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Cadernos PDE

VOLUME II

O PROFESSOR PDE E OS DESAFIOS
DA ESCOLA PÚBLICA PARANAENSE
Produção Didático-Pedagógica

2008

**SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA EDUCAÇÃO
PROGRAMA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO EDUCACIONAL – PDE
UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MARINGÁ – UEM**

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Produção Didático-Pedagógica do
**Caderno Pedagógico de Língua
Inglesa “Gêneros Textuais Como
Instrumento de Ensino-
aprendizagem de Língua Inglesa ”
volume 3** dos alunos PDE –
Inglês/2008 do NRE de Maringá.

**MARINGÁ
2008**

RESUMO

Esta unidade pedagógica está de acordo com as Diretrizes Curriculares do ensino de Língua Estrangeira Moderna na qual o ensino de LEM é feito através de diversos gêneros textuais. O trabalho de leitura, compreensão e interpretação dos textos propostos nesta unidade é a partir da abordagem do interacionismo sócio-discursivo. O gênero abordado nesta unidade é o texto informativo de jornais e revistas da internet e o tema é como a ciência tem ajudado a solucionar os crimes apontando criminosos e vítimas. Primeiramente o aluno reconhece o gênero textual a ser estudado, suas características, lay-out, linguagem, etc. O primeiro texto, extraído de uma jornal eletrônico e modificado pela autora, aborda um crime acontecido e bastante divulgado na mídia no Brasil. Assim, o aluno pode fazer inferências no texto, a partir do conhecimento prévio do caso. Depois é apresentado um texto interdisciplinar com informações importantes para a compreensão do assunto abordado ao longo da unidade. O último texto relata um crime como a ciência ajuda solucioná-lo. As atividades apresentadas na unidade contempla a capacidade de ação, a capacidade discursiva e linguístico-discursiva proposta pelo estudos dos gêneros textuais. O tema proposto proporciona a interdisciplinariedade com Ciências, no Ensino Fundamental ou com Química e Biologia, no Ensino Médio.

FUNDAMENTAÇÃO

Os gêneros textuais da imprensa são essenciais para a atividade de ensino, no entanto ainda são poucos usados didaticamente. Por serem dinâmicos, os gêneros discursivos são mutáveis de acordo com o ambiente social, assim como surgem podem ser transformados ou até mesmo desaparecerem dando lugar à outro gênero. Com os avanços tecnológicos, vários novos gêneros discursivos surgiram entre eles o gênero notícias de jornais da internet, pois fica notório a introdução da internet em nosso cotidiano, usamos a internet para buscar notícias oficiais, fofocas, curiosidades, informações científicas, bate-papos e até relacionamentos amorosos. Vem daí o surgimento do gênero informativo notícia de jornais da internet.

Podemos conceituar este gênero com relato (im)parcial de acontecimentos recentes assim, a função deste é informar de forma (im)parcial e objetiva. Quanto aos participantes a relação é distanciada e a estrutura vai variar de acordo com o tipo de acontecimento reportado e de acordo com as convenções do jornal sendo um texto escrito onde evita-se a redundância e com uma coesão lexical apurada.

Para o trabalho didático em sala de aula é importante o docente entender que a abordagem sistêmico - funcional deste gênero sempre considera o texto como um todo para a reflexão e não palavras ou frases isoladas. O objeto de estudo desta teoria é composto não só pela soma das partes mas pela relação entre as mesmas, percebendo-se assim as características de um texto trabalhado nesta perspectiva, de acordo com NEUBERT e SHREVE (1992) a textualidade depende de fatores como:

- *Intencionalidade*: manipulação da língua para convencimento ou transmissão de ideologias;
- *Atenção*: o sucesso da intenção do autor depende da aceitação do leitor mesmo que não esteja presente o escritor tem sempre em mente seu público alvo;
- *Situação*: ligada ao contexto, demonstra o objetivo do texto. No ambiente eletrônico a linguagem é também escrita mas o meio de recepção é diferente e a organização textual é diversa à medida que o autor pode usar o recurso do *link*.
- *Informativo*: estão relacionados à concepção de cada jornal, se for um tablóide vai usar a notícia de forma sensacionalista, já os *quality papers* procuram a veracidade das informações.

Conforme percebemos nós, docentes da rede pública estadual, não podemos abrir mão deste vasto material disponível nos laboratórios de informática das escolas públicas onde atuamos. Ousemos a desafiar nossos receios implementando as nossas aulas com o uso da internet!

