

## Exercise 2

### Discuss these topics.

Are you for or against the idea of the EU? Why?

Do you think Europe will become one big country one day or will it be a union of nations?

Do you think some people may be right when they accuse EU institutions of corruption?

Do you think the EU is efficient?

What do you think the future of the EU will be?

## Exercise 3

### Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions below.

**Politician 1:** The economic crisis which started in 2008 was a tough lesson for the EU. But we also believe that it has proved that the Union and its currency are stable. Most countries realize now how important cooperation is and know they would have been unable to make it through the crisis on their own.

**Politician 2:** However, doubts still remain. Why do prosperous economies such as Ireland suddenly go pear-shaped? How can one crisis almost wipe out banking systems in several countries? Aren't the regulatory bodies watching or controlling these sectors properly? Why is the EU so ineffective?

**P1:** Well, it's not only politicians' responsibility. We must not forget that economists and bankers are largely responsible as well. We agree, however, that the EU must think of new means of control in order to avoid such events in the future.

**P2:** What exactly do you mean by new means of control? Can't you see that it's not lack of control which causes problems but poor laws passed by parliaments? These laws allow irresponsible activities of large corporations and banks. Why do you demand that tax payers are responsible while at the same time you enable bankers to get away with wasting billions of euros?

**P1:** You forgot to mention that it's not only an EU problem. Blame globalization if you want. I'd rather talk about how to solve the problem instead of pointing out whose fault it was.

### Answer the question:

In what way was the crisis a good lesson for the EU?

Why is the EU accused of being ineffective?

What are the causes of the crisis according to the two politicians?

New words / phrases:

- currency** ['kʌrənsi] – moeda corrente
- stable** ['steɪbəl] – estável
- go pear-shaped** – falhar
- wipe out** – eliminar, apagar
- pass a law** – aprovar uma lei
- get away with** – evitar
- fault** [fɔ:lt] – culpa

**keen** [ki:n] cheio de entusiasmo, afim de  
**be fond of** [fɒnd] gostar de

When we say we are **keen on something**, we mean we enjoy doing it very much. e.g. *I'm keen on tennis. – I like playing tennis very much.*

When we say we are **keen to do something**, we mean we wish to do it as quickly as possible. For example: *Peter's out of hospital and keen to get back to work. – Peter wants to start working as soon as possible.*

**What's the difference between: 'I'm keen on visiting France' and 'I'm keen to visit France'?**

*'I'm keen on visiting France' means that I've been to France more than once and I like going there. 'I'm keen to visit France' means that I'm going to France and I can't wait to get there.*

**What kind of music are you fond of? What other things are you fond of?**

*I'm fond of rock / pop music. I'm fond of cooking.*

**Are you keen on current affairs and documentaries?**

*Yes, I'm keen on current affairs and documentaries.*

**Of all the interesting places in the USA which would you be keen to visit the most?**

*Of all the interesting places in the USA, I'd be keen to visit the Grand Canyon, the Crazy Horse Memorial and Mount Rushmore the most.*

**If you saw someone who needed help, would you be keen to help?**

*Yes, if I saw someone who needed help, I'd be keen to help.*

**Are most people keen on being told what to do?**

*No, most people aren't keen on being told what to do.*

**vain** [veɪn] vaidoso  
**in vain** [ɪn veɪn] em vão  
**vanity** ['vænəti] vaidade  
**flatter** ['flætə] lisonjear  
**conduct** [kən'dʌkt] conduzir

**How can we recognize if someone's vain about their appearance?**

*We can recognize if someone's vain about their appearance by checking how they react to being flattered.*

**What kind of behaviour would you describe as vain?** *I'd describe taking too much pride in one's achievements as vain.*

**Have you ever tried to do something in vain?** *Yes, I've tried to do something in vain.*

**What?** *I attempted to pass my driving test in vain.*

**What are some of the most common vanities of politicians?** *Some of the most common vanities of politicians are taking too much pride in their appearance / abilities / achievements.*

**Would you be flattered if I asked you to conduct the next lesson? What would you think?** *Yes, I'd be flattered if you asked me to conduct the next lesson.  
I'd think my English must be extremely good / you're nuts.*

**cheek** [tʃi:k] bochecha  
**bell** [bel] sino, campainha  
**hollow** ['hɒləʊ] vazio, oco, côncavo

**What are hollow cheeks a sign of?** *Hollow cheeks are a sign of hunger.*

**Is the sound of a bell usually hollow?** *Yes, the sound of a bell is usually hollow.*

**Is a football solid inside?** *No, a football isn't solid inside. It's hollow.*

**Where do people usually get slapped and where do they get kissed?** *People usually get slapped on the face and kissed on the cheeks.*

**When you meet your friend, do you kiss him / her on the cheek or just shake his / her hand?** *When I meet my friend, I kiss him / her on the cheek.*

**Why do pupils like the sound of a school bell so much?** *Pupils like the sound of a school bell so much because it tells them when the break begins.*

**scent** [sent] aroma  
**tulip** ['tju:lɪp] tulipa  
**daisy** ['deɪzi] margarida  
**carnation** [kɑ:'neɪʃn] cravo

**Do pigs give off a nice scent?** *No, pigs don't give off a nice scent.*



**Give me some examples of flowers. Which of them gives off the nicest scent?** *Roses, tulips, daisies, carnations.  
The tulip gives off the nicest scent.*

**If you hit something empty, what sound will it give off?** *If you hit something empty, it'll give off a hollow sound.*

**Do people give off a pleasant scent when they sweat?** *No, people don't give off a pleasant scent when they sweat.*

**Why do people use dogs for hunting?** *People use dogs for hunting because they have a very good sense of smell and can easily follow the scent of an animal.*

**rot** [rɒt] apodrecer, estragar  
**rotten** ['rɒtn] podre, estragado  
**decay** [di'keɪ] 1. estragar-se 2. cárie  
**stink/stank, stunk/stunk** [stɪŋk/stæŋk/stʌŋk] feder, ter mau cheiro  
**stink** [stɪŋk] fedor, mau cheiro

**Examples:**

*There was an unpleasant smell of rotten leaves in the air. The building started to decay years ago. Your teeth will decay if you don't clean them.*

**Approximately how long will it take a piece of fresh beef to rot if you forget to put it in the fridge?** *It will take a piece of fresh beef approximately two days to rot if I forget to put it in the fridge.*

**Do rotten potatoes smell pleasant?** *No, rotten potatoes don't smell pleasant. They stink.*

**How long does the stink of rotten eggs last?** *The stink of rotten eggs lasts for at least two weeks.*

**Why do teeth decay?** *Teeth decay if not brushed properly.*

**Are there any buildings in this town that have started to decay?** *Yes, there are some buildings in this town that have started to decay.*

**Do you think murderers should rot in prison?** *Yes, I think murderers should rot in prison.*

**Why do some businesses stink?** *Some businesses stink because the people who run them are dishonest.*

**sample** ['sɑ:mpl] amostra, exemplo  
**syringe** [sɪ'rɪndʒ] seringa  
**carry out** ['kæri aʊt] executar  
**survey** ['sɜ:veɪ] pesquisa, exame, medição  
**survey** [sə'veɪ] epesquisar, examinar  
**thoroughly** ['θʌrəli] completamente

**Do they need to take blood samples in order to test for certain illnesses?** *Yes, they need to take blood samples in order to test for certain illnesses.*

**What does a nurse use to take a blood sample?** *A nurse uses a syringe to take a blood sample.*

**Are you afraid of syringes?** *Yes, I'm afraid of syringes.*

**What kind of free samples can you find in women's magazines?** *You can find free samples of shampoos / creams in women's magazines.*

**If you wanted to have your suit sewn by a tailor, should you first have a look at a sample of his work?** *Yes, if I wanted to have my suit sewn by a tailor, I should first have a look at a sample of his work.*

**How many people do they choose as a sample when they want to carry out a survey before an election?** *They choose about 1,000 people as a sample when they want to carry out a survey before an election.*

**Are most people keen on being surveyed?** *No, most people aren't keen on being surveyed.*

**Are the results of a survey carried out before an election always the same as the result of the election? Why not?** *No, the results of a survey carried out before an election aren't always the same as the result of the election. Because people sometimes change their mind.*

**If you wanted to buy a house, would you survey it thoroughly?** *Yes, if I wanted to buy a house, I'd survey it thoroughly.*

**measure** ['meɪʒə] 1. medida 2. medir, ter certa medida  
**beyond measure** [bi'jɒnd 'meɪʒə] desmedidamente

**What does a tailor need to do before he can start sewing clothes?** *A tailor needs to measure your size before he can start sewing clothes.*

**Are exams the best measure of students' abilities?** *Yes, exams are the best measure of students' abilities.*

**How is the speed of a car measured?** *The speed of a car is measured in kilometres per hour.*

**What's the measure of success in life?** *Firm family relationships / career / the number of one's friends is the measure of success in life.*

**What would you tell a person if he annoyed you beyond measure?** *I'd tell a person to go away / leave me alone if he annoyed me beyond measure.*

**fetch** [fetʃ] Ir buscar

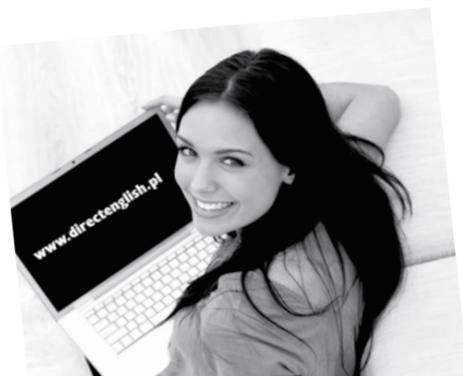
**What do we tell our dog to do when we throw a stick?** *When we throw a stick, we tell our dog to fetch it.*

**Who used to fetch you from school when you were 8 years old?** *My father used to fetch me from school when I was 8 years old.*

**statue** ['stætʃu:] estátua  
**liberty** ['lɪbətɪ] liberdade  
**civil liberties** ['sɪvl 'lɪbətɪz] liberdades civis  
**victory** ['vɪktəri] vitória

**What does a statue often represent?** *A statue often represents a person or an animal.*

**What can a statue be a symbol of?** *A statue can be a symbol of liberty or victory.*



@ Do the exercises on the Internet platform!

