

REFERÊNCIA PRONOMINAL

UK couple defend son's assisted suicide at Swiss clinic

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Young rugby player, paralyzed after accident, commits suicide in Switzerland
- Police interview man and woman about the death of Daniel James, 23
- It is illegal in UK and much of Europe to assist with suicide
- Assisted suicide is legal in Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

LONDON, ENGLAND (CNN) – POLICE HAVE LAUNCHED AN INVESTIGATION AFTER A YOUNG DISABLED SPORTSMAN TRAVELED TO SWITZERLAND TO COMMIT SUICIDE, UK MEDIA REPORT.

Daniel James, 23, from Sinton Green in western England was paralyzed from the chest down in March 2007 when a rugby scrum collapsed on top of him during match practice, dislocating his spine, the UK's Press Association has reported.

Worcestershire Coroner's Service, which is conducting an inquest into the circumstances of his death, states on its Web site that James died on September 12 after he "traveled to Switzerland with a view to ending his own life. He was admitted to a clinic where he died."

The inquest was adjourned on September 19 for reports.

West Mercia police say that a man and a woman are helping the force with their enquiries. Assisting someone to commit suicide is illegal in the UK, as it is in most other European countries.

James, who played rugby for England under-16s, was a university student at the time of his injury last year. He is believed to be the youngest person from the UK to have traveled to Switzerland to commit suicide.

In a statement Friday, reported by PA, James' parents said that he had attempted to kill himself several times already.

"His death was an extremely sad loss for his family, friends and all those that care for him but no doubt a welcome relief from the 'prison' he felt his body had become and the day-to-day fear and loathing of his living existence, as a result of which he took his own life.

"This is the last way that the family wanted Dan's life to end but he was, as those who know him are aware, an intelligent, strong-willed and some say determined young man," PA reported James' parents as saying.

"The family suffered considerably over the last few months and do wish to be left in peace to allow them to grieve appropriately."

James' parents added that their son, "an intelligent young man of sound mind," had never come to terms with his condition and was "not prepared to live what he felt was a second-class existence".

Adrian Harling, the family solicitor, would not comment on the investigation, PA reported. More than 100 people from the UK who have committed suicide in Switzerland have traveled to the Dignitas Clinic in Forch.

It is not known if James attended the clinic.

Switzerland, along with Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, are the only European countries where authorities will not prosecute those who assist with suicide.

(Disponível em: <<http://edition.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/europe/10/18/uk.switzerland.assisted.suicide/index.html>>. Acesso em: 06/07/2009)

FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1 Identifique a fonte do texto.

2 A seguir, faça uma leitura rápida do mesmo prestando atenção ao seu "layout".

3 Que características o distinguem dos demais textos apresentados até agora?

4 Qual a função das aspas no caso específico deste texto?

5 Identifique duas fontes de informação citadas na matéria do jornal.

6 Através da estratégia scanning, localize as seguintes informações:

- a O nome e idade do jovem que cometeu suicídio: _____
- b O país onde ele faleceu: _____
- c O número de pessoas do Reino Unido que cometeram suicídio na Suíça: _____
- d Os países europeus onde o suicídio assistido é legal: _____

7 Leia o texto mais detalhadamente e numere os acontecimentos na ordem em que ocorreram.

- a James viajou para a Suíça para por fim a sua vida.
- b A polícia está investigando as circunstâncias da morte de James.
- c Daniel James, estudante universitário, era jogador de rugby.
- d Na Suíça, James internou-se em uma clínica aonde veio a falecer.
- e James ficou paraplégico após um acidente durante uma partida de rugby.

8 O termo eutanásia é bastante conhecido. Contudo ele não é mencionado no texto. Há diferença entre suicídio assistido e eutanásia?