NEWS REPORT

Contextualizing

- A) What is a news report?
- B) Where can you find them?
- C) Do you know any newspaper? Which ones?
- D) How often do you or your family read newspapers?
- E) What is the biggest newspaper in your city?

Note

News: Information about something that had happened recently.

Look at these newspapers!



- F) What information can you get from them?
- G) Do you know what the difference between a Tabloid and a quality paper?

HEADLINES

What do you think a Headline is?

Here are some headlines from different newspapers.

Headline 1

THEY KILLED FOR AN IPOD

NEWYORK POST
By Jeremy Stevenson
Tuesday, 12 November 2008

Headline 2

Tobin guilty of schoolgirl murder

BBC NEWS
By James Cook
BBC Scotland news
Page last updated at 17:06 GMT, Tuesday, 2 December 2008

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Headline 1</i>	<i>Headline 2</i>
When were the news published?		
What can be inferred from the title?		
Which information do the headlines present?		
Is the news from a quality paper or tabloid?		

NOTES

By (por) é uma preposição e indica autoria de uma obra ou feito.

Ex. Harry Potter was written **by** J. K. Rowling

Headlines have some special features in terms of language. They are written to grab your attention, but don't tell you everything. If you want to know more about a news report without reading the whole article, start with the first paragraph: The **LEAD**.

BEFORE READING

LOOK AT THE HEADLINE AND ANSWER:

- Who wrote them?
- What is the meaning of "by" in both headlines?
- Do you remember Isabela Nardoni's case? What do you know about it?

1- Read the text and try to find out the meaning of the words in **bold**

Child death raises tough questions

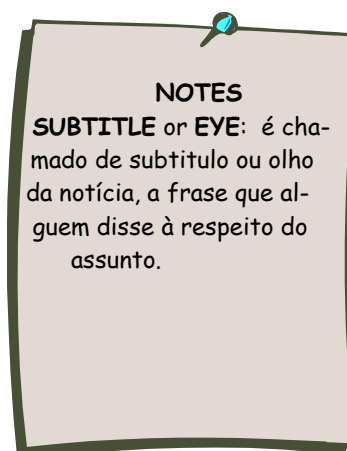
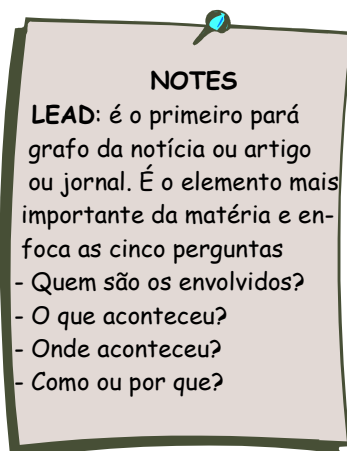
*By Gary Duffy
BBC News, Sao Paulo*

In a country such as Brazil, which lives with high levels of crime and violence, it usually takes a particularly **shocking** event to have an **impact** across the country. The tragic death of five-year-old Isabella de Oliveira Nardoni is one such case. It initially appeared that the little girl was thrown to her death from the sixth floor apartment in Sao Paulo belonging to her father and stepmother, where she was spending the weekend. However, preliminary tests **indicated** that she may also have been **strangled** beforehand, and suffered other injuries. Blood was found in the apartment and there was a hole in the wire safety netting that covered the window. She died just a few minutes after hit the ground.



Some experts believe extensive media coverage has led to copycat cases

The words in bold are called “cognates”. Why?



TEXT COMPREHENSION CHECK

1- Match the columns

(1) Who did write the notice?	() the tragic death of a five-years-old girl
(2) What about is the notice?	() on 10 April 2008, in São Paulo
(3) Where did this fact happen?	() Gary Duffy
(4) When this notice was written?	() in São Paulo- Brazil
(5) Whom is this notice from?	() probably to people interested in articles about violence, that don't speak Portuguese

2- The sentence ‘**The tragic death of five-year-old Isabella de Oliveira Nardoni is one such case**’ answers which of the five W’s who? What? When? Where? Why?

3- Discuss with your classmates and write.

How could the police investigate this crime? Which elements did they use in the investigations? Do you remember which were the products used by the forensic police?

4- What is the subtitle or eye on the news ?

ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

1-What is LUMINOL? Commonly known as Luminol, this chemical exhibits a blue-green chemiluminescence when mixed with an appropriate oxidizing agent. Luminol is a relatively simple chemical containing only carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen and is a white to slightly yellow crystalline solid powder, soluble in water and most polar organic solvents. Luminol is used by forensic investigators to detect trace amounts of blood left at crime scenes.

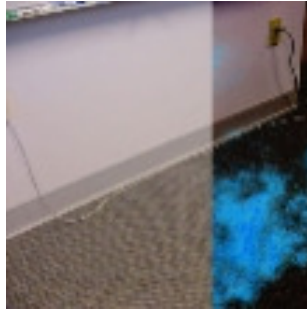
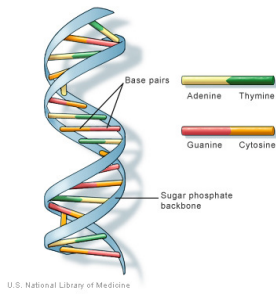
2- Detecting FINGERPRINTS Fingerprint identification methods have been used by police agencies around the world since late 19 century to identify both suspected criminals as well as the victims of crime. The skin on the palmar surface of the hands and feet forms ridges in patterns that are unique to each individual and which do not change over time. It is generally necessary to use a 'developer' (usually a powder or chemical reagent), to produce a high degree of visual contrast between the ridge patterns and the surface on which the fingerprint was left.

3-What is DNA? DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA. Most DNA is located in the cell nucleus (where it is called nuclear DNA), but a small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria (where it is called mitochondrial DNA or mtDNA). It is used to identify suspected criminals and victims.

Adapted from Forensic Investigators' Essential Tool for Crime Scene Investigation

Number the pictures according to the text above.

() () ()



<http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/handbook/basics/dna>

THIS IS A TRUE STORY OF A MURDER IN BRAZIL. Read the text and find.

Child murder case transfixes Brazil

14:26 AEST Sun Apr 20 2008

Tens of thousands of people are killed each year in Brazil, but the murder of a five-year-old girl has transfixed the nation and the media in a way comparable to the Madeleine McCann case in Britain. Journalists and experts say the death of Isabella Nardoni, who was strangled then thrown from her father's sixth-floor apartment in Sao Paulo on March 29, was shocking not just for its brutality, but also because of her social class. Unlike most of the 45,000 people murdered every year in Brazil, Isabella came from a comfortable middle-class family, not from the city slums, or favelas, where violence is rife.



Investigation results indicate that Nardoni threw Isabela from the window minutes after Carolina , the stepmother had strangled Isabela

“ It's a horrible reality, but I think Brazilians have become used to violence in the favelas, but when it happens in a middle-class, normal-looking family, it gets a lot of attention ”

Gabriella Dorlhiac



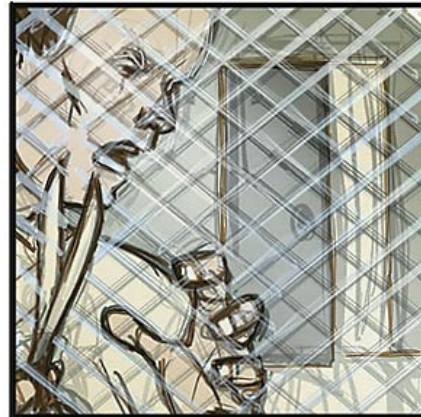
CRIMINAL EVIDENCES

Investigators used Luminol to search Isabela's blood on the crime scene and in the car. They found Isabella's blood on Alexandre Nardoni's car and in his apartment, on a towel and a diaper. They used DNA analysis to certify her vomit on his T-shirt, and also detected footprints of his flip-flops on a bed next to the window through which she was thrown, and remnants of nylon from the wire safety screen on his T-shirt. The police also found pieces of the safety screen on a pair of scissors inside the apartment.

Investigators used science and modern methods searching for every piece of evidence on Isabela's murder case. Unfortunately, we are facing a real CSI: Brazil.



Father and stepmother killed Isabela in a series of brutal events starting from inside the car, conclude crime scene investigators and the police.



Text adapted by the author

Read the text and find



Crime Scene Investigation is a TV program in the United States that deals with crime investigation. In this program investigators take advantage from science and technology to solve crimes. They use Luminol to discover blood at the scene crime. Also, they collect information from DNA, digital fingerprinting and footwear. They look for all evidences or hints to discover criminals and victims at scene crime.

Let us be an investigator from SCI: BRAZIL

Project work:

Imