

## ENEM – LÍNGUA INGLESA

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## LEITURA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

Sabemos que no ENEM não se pode utilizar o dicionário e para que possamos responder as questões com eficiência devemos não só ter uma boa prática de leitura como também possuir um bom vocabulário. Se você não tem costume de ler em inglês e para os que estão preocupados com a futura prova temos algumas boas dicas para vocês.

- Em primeiro lugar você deve ler bastante e de forma a não usar tradutores, como por exemplo o **google tradutor**, já que na hora da prova você não vai ter nenhuma ajuda;
- Se você tem uma leitura ineficiente uma boa dica é utilizar o tradutor, aprender o máximo de palavras possíveis e ir diminuindo a tradução a medida que estas palavras se repetem.
- Ao fazer isto você irá adquirir um bom vocabulário com o tempo, mas é preciso ler muito para conseguir lograr êxito.
- A partir de estratégias de leitura você também poderá aprender a ler sem a necessidade do uso do dicionário. Obviamente para aqueles que NUNCA estudaram inglês estas dicas talvez não sirvam muito, mas podem ajudar a todos os níveis.

**Skimming:** É uma leitura bem rápida do texto. Nesta leitura você deve responder apenas sobre o que fala o texto, qual é o assunto principal. Ajuda bastante para realização da técnica skimming a segunda técnica. Que são as palavras cognatas.

**Cognates:** São palavras que parecem com a língua portuguesa e tem significado igual ou parecido. Classificam-se idênticas (chocolate, crime, vírus, coronavirus, etc.); semelhantes (telephone, industry, car, etc.) e vagamente parecidas (activity, frequently, drug, etc.).

**False Cognates:** São palavras que parecem com a língua portuguesa, mas tem significado diferente. Algumas *false cognates* precisam ser interpretadas no texto para verificarmos se ela é *false cognate* ou não.

Observe os exemplos:

*If there is any washing necessary, he is content to do it after the meal.* (exemplo no [www.thesaurus.com/content](http://www.thesaurus.com/content))

Se houver necessidade de lavar (a louça), ele ficará contente em fazer após a refeição.

A table of contents. (significa o sumário de um livro, tabela de conteúdos)

No primeiro exemplo “contente” é cognata, mas no segundo não é.

**Scanning:** Leitura com o objetivo de encontrar algumas informações específicas no texto:

- Busca-se as palavras chaves do texto.
- Lê-se as informações ao redor dessas palavras.
- Procura responder questões sobre o texto.

**Key words:** Palavras-chaves são aquelas de maior importância, mais repetidas e são aquelas que você deve saber o significado. Algumas destas palavras você pode deduzir por inferência, que é nossa próxima estratégia. Você pode tentar identificar palavras-chaves quando você está conversando com alguém. As palavras importantes serão aquelas que saltam aos olhos, aquelas que você mais lembra após algum tempo.

**Inference:** Fazer “inferência” significa fazer uma “dedução”. Deduzir é, de certa forma, “adivinhar” o significado de uma palavra ou expressão. A possibilidade de dedução logicamente só é possível quando você, em uma frase por exemplo, não sabe o significado de uma palavra. Logo, no ENEM você tentará adivinhar.

Observe o exemplo abaixo:

*WHO is continuously monitoring and responding to this **outbreak**. This Q&A will be updated as more is known about COVID-19, how it spreads and how it is affecting people **worldwide**.*

- WHO – World Health Organisation
- Q&A – Question and Answer

A OMS está continuamente monitorando e respondendo e este \_\_\_\_\_. Este Perguntas e Respostas será atualizado tanto quanto for descoberto sobre o COVID-19, como ele se espalha e como ele está afetando as pessoas \_\_\_\_\_.

Ao se deparar com estas duas palavras quais seriam as traduções possíveis para cada espaço em branco deixado?

A OMS está continuamente monitorando e respondendo e este **surto**. Este Perguntas e Respostas será atualizado tanto quanto for descoberto sobre o COVID-19, como ele se espalha e como ele está afetando as pessoas **em todo o mundo**.

- Conseguiu acertar?

**Background Information:** Informação prévia ou conhecimento prévio. Para fazer a inferência das palavras do exemplo anterior você deve ter utilizado de seu conhecimento prévio sobre o coronavírus para poder preencher as palavras que faltavam. Quanto mais conhecimento você tiver sobre o assunto, melhor você irá entender o texto. É importante, portanto, você ler sobre diversos assuntos para ficar antenado ao ENEM-2020!

Parte do conteúdo foi retirado da seguinte fonte:

<https://pt.slideshare.net/pedromedeiros585/tcnicas-de-leitura-em-ingls>

Agora que você já sabe as estratégias de leitura vamos aplica-las a um texto sobre a pandemia do coronavirus.

Quais as informações que você sabe sobre o coronavírus? Antes de ler o texto escreva todas as informações que você sabe em forma de tópicos numa folha de papel. (BACKGROUND INFORMATION).

## Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19)

9 March 2020 | Q&A

WHO is continuously monitoring and responding to this outbreak. This Q&A will be updated as more is known about COVID-19, how it spreads and how it is affecting people worldwide. For more information, check back regularly on WHO's coronavirus pages.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick.