9 Discussão: Qual é a sua opinião sobre o suicídio assistido/eutanásia?

APRESENTAÇÃO E PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

REFERÊNCIA PRONOMINAL

A REFERÊNCIA PRONOMINAL é um dos recursos utilizados para dar coerência à língua; esse recurso leva a uma interligação lógica das sentenças que compõem um texto. Ao invés de repetir algo mencionado anteriormente, pode-se utilizar elementos de referência tais como os pronomes pessoais: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (eu, você, ele, ela, nós, vocês, eles/elas); os pronomes demonstrativos: this (isto/este/esta, that (aquilo, aquele/aquela), these (estes, estas), those (aqueles/aquelas); os pronomes relativos: who, that, which (que); e os pronomes interrogativos: who, what, which (quem, o que, qual).

Os elementos de referência têm a função de levar o pensamento do leitor de volta para algo que foi mencionado anteriormente, ligando as idéias e tornando o texto menos repetitivo.

Um texto pode ser mal compreendido se o leitor não estiver ciente da ligação existente entre os elementos de referência e as palavras que eles substituem.

PRONOMES

Pronomes são palavras que substituem substantivos. O "antecedente" de um pronome é a palavra que ele substitui.

Exemplo: John has a car. He drives to work. Aqui o antecedente de **he** é **John**. **He**, portanto, refere-se a **John**.

Entre as categorias de pronomes, temos:

Pronomes Pessoais (I, he, she, we, they) que geralmente se referem a algo ou alguém específico.

Exemplo: Lions are opportunists; **they** prefer to eat without having to do much work.

Pronomes Demonstrativos (this, that, these, those) que se referem a substantivos.

Exemplos:

A dog's intelligence is much greater than **that** of a cat.

These cards are mine. **Those** are yours.

Powerful people frequently are tempted to drop old friends in favor of **those** who are more powerful. They prefer to socialize with **those** of equal or superior power.

Observação: *this* e *that* podem se referir a ideias completas.

Exemplo: She decided to sell the house. **This** really upset her neighbors.

Pronomes Relativos que ligam orações. *Who* e *that* referem-se a pessoas; *which* e *that* referem-se a animais e objetos; *where* refere-se a lugares.

Exemplos:

That's the teacher **who/that** voted against the proposition.

The table **which/that** had a marble top cost too much.

This is the place **where** the accident happened.

Pronomes Interrogativos (who, what, which) são usados em perguntas.

Exemplos:

Who do you think you are?

What are you doing?

Which color do you prefer, red or yellow?

PRONOMES PESSOAIS (RETOS E OBLÍQUOS) E POSSESSIVOS

Pronomes Retos	Pronomes oblíquos	Adjetivos Possessivos	Pronomes Possessivos
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Pronomes pessoais retos têm a função de sujeito da oração, portanto, aparecem antes do verbo.

Exemplos:

The boy has a dog. **It** follows him everywhere.

Julia is my friend. **She** gave me a birthday present.

John and I watched some videos. **We** love watching science fiction.

Observação: em orações como, *It's raining* ou *It's 4 o'clock*, a palavra *it* não contém informação. Nesses casos, ela é usada porque, em inglês, toda a oração deve ter um sujeito expresso.

Pronomes pessoais oblíquos têm a função de objeto direto ou indireto. Desse modo, ocorrem após o verbo da oração.

Exemplos:

The boy has a dog. It follows **him** everywhere.

Julia is my friend. She gave **me** a birthday present.

Adjetivos possessivos e pronomes possessivos indicam **posse**. Os adjetivos possessivos sempre precedem o substantivo que modificam. Já os pronomes possessivos substituem o substantivo a que se referem, evitando a repetição de palavras.

Exemplo:

This is **my** umbrella. **Yours** is in the car. (adjetivo possessivo/pronome possessivo)

One (plural: ones) é outra palavra de referência, pois pode estar no lugar de um substantivo.

Exemplos:

Which is your boyfriend? The **one** in the blue shirt.

I'd like to try on those shoes. Which **ones**? The black ones.

Observação: outra função da palavra *one* é se referir a pessoas em geral, no sentido de "a gente". *You* pode ser usado com a mesma finalidade.

Exemplos:

The moment **one** gets into the mountains, **one** has to rely on **oneself** for everything.

The moment **you** get into the mountains, **you** have to rely on **yourself** for everything.

