

**2° ANO
E.M**

SEMANA 31

Used to

5. Read the sentences below and do the following activities.

People **used to** be more sociable before the Internet.

I **used to** call my parents once a week only, but now I call them every day, thanks to the Internet.

My mother **didn't use to** surf the Internet, but now it's hard to get her off the computer.

Did you use to have a wired Internet connection?

a) It's possible to state that *used to* refers to

- I. () past habits.
- II. () single actions in the past.
- III. () past states.
- IV. () ongoing actions.
- V. () actions in progress at a certain time in the past.
- VI. () a contrast between the past and the present.

b) What happens to *used to* in negative and interrogative statements?

Pay attention!

- Short answers are formed with *did* or *didn't*, and not *used to*.

Did it use to be easy to make friends before the Internet?

Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.

- *Used to* refers to things that happened frequently in the past. If something happened just once at a specific time in the past, the simple past should be employed.

I used to join chat rooms when I was younger.

I joined a chat room yesterday.

7. Look at the following table, which sums up how the Internet has changed Cassandra's life, and write sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to* and this information.

PAST	PRESENT
wrote letters	writes e-mails
went out shopping for everything	shops online for a few things
went to the bank whenever needed	often uses Internet banking
didn't have many friends	has tons of friends
felt bored while waiting for doctor's or dentist's appointments and classes	surfs the net, chats with friends or plays online games to ease the wait
was single	has a boyfriend that she met on a discussion forum

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8. How has the Internet changed your life? Write a paragraph about it using *used to* or *didn't use to*.

Sugestão de atividade para casa: questão 2 da seção **Challenge yourself**.

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Diversity around
the world



1. What is diversity? Get in groups and come up with a definition of the term.

Answers will vary.

2. You are going to read two definitions of diversity. As you read, compare your definition with the ones given.

[...]

WHAT IS DIVERSITY?

Just what is “diversity?” Let’s start with the short answer: differences. Human diversity means differences among people. It’s all of us in our rich and infinite variety.

[...]

DIMENSIONS OF DIVERSITY

Diversity includes everyone, because people differ from one another in many ways. In other words, there are many *dimensions of diversity*. The following are just a few dimensions of diversity:

Gender	Sexual orientation	Parental status
Race	Language	Education
Ethnicity	Veteran status	Income
Age	Religious beliefs	Occupation
Physical and mental ability	Marital status	Geographic location

As you can see, diversity is very broad in scope and it includes all of us.

However, some dimensions of diversity have more impact than others on the opportunities people have. The major dimensions of diversity can be categorized as **primary** and **secondary** dimensions.

The **primary** dimensions are **unalterable** and are extremely powerful in their effect. The **secondary** dimensions are important in shaping us, but we have some measure of control over them.

[...]

Definition of diversity

The concept of diversity encompasses acceptance and respect. It means understanding that each individual is unique, and recognizing our individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies. It is the exploration of these differences in a safe, positive, and **nurturing** environment. It is about understanding each other and moving beyond simple tolerance to **embracing** and celebrating the rich dimensions of diversity contained within each individual.

DEFINITION of diversity. Available at: <<http://gladstone.uoregon.edu/~asuomca/diversityinit/definition.html>>. Accessed on: 18 Jan. 2015.

unalterable: not possible to be altered.

nurturing: caring.

embracing (to embrace): accepting,

including.

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5. The following are major dimensions of diversity. Classify them as primary and secondary dimensions according to the explanation given in the reading.

religious beliefs	age	sexual/affectional orientation
race	education	geographic location
marital status	physical abilities/qualities	work experience
ethnicity	income	military experience
parental status		

Primary dimensions	Secondary dimensions

Sugestão de atividade para casa: questão 4 da seção **Challenge yourself**.