

Aula 4 - Inglês

Read the text below and choose the correct alternative

On January first, many people in Europe will stop using the money they _____ (1) for a lifetime. More than three-hundred million Europeans will start using the new single European money, the euro. It will become the legal form of money in twelve European Union countries.

Fifteen nations belong to the E-U. Twelve countries will use new euro paper money and coins starting next month. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Three E-U members decided not to join the single money system at this time. They are Britain, Denmark and Sweden.

E-U leaders agreed on the use of the single money in the Maastricht Treaty of Nineteen-Ninety-One. They created the euro so that business deals among their nations would be easier and less costly. The euro is not expected to change greatly in value. This will keep interest rates low.

European leaders also believe the euro will unite Europe politically by forcing the nations to cooperate. For example, countries will have a reason to help another country if it becomes weak economically. If no help is offered, the value of their shared money could become weak.

The European Central Bank was established in Nineteen-Ninety-Eight. Two major goals of the Central Bank are to keep the euro strong and to control inflation. The Bank is responsible for supervising the development and public acceptance of the euro.

Three years ago, eleven E-U nations started using the euro for stock market trading, banking and business deals. However, most Europeans continued to use their national money. Since then, money production centers have been busy producing euro paper money and coins. There will be seven different euro banknotes and eight coins.

Some post offices, banks, and stores are now offering euro coin collections to the public. These coin collections are designed to show Europeans what the new money will look like.

Both the euro and old national money _____ (2) in most countries for up to two months. European officials expect that most business activity will be completed in euros by the middle of January. The old money will stop being accepted at the end of February.

Europeans have talked about political and economic unity for fifty years. Until now, most of the important developments have been technical.

Some observers say the launch of the euro will make a real difference in the lives of Europeans. They say Europeans now will start to identify more with the E-U in ways they did not in the past. They say the euro will be a real, physical sign of European union.

(George Grow, **VOA Special English**, *In the News*, December 22, 2001)

1. The missing word in (1) is

a. () know

b. have known

c. had known

d. knew

e. could have known

2. The missing word in (2) is

a. will accept

b. will be accepting

c. would be accepting

d. will be accepted

e. would accept

3. "The euro is not expected to change greatly in value."

...is not expected to change... could be replaced by

a. is not likely to change

b. is not changing

c. may not change

d. must not change

e. might not change

4. Write **T** if the statement is True and **F** if the statement is False

a. The E-U countries are about to change their currency to the new single European money, the euro.

b. Britain, Denmark and Sweden are not expected to join the single money system.

c. According to E-U leaders, commercial transactions will be faster with the use of the new European money.

d. The European countries are likely to cooperate so that they don't become weak economically.

e. The European Central Bank is responsible for keeping interest rates low and for controlling inflation.

5. Based on the article, we can conclude that

a. The Euro is a strong currency, so it will unite Europe economically and politically.

b. The countries' old national money will lose value at the end of February.

c. The Euro coin collections are helping Europeans to accept the new money.

d. () The new currency, the euro, is expected to become a symbol of European unity.

e. () Inflation will decrease with the use of the euro.

Gabarito Comentado

Questão 1. A alternativa correta é a letra **b**, onde se tem o uso do presente perfeito (have + ppt do verbo principal). Veja que a expressão de tempo *for a lifetime* nos mostra que a ação iniciou-se no passado e continua no presente. Daí o uso desse tempo verbal.

Questão 2. A alternativa correta é a letra **d**. Veja que é necessário termos um verbo no futuro na voz passiva: will + be + ppt do verbo principal. Lembre-se que a construção da voz passiva em inglês é igual a da voz passiva em português.

Questão 3. A alternativa correta é a letra **a**.

Todas as demais alternativas expressam idéias diferentes daquela expressa na oração dada.

Questão 4. As respostas são: F; F; F; F; F. Nenhuma delas está de acordo com o que é dito no texto.

Vejamos o problema de cada uma das alternativas:

a. () The E-U countries are about to change their currency to the new single European money, the euro.

O erro já pode ser verificado no início da oração, pois não são todos os países membros que estão trocando a moeda, mas 12 deles.

b. () Britain, Denmark and Sweden are not expected to join the single money system.

Veja o que diz o parágrafo 2 do texto: Three E-U members decided not to join the single money system **at this time**. They are Britain, Denmark and Sweden.

c. () According to E-U leaders, commercial transactions will be faster with the use of the new European money.

A resposta está no parágrafo 3 do texto.

d. () The European countries are likely to cooperate so that they don't become weak economically.

O texto não afirma isso.

e. () The European Central Bank is responsible for keeping interest rates low and for controlling inflation.

A resposta está no parágrafo 5, na última oração.

Questão 5. A alternativa correta é a letra **d**.

Vide resposta relendo a última oração do texto.