1 Nos trechos do texto "*UK couple defend son's assisted suicide at Swiss clinic*" a seguir, alguns exemplos de referência pronominal estão em negrito. Indique a que/quem se referem.

Worcestershire Coroner's Service, which is conducting an inquest into the circumstances of his death, states on **its** Web site that James died on September 12 after **he** "traveled to Switzerland with a view to ending **his** own life. He was admitted to a clinic **where** he died."

a *Its* Web site: _____

b *he*: _____

c *his* own life: _____

d a clinic *where* he died: _____

West Mercia police say that a man and a woman are helping the force with **their** enquiries. *Assisting* someone to commit suicide is illegal in the UK, as **it** is in most other European countries.

e *their* enquiries: _____

f *it*: _____

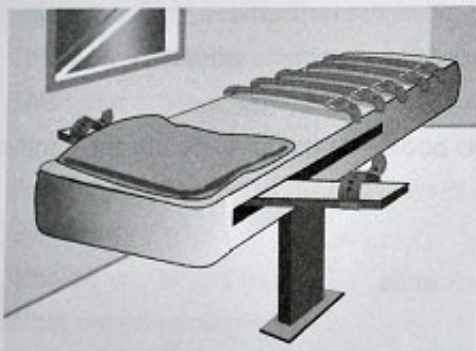
"**This** is the last way that the family wanted Dan's life to end but he was, as **those** who know **him** are aware, an intelligent, strong-willed and some say determined young man," PA reported James' parents as saying.

g "*This*": _____

h ... as *those* who know *him* are aware, _____

Agora, leia o texto abaixo (parte de uma matéria intitulada "The Execution of Timothy McVeigh") e faça o exercício.

The science behind executions



Lethal injection is the least cruel of five methods employed in U.S.

The execution table in the U.S. federal prison in Terre Haute, Ind., where Timothy McVeigh is scheduled to die Monday.

June 8 – The execution of Timothy McVeigh spotlights an interesting trend in the ways we take society's ultimate revenge against our most notorious criminals. Over the years, we have looked more and more to science to help us find methods to terminate a life that are not, as the law says, "cruel and unusual". Of the five methods still used in various states for executing prisoners, lethal injection is arguably the least cruel. As a result, it has also become the least unusual.

Fonte: www.msnbc.com/news/58726.asp

2 Leia as perguntas e, com base nas respostas, deduza o significado de cada pronome interrogativo:

a **Who** is going to be executed? Timothy McVeigh. _____

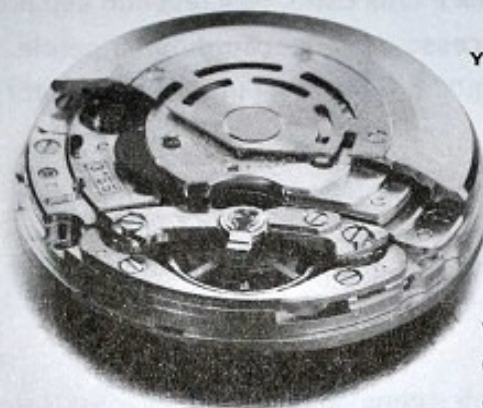
b **Why**? Because he is a criminal. _____

c **When**? Monday. _____

- d How** ? By lethal injection. _____
- e What** is lethal injection? A method to terminate life. _____
- f How many** methods are still used for executing prisoners in the U.S.? Five _____
- g Which** is the least cruel? Lethal injection. _____

CONSOLIDAÇÃO

PALAVRAS-CHAVE E INFERÊNCIA CONTEXTUAL



EXACTLY WHAT YOU'D EXPECT TO FIND INSIDE AN OYSTER : A PEARL.

We don't call them Oysters for nothing. Carved from a solid ingot of metal, the case of a Rolex is massively strong. It has to be, for within lies a thing of beauty: the delicate self-winding movement. Just as it takes time for a pearl to form within an oyster, so it takes about a year to create the movement of a Rolex chronometer. Every single one of its tiny parts will have been tested and inspected, then cleaned ultrasonically until it sparkles like jewellery. So, next time you find yourself admiring the glittering exterior of an Oyster, remember this: in a Rolex, beauty is never only skin-deep.


