



2 Encaminhamento metodológico.

1. Look at the phrases and check (✓) the ones that are typically associated with city life.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) () sparse population | i) (✓) heavy traffic |
| b) (✓) more job opportunities | j) (✓) great variety of services and products |
| c) (✓) high cost of living | k) () low cost of living |
| d) () limited services and products | l) (✓) dense population |
| e) () less noise and more natural light | m) () simple lifestyle |
| f) (✓) more developed roadways | n) () fewer job opportunities |
| g) () light traffic | o) (✓) fast-paced life |
| h) () less developed roadways | p) (✓) lots of noise and artificial light |

2. Read the following statements and decide if they are likely to have been said by a city resident or a countryside resident.

a) I love it here. I am a people person. The more people, the better.

A city resident.

b) Commuting to work only takes me 5 minutes. I would hate to spend hours in traffic.

A countryside resident.

c) What I like about the place where I was born is that it never sleeps.

A city resident.

d) When I retire, I want to move to a calmer place.

A city resident.

e) I like it here, but I never find the more sophisticated items I want to buy.

A countryside resident.

3. Now, write two statements: one that might have been said by a city resident and one by a countryside resident.

City resident:

Countryside resident:

3 Encaminhamento metodológico e esclarecimentos sobre figuras de linguagem.

1. What words do you expect to hear in a song about the country and in a song about the city? Complete the diagram below. *Answers will vary.*



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3. According to the audio, the woman
- a) () was born in the country but raised in the city. d) () lived in the country for a short period of time.
 b) () lives in the city now. e) () was born and raised in the country.
 c) (**x**) lives in the country now.
4. The analysis is described as "unbiased". According to the description, the word "unbiased" could best be replaced by
- a) () partial c) () comprehensive e) () systematic
 b) (**x**) impartial d) () detailed
5. *Un-* is a prefix that is added to adjectives to make them negative. Which of the following adjectives combine with *un-*?
- a) (**x**) believable g) () legal m) () moral
 b) () patient h) (**x**) reliable n) (**x**) adventurous
 c) () loyal i) () resistible o) () mature
 d) () responsible j) (**x**) satisfied p) (**x**) funny
 e) (**x**) comfortable k) (**x**) usual q) (**x**) clear
 f) (**x**) real l) (**x**) interesting r) (**x**) available
6. The expression "it can be a dog-eat-dog world" was used to talk about the disadvantages of living in the city. Which of the following options explains the meaning of this sentence?
- a) () A dog-eat-dog world is a world where dogs are part of people's diet.
 b) () A dog-eat-dog world is a world where everybody has a dog.
 c) () A dog-eat-dog world is a world where people are more community-oriented.
 d) (**x**) A dog-eat-dog world is a world where people compete with each other in a ruthless way.
 e) () A dog-eat-dog world is a world where people more often show solidarity with one another.

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3. Read the following statements about the song lyrics and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

- a) (**T**) Both songs are about places in the USA.
 b) (**F**) The singer of "Empire State of Mind" is not proud to be a New Yorker.
 c) (**T**) The singer of the first song was most likely born in the country.
 d) (**F**) The singer of the first song lives in the country at the moment.
 e) (**T**) The singer of "Empire State of Mind" spent her childhood in New York.

4. When John Denver says "Take me home, country roads", he is talking to the roads as if they were human beings. This use of language is a figure of speech known as *No Livro do Professor, há uma explicação sobre figuras de linguagem.*

- a) metaphor c) hyperbole e) euphemism
 b) simile **x** d) personification

5. Which sentence below shows an example of personification?

- a) I get so excited when I visit my hometown.
 b) He grew up on a farm in Brazil.
 c) Elaine is a tree hugger.
x d) The sky wept when I left my parents' home to live in a big city.
 e) Enzo is a city person.



Comparative adjectives

1. Read the sentences paying special attention to the words in bold. Then do the following activities.

Living in the country is safer than living in the city.
Living in the city is more convenient than living in the country.
The pace of life is slower in the country, but its inhabitants are more isolated.
Living in the country is more peaceful and definitely cheaper.

a) When is **-er** added to an adjective to compare two things, places, situations, or people?

- I. () When the adjective has one syllable.
- II. () When the adjective has two or more syllables.

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b) When is **more** used before an adjective to compare two things, places, situations, or people?

- I. () When the adjective has one syllable.
- II. () When the adjective has two or more syllables.

c) Than is **only** used in comparative sentences when the things, places, situations, or people being compared are

- I. () mentioned.
- II. () implied.
- III. () not present.

Pay attention!

Spelling rules and irregular comparison

- Add **-er** to most one-syllable adjectives. If the adjective ends in **-e**, just add **-r**:
small – **smaller** tall – **taller** nice – **nicer**
- If the one-syllable adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern (CVC), double the last consonant and add **-er**:
hot – **hotter** fat – **fatter** sad – **sadder**
- A two-syllable adjective ending in a consonant followed by **-y** loses the **-y** and takes **-ier**:
easy – **easier** pretty – **prettier** busy – **busier**
- If the adjective does not end in **-y** and has two or more syllables, use **more** before it.
famous – **more** famous beautiful – **more** beautiful expensive – **more** expensive
- Some adjectives have comparative forms that do not follow any of the rules previously described.
bad – **worse** good – **better** far – **farther/further**

2. Write down the comparative form for each of the adjectives listed below.

- a) sophisticated more sophisticated
- b) big bigger
- c) cold colder
- d) healthy healthier
- e) cute cuter
- f) messy messier
- g) interesting more interesting
- h) good better

Pay attention!

- In a comparison, **less** can be used before adjectives to show inferiority.
 - Life in the city is **less** calm than in the country.
 - The country is **less** violent than the city.
- To say that two things, places, situations, or people are equal, you can use **as + adjective + as**. You can add **just** before this structure for emphasis.
 - Living in the city is **just as good as** living in the country.
- In negative comparisons, you can use **not as/so + adjective + as**. You can also add **quite** to indicate a small difference, or **nearly** to refer to a big difference.
 - The pace of life in the country is **not as fast as** the pace of life in the city.
 - At night, the city sky doesn't look **quite as beautiful as** it does in the country.
 - The cost of living in the city is not **nearly as low as** it is in the country.

3. Which sentence best goes with the following cartoon?



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- a) () The country village is quieter on weekends.
- b) () The country village has more visitors on weekdays.
- c) (✓) The country village is busier on weekends.
- d) () The country is just as busy on weekends as it is on weekdays.
- e) () The country village is always busy.

4. Check (✓) the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence in the following cartoon.



© Cliff Stroh/Thames Valley

- a) () Parking downtown is better than it used to be.
- b) () Parking downtown has never been easier.
- c) () It is easy to park downtown now.
- d) () Parking downtown gets easier over time.
- e) (✓) Parking downtown gets more difficult with the passage of time.

5. Choose the sentence that means the same as: "The city is not nearly as quiet as the country".
- a) (✓) The country is much quieter than the city.
 - b) () The country is as quiet as the city.
 - c) () The city is quieter than the country.
 - d) () The city is not noisier than the country.
 - e) () The country is noisier than the city.

6. Write comparisons between where you live and each of the cities or towns in the photos.



7. Listen to two people discussing in which of the cities mentioned in activity 6 they would like to live and complete the following table with the information you hear. Track 23

1	Place: <i>California</i> Reasons: <i>quieter, better air quality, more beautiful nights, sounds of nature.</i>
2	Place: <i>Tokyo</i> Reasons: <i>more entertaining nightlife, diversity, city person, doesn't like cold weather.</i>

8. Now, get in pairs and discuss in which of the places mentioned in the previous activity you would like to live.

Coordinating conjunctions

9. Study the sentences in the box and insert the words in bold under the right headings in the following table.
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- a) I live in the city, **but** I prefer to live in the country.
 b) There are no universities in my hometown, **so** I had to move to the city to get a college education.
 c) Life in the country is quieter **and** less expensive.
 d) There are more job opportunities in the city, **yet** the competition can be rather fierce.
 e) I don't like to live too close to work, **nor** do I like to live too far from it.
 f) My dad is moving to the country next month, **for** he has just retired and doesn't need to live in the city anymore.
 g) As long as I live in a very big city, I don't care if I live in a house **or** in an apartment.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION(S) USED TO EXPRESS...				
addition	result	alternative	contrast	inference/reason
and, nor	so	or	but, yet	for

Pay attention!

- When **nor** is used to connect independent clauses, the auxiliary verb (as well as the verbs *have* and *be*) must be placed before the subject in the second clause.
– She doesn't live in a big city, **nor does she live** in a small town; she lives on a farm.
- Also, when a conjunction is used to connect two independent clauses, these clauses must be separated by a comma.
– I enjoy my privacy very much, so I prefer to live in big cities.
- When three or more items are listed, the comma before the coordinating conjunction can be omitted if this omission does not cause ambiguity or confusion. However, always using a comma between the last two items avoids problems.
– When I retire, I want to move to the country, sell my car (,) and get three dogs.

10. Read the following sentences and insert commas if necessary.

- a) I grew up on a farm, but I don't know how to milk a cow.
 b) We have lived in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Fortaleza.
 c) I want to go to a good university, so I'll have to move to a bigger city.
 d) I don't want to leave my parents, nor do I want to stay in this town. What do I do?
 e) In the country, you can hang out in front of your house late at night, for the crime rate is very low.
 f) People generally earn more in the city, yet the cost of living is much higher than in the country.
 g) My dad wakes up at 5 a.m. to feed the silkworm, rain or shine.

11. Rewrite the following sentences using the conjunctions given.

- a) I moved to a bigger city because I wanted to go to college. (so)
 I wanted to go to college, so I moved to a bigger city.
- b) I don't want to drive or take a bus today; I want to walk. (nor)
 I don't want to drive, nor do I want to take a bus today; I want to walk.
- c) I live in the country, but I'd love to live in the city. (yet)
 I live in the country, yet I'd love to live in the city.
- d) The air quality in the country is purer, so its residents have fewer respiratory problems. (for)
 The countryside residents have fewer respiratory problems, for the air quality there is purer.
- e) Life in the country is not better, nor is it worse than life in the city; it's just different. (or)
 Life in the country is not better or worse than life in the city; it's just different.

Learning booster

8 Encaminhamento metodológico.

Read the plot summary of *The Pearl*, a novella by John Steinbeck, and answer the following questions.

Kino, a pearl diver, leads a very simple life, working hard to **provide** for his family. One day, his one and only son, Coyotito, is **stung** by a scorpion and that's when Kino's problems start. The doctor in town **refuses** to see Coyotito, for Kino and his wife, Juana, **can't afford** to pay for his services. Enraged, Kino goes to work and happens upon a large pearl. This pearl, known as "the pearl of the world", causes Kino to dream of becoming rich and changing his life. But the pearl is **coveted** by a lot of people and soon Kino finds himself fighting to keep it from being stolen. Little by little, he goes from a harmless, family-oriented man to a **greedy**, cruel man who is not above killing. He's blinded by power and won't listen to Juana, who insists on him throwing the pearl back into the ocean. It is not until something terrible happens that he makes the ultimate choice between his family and wealth.

a) How can the story of *The Pearl* relate to the theme of this unit?

Suggested answer: The story of The Pearl relates to the theme of this unit in as much as it is

about a family who used to enjoy a simple life but ends up contaminated by greed and money.

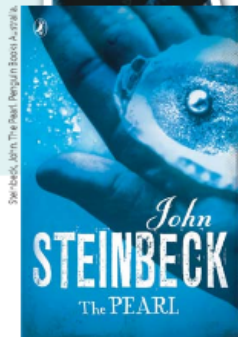
In other words, it contrasts country life and city life, for the former is simpler while the latter is

closely related to fierce competition, money, and power.

b) Write another title to the novel *The Pearl* using one of the figures of speech addressed in this unit.

Suggested answer: Simile – Hearts like pearls; Metaphor – The deepest blue; Personification – The heart

of the pearl; Hyperbole – Blinded by greed.



Everyday issues

9 Encaminhamento metodológico e sugestão de atividade.

1. Look at the following list of jobs and check (✓) the ones that you think could be done by an agronomist. Then read the text and check your answers. *Confira, no Livro do Professor, uma sugestão de atividade extra.*

- a) (✓) farm management
- b) (✓) farm chemical and fertilizer store management
- c) (✓) sales representation
- d) (✓) field and lab analysis
- e) (✓) crop management consultancy
- f) (✓) soil and water conservation and inspection
- g) (✓) golf course consultancy

