

# INGLÊS COM



# **INTRODUCING YOURSELF**

#### Presentations

**Talking about yourself** 

\* / 11 / 1 / CI

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



**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-

0

110



#### COMPLETE THE TEXT BELOW WITH YOUR OWN INFORMATION.

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

# CAPITAL LETTERS



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

#### 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.







# Rewrite the text above with CAPITAL letter where necessary.





## Rewrite the text above with your own information.



# GREETINGS

lo! Good morning! Good afternoon! Good evening! Good night!



# INTRODUCING

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





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

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

Formal







# Links contidos neste material:











# ESTRATÉGIAS, TÉCNICAS, DICAS, FORMULINHAS, MÉTODOS...



#### **TEXTUAL GENRES**

# DIFFERENT KIND OF irst formatting, now quick reply, we live in the future! **TEXTS**



Ciproxin Ciprofloxacin

ad Spectrum Antibioti

npositions: In film coated tablet of *Clanasin*\* 750 contains-refloxacin 750mg (as Clanofloxacin HCI USP). In film coated tablet of *Clanasin*\* 500 contains-refloxacin 500mg (as Clanofloxacin HCI USP).

roxin\* is indicated in treatment of infections which uoe-number of Gram positive and gram negative micro

stinal (including typhoid vvvt, ral and clental infections, ral and clental infections, sature enteritis (including diarrhoea, campylobacter nitritis, saturoneals and skigeliosis), enringitis, otitis media, peritoritis and Q fever

age and administration: oxin\* should be taken with meals and adequate e should be maintained. atory tract infections 500-750mg twice daily finary tract infections in cystic fibrosis: 750mg cute or chronic prostatitis: 500mg twice daily for 28

ea: 500mg as a single dose. toea: 500mg as a single book ther infections: 500mg twice daily increase g twice daily in severe infections. e reduced in patients with severe renal alving the dose has been suggested creatinine clearance is less than r alternatively the dosage interval may

ain\* is contraindicated in patients with history o

side effects of quinolones include: I disturbances such as: nause

acessive exposure to sun light should be avoid uring treatment with Clproxin\* due nes are known to inhibit hepatic ism and may interfere with the cleara

y and in G6PD defici

proxin\* must history of epile

should be used during pregnancy on is excreted in breast milk and should

fluoroquinolone anti bacterial w m of activity than nalidixic acid e pharmacokinetics for use in syst intection. It is rapidly and well absorbed from the or 70% and a peak plasma concentration of ab 2.5mg/ml is achieved from 1 to 2 hours after a dos 00mg by mouth. Absorption may be delayed by resence of food but not substantially affected in presence on the second state of the second sta

nately 40-50% of an orally adm in urine as unchanged dru Packaging: Clorexin\* 500: Blister of 10 tablets, box of ten blist Clorexin\* 750: Blister of 10 tablets, box of ten blist

torage: tore in a dry and cool place at tempe







THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

338

McCain

140

Democrats Expand Majorities

In Congress

**Obama Sweeps to Historic Victory** 



Wild Chili		
1-2 lbs. meet, cut in 1/2" cubes	2 pts. bottled beans or 2 car	
2-3 T. butter	Pinch of allspice	
1/2 red or green pepper, diced	Pinch of cinnemon	
1 onion, diced	1/2 - 3/4 t. cumin	
2 garlic cloves, minced	1-2 fresh or bottled jalapene	
1 pt. or 1 can stewed tomatoes	chopped	
2 T. ketchup	1 c. beef broth	
1 t. sait	1 c. strong coffee	

Sear meat over high heat in small batches in butter until browned but still pink inside. Set aside. Sauté pepper, onion and garlic just until tender. Add remaining ingredients and simmer about 15 minutes to blend flavors. Add meat last few minutes to heat and season to taste. Add more water if needed. Serves 4-6.

> 191 strang Road "andalani of 582 April 1989 Dear Richard

> > the declary in

want. down whend on Never any shortage of dayley

15 YZ 4. day then s n the Frick articles " ber way 2 during yourself, and me good two books will make will be to the understanding & has fill not this plays transmit meaning with

What's News-



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







# SIMILAR WORDS TO PORTUGUESE











# ... but be careful!!

FALSE

# COGNATES

# THEYLOOK LIKE, BUT THEYARE NOT...



PRETEND AMASS COSTUME LECTURE

# PICTURES AND GRAPHS

#### **TEXT ILLUSTRATION**

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













#### NAME OF THE <u>TEXT</u>

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



# 





#### **HOW THE TEXT IS PRESENTED**

APARÊNCIA DO TEXTO, COMO ELE É APRESENTADO VISUALMENTE.



	Your information Full name Full address Today's date Email Phone number
pients information Name pany address	
oductory line r (insert name),	





# PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

THE SUBJECT

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







**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.



# **Sneak Peek**



**COGNATES** TAMBÉM SÃO **CONHECIDAS COMO TRANSPARENT** WORDS.



Sneak PeekFalse CognatesFalseFalse CognatesFalsetambém sãoCognatesconhecidas comoFalse Friends.False Friends.







# **SNEAK PEEK** À QUE ASSUNTO ESSAS IMAGENS TE REMENTEM?



# 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 **Balção** – 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  $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ Prejuízo – damage

Return

#### What is Chemistry?

**lext** 



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 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?

#### How do we fall in love?

Text 2



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 envolve pheronomes, 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 H, 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?

HTTP://WWW.CHEM4KIDS.COM/FILES/ELEM\_PERTABLE.HTML

#### Links contidos neste material:



Curiosidades relacionadas ao conteúdo



Mais exemplos sobre o conteúdo explicado



Volta para o slide anterior