ROLEX
of Geneva



We don't call them Oysters for nothing. Carved from a solid ingot of metal, the case of a Rolex is massively strong. It has to be, for within lies a thing of beauty: the delicate self-winding movement. Just as it takes time for a pearl to form within an oyster, so it takes about a year to create the movement of a Rolex chronometer. Every single one of its tiny parts will have been tested and inspected, then cleaned ultrasonically until it sparkles like jewellery. So, next time you find yourself admiring the glittering exterior of an Oyster, remember this: in a Rolex, beauty is never only skin-deep.

Fonte: Newsweek, February 28th, 2000 (contra capa).

- 1** Observando as ilustrações e o título desse texto, procure antecipar o assunto do mesmo.

2 Leia o texto para confirmar ou descartar suas hipóteses. Como você o classifica em relação ao gênero textual?

- a relato de pesquisa
- b receita culinária
- c comercial
- d carta

3 Qual o nome dado ao modelo Rolex anunciado? _____

4 No texto, o autor compara o Rolex a uma ostra, descrevendo seu processo de fabricação como se fosse semelhante ao processo de formação de uma pérola. Utilizando sua capacidade de fazer inferências, diga qual é a provável intenção do autor ao estabelecer essa comparação.

5 O que o autor diz sobre os seguintes itens do Rolex?

- a A caixa é _____
- b O movimento da corda automática é _____
- c Após a limpeza, cada peça do cronômetro _____
- d A beleza do Rolex _____

6 Selecione algumas das palavras/expressões que mais contribuíram para a sua compreensão da mensagem do texto.

7 O que o texto recomenda como mensagem final ao leitor?



Exploding the myth of cultural stereotypes

Americans are pushy and the English are reserved, right? Wrong, says a new study, which reveals there is no truth in this sort of national stereotyping.

An international group led by Antonio Terracciano and Robert McCrae at the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) surveyed more than 40,000 adults from 49 cultures. Participants were questioned about how neurotic, extroverted, open, agreeable, and conscientious typical members of their own culture are. This data was then compared with participants' assessments of their own personalities and those of other specific people they had observed.

The researchers found that there was no correlation between perceived cultural characteristics and the actual traits rated for real people.

In contrast, previous studies have shown that some gender stereotypes, such as the idea that women are warmer and men are more assertive, do reflect real trends.

In many cases, cultures had overly harsh views of themselves. "The Swiss believe that they are closed-off to new experiences," says Antonio Terracciano. "But in fact they are the most open culture to new ideas in art and music."

→ Czech mates

Brits rank themselves as introverted, while Argentineans proclaim to be uniformly disagreeable, neither of which is held up by the data. Czechs think they are antagonistic, but they actually score higher in modesty and altruism than other people.

Richard Robins, a psychologist at the University of California at Davis, US, says that the study pulls the plug on claims that perceived differences in national character reflect genetic differences between ethnic groups. "Stereotypes about national character seem to be largely cultural constructions, transmitted through the media, education, history, hearsay, and jokes," he explains.

Terracciano hopes that the results will make people address their own misconceptions. "People should trust less in their own beliefs about national character," he says. "These can be dangerous and the basis for discrimination."

(Disponível em: <<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn8111-exploding-the-myth-of-cultural-stereotypes.html>>. Acesso em: 27 julho 09.)

FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1 Com base apenas no título do texto, faça previsões sobre o provável assunto do mesmo.

2 Agora leia o texto rapidamente, observando cognatos e palavras/expressões que você já conhece, e descreva em poucas palavras o assunto tratado.

3 Verifique se as afirmações abaixo são verdadeiras ou falsas. Seja seletivo, isto é, não releia o texto todo, mas concentre-se apenas nos trechos necessários para realizar a atividade.

- a** O estudo realizado buscou contrastar as concepções/impressões dos participantes sobre membros típicos de suas respectivas culturas com as avaliações pessoais de suas próprias personalidades e as de outras pessoas específicas que tinham observado.
- b** O estudo teve por objetivo demonstrar que diferenças culturais refletem diferenças genéticas entre grupos étnicos.
- c** Alguns estereótipos de gênero (i.e., relativo ao sexo masculino e/ou feminino) correspondem à realidade: as mulheres em geral são mais calorosas/afetuosas e os homens mais assertivos/decididos.
- d** As impressões culturais analisadas revelaram uma tendência a auto-promoção, isto é, membros de diferentes nações analisaram suas próprias culturas apenas positivamente.

- e Os estereótipos culturais são transmitidos através dos meios de comunicação, educação, história, boatos e piadas.
- f O estudo realizado revelou que os estereótipos culturais são falsos e perigosos, pois encorajam a discriminação.

4 No final do texto, o autor inclui um comentário de Antonio Terracciano, sobre suas expectativas em relação aos resultados obtidos com o estudo. Você concorda com tal comentário, reproduzido abaixo? Justifique.

"People should trust less in their own beliefs about national character," he says. "These can be dangerous and the basis for discrimination."

APRESENTAÇÃO E PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS

MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS, frequentemente representados por conjunções, são termos utilizados para ligar orações e idéias, indicando como elas se relacionam. Através desses elementos de ligação, os autores mostram com maior clareza a organização de suas idéias. Eles constituem, portanto, importante recurso de coesão textual.

Os marcadores discursivos podem sinalizar: *adição*, *contraste*, *causal/consequência*, *tempo*, *seqüência cronológica*, etc. Observe, nos quadros a seguir, alguns exemplos de marcadores discursivos bastante utilizados na língua inglesa.

ADICÃO				
and (e)	Furthermore, In addition, Moreover, / Besides, (Além disso,)	in addition to... as well as... (além de...)	also; too/as well (também)	both...and (tanto ... quanto) not only... but also (não apenas... mas também)

Exs:

There's still a tendency to see the issues in black **and** white.
 The source of the information is irrelevant. **Moreover**, the information need not be confidential.
 John, Jack and Sam are coming **as well as** our friends from Boston.
 Peter is a photographer and **also** writes books.
 She is a valued colleague and a great friend **too/as well**.
 Sometimes it is **not only** wise to listen to your parents **but also** interesting.

CONTRASTE

but (mas)	Yet, / Still, / Nevertheless, Despite / In spite of... (apesar disso/ apesar de ...)	Although, though... (embora)	On the one hand, (Por um lado,) On the other hand, (Por outro lado,)
However, (Entretanto, / Porém,)	rather than... instead of ... (ao invés de/ em vez de)	while/whereas (enquanto que/ao passo que)	In contrast (to/with), Unlike ... Differently from ... (ao contrário de ...)

Exs:

I'd like to go **but** I'm too busy.
 He's overweight and bald; **yet** somehow, he's incredibly attractive.
Despite all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.
 She walked home by herself, **although** she knew that it was dangerous.
On the one hand I'd like a job which pays more, but **on the other hand** I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.
Rather than go straight on to university why not get some work experience first?
 He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.
In contrast to Cuiabá, Curitiba has a cold winter.

CAUSA/CONSEQUÊNCIA

so (por isso/assim)	Therefore, /Thus, Because of this/that, For this/that reason, Consequently,/As a result, (Portanto,)	since (visto que/ uma vez que) because (porque/ por causa de) so that (a fim de que)
----------------------------	---	--

Exs:

I was feeling hungry, **so** I made myself a sandwich.

Progress so far has been very good. **Therefore**, we are confident that the work will be completed on time.

Since you are unable to answer, perhaps we should ask someone else.

We didn't enjoy the day **because** the weather was so awful.

TEMPO / SEQUÊNCIA CRONOLÓGICA

First(ly),/To start with, (Primeiramente,)	formerly (no passado,)	before/prior to... (antes de)	the former (o/a primeiro/a)	when (quando)
Second(ly),/Third(ly), (Em segundo/terceiro lugar,)	nowadays/ currently (atualmente)	after ... (depois que/de)	the latter (o/a segundo/a)	while (enquanto)
Then,/Next,/After that,/ Afterwards, (A seguir,) Finally, (Finalmente, /Por último,)				

Exs:

We had tea, and **afterwards** we sat in the garden for a while.

The European Union was **formerly** called the European Community.

Most people **nowadays** are aware of the importance of a healthy diet.

All the arrangements should be completed **prior to** your departure.

Zimmerman changed his name **after** he left Germany.

Of the two suggestions, I prefer **the former**.

She offered me more money or a car and I chose **the latter**.

I went there **when** I was a child.

While I was in Italy, I went to see Alessandro.

EXEMPLIFICAÇÃO	CONCLUSÃO
for example, / for instance, / e.g. / i.e. (por exemplo, such as (tal/tais como) like (como))	In short, / In conclusion, / In summary, Finally, / To sum up, (Finalmente, / Em resumo,)
Exs: That sum of money is to cover costs such as travel and accommodation. To sum up , for a healthy heart you must take regular exercise and stop smoking.	

ÊNFASE	COMPARAÇÃO
As a matter of fact, / In fact, / Actually, / Indeed, (De fato, / Na verdade,)	In the same way, / Likewise, / Similarly, / Correspondingly, (Da mesma forma,)
Exs: I've known Barbara for years. Since we were babies, actually . The cost of living in the city is more expensive, but salaries are supposed to be correspondingly higher.	

Fontes: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org> e <http://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary>

1 Nos trechos abaixo, retirados do texto, os marcadores discursivos foram sublinhados. Indique a idéia que cada um deles sinaliza (*adição; contraste; tempo; sequência cronológica; exemplificação; ênfase; comparação; conclusão*).

The researchers found that there was no correlation between perceived cultural characteristics and the actual traits rated for real people.

In contrast, previous studies have shown that some gender stereotypes, such as the idea that women are warmer and men are more assertive, do reflect real trends.

Brits rank themselves as introverted, while Argentineans proclaim to be uniformly disagreeable (...) Czechs think they are antagonistic, but they actually score higher in modesty and altruism than other people.

- a** and _____ **c** such as _____ **e** but _____
b In contrast _____ **d** while _____ **f** actually _____

CONSOLIDAÇÃO

INFERÊNCIA CONTEXTUAL E REFERÊNCIA PRONOMINAL

1 Indique os referentes dos pronomes sublinhados nos trechos a seguir:

• Americans are pushy and the English are reserved, right? Wrong, says a new study, which reveals there is no truth in this sort of national stereotyping.

• Participants were questioned about how neurotic, extroverted, open, agreeable, and conscientious typical members of their own culture are. This data was then compared with participants' assessments of their own personalities and those of other specific people they had observed.

• In many cases, cultures had overly harsh views of themselves.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a which _____ | c their (2x) _____ | e they _____ |
| b this _____ | d those _____ | f themselves _____ |

2 No texto “Exploding the myth of cultural stereotypes”, o autor emprega uma série de palavras/expressões para descrever as diferenças culturais. Classifique-as conforme o significado que expressam, isto é, positivo (P) ou negativo (N) e, com base no contexto em que estão inseridas, traduza-as.

• Americans are pushy and the English are reserved, right?

• Participants were questioned about how neurotic, extroverted, open, agreeable, and conscientious typical members of their own culture are.

• In many cases, cultures had overly harsh views of themselves. “The Swiss believe that they are closed-off to new experiences,” says Antonio Terracciano. “But in fact they are the most open culture to new ideas in art and music.”

• Brits rank themselves as introverted, while Argentineans proclaim to be uniformly disagreeable, neither of which is held up by the data. Czechs think they are antagonistic, but they actually score higher in modesty and altruism than other people.

- a** pushy _____
- b** reserved _____
- c** neurotic _____
- d** extroverted _____
- e** open _____
- f** agreeable _____

g conscientious _____

h harsh _____

i closed-off _____

j introverted _____

k disagreeable _____

l antagonistic _____

m modesty _____

n altruism _____

Encontre, na lista acima, 3 pares de antônimos e 2 pares de sinônimos.