WHO is assessing ongoing research on the ways COVID-19 is spread and will continue to share updated findings.

Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be transmitted through the air?

Studies to date suggest that the virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through contact with respiratory droplets rather than through the air.

Can COVID-19 be caught from a person who has no symptoms?

The main way the disease spreads is through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing. The risk of catching COVID-19 from someone with no symptoms at all is very low. However, many people with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true at the early stages of the disease. It is therefore possible to catch COVID-19 from someone who has, for example, just a mild cough and does not feel ill. WHO is assessing ongoing research on the period of transmission of COVID-19 and will continue to share updated findings.

Can I catch COVID-19 from the feces of someone with the disease?

The risk of catching COVID-19 from the feces of an infected person appears to be low. While initial investigations suggest the virus may be present in feces in some cases, spread through this route is not a main feature of the outbreak. WHO is assessing ongoing research on the ways COVID-19 is spread and will continue to share new findings. Because this is a risk, however, it is another reason to clean hands regularly, after using the bathroom and before eating.

### **Protection measures for everyone**

Stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak, available on the WHO website and through your national and local public health authority. Many countries around the world have seen cases of COVID-19 and several have seen outbreaks. Authorities in China and some other countries have succeeded in slowing or stopping their outbreaks. However, the situation is unpredictable so check regularly for the latest news.

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.
- Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing.

- Why? When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately.
- Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority.
- Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.
- Keep up to date on the latest COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where COVID-19 is spreading widely). If possible, avoid traveling to places – especially if you are an older person or have diabetes, heart or lung disease.
- Why? You have a higher chance of catching COVID-19 in one of these areas.

Protection measures for persons who are in or have recently visited (past 14 days) areas where COVID-19 is spreading

- Follow the guidance outlined above (Protection measures for everyone)
- Self-isolate by staying at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms such as headache, low grade fever (37.3 C or above) and slight runny nose, until you recover. If it is essential for you to have someone bring you supplies or to go out, e.g. to buy food, then wear a mask to avoid infecting other people. Why? Avoiding contact with others and visits to medical facilities will allow these facilities to operate more effectively and help protect you and others from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
- If you develop fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical advice promptly as this may be due to a respiratory infection or other serious condition. Call in advance and tell your provider of any recent travel or contact with travelers. Why? Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also help to prevent possible spread of COVID-19 and other viruses.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses>

## UTILIZAÇÃO DAS ESTRATÉGIAS DE LEITURA

Sobre o que fala o texto? (SKIMMING)

Faça uma lista de palavras cognatas e verifique o significado. (COGNATES)

Faça uma lista de pelo menos dez palavras que são falsos cognatas e diga seu significado. (FALSE COGNATES)

Responda com um parágrafo as questões abaixo: (SCANNING)

1. What is coronavirus?
2. What is COVID-A9?
3. What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
4. How does COVID-19 spread?
5. What can I do to protect myself and prevent of the spread of the disease?

SCANNING:

Separe cinco informações importantes que você aprendeu com a leitura deste texto.

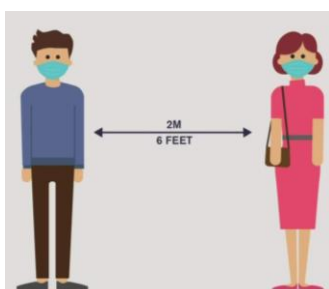
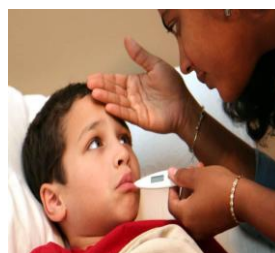
Antes de checar no dicionário coloque pelo menos duas opções de adivinhações para as palavras destacadas na frase abaixo. Depois cheque no dicionário. (INFERENCE)

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause **illness** in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections **ranging** from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.



### NEW VOCABULARY: (VOCABULÁRIO NOVO)

Relacione as palavras em inglês às figuras colocando na figura o número correspondente à palavra, frase ou expressão:

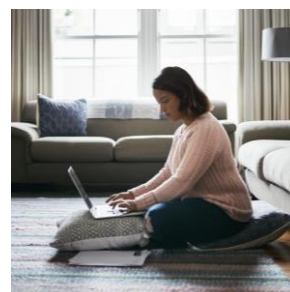




Curso de Formação Inicial  
e Continuada  
Preparatório para o ENEM



**INSTITUTO FEDERAL**  
Rio Grande do Norte  
Campus Currais Novos



1. ACHES AND PAINS
2. TOUCHING EYES
3. TOUCHING NOSE
4. TOUCHING MOUTH
5. AVOID TRAVELING
6. USE ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB
7. WASH YOUR HANDS
8. CORONAVIRUS

9. COUGHS
10. DIFFICULTY BREATHING
11. FEVER
12. HEART PROBLEMS
13. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
14. SOCIAL DISTANCE
15. RUNNY NOSE

16. SELF-ISOLATE
17. STAYING AT HOME
18. SORE THROAT
19. TIREDNESS
20. BENT ELBOW
21. SNEEZE
22. WEAR A MASK