYER. THE NOBLE GASES AND HELIUM ARE ALL "HAPPY," BECAUSE THEIR VALENCE SHELL IS FULL.



## TEXT 3 – ACTIVITY 1

WRITE THE COGNATE WORDS FROM THE TEXT.

# **TEXT 3 – ACTIVITY 2**

## **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.**

- 1. COMO ESTÁ ORGANIZADA A TABELA PERIÓDICA?**
- 2. COMO É CHAMADA CADA FILEIRA DA TABELA PERIÓDICA?**
- 3. COMO É CHAMADA CADA COLUNA DA TABELA PERIÓDICA?**
- 4. POR QUE O HELIO É CONSIDERADO DIFERENTE DE TODOS OS OUTROS ELEMENTOS?**

# Links contidos neste material:



**Curiosidades relacionadas ao conteúdo**



**Mais exemplos sobre o conteúdo explicado**



**Volta para o slide anterior**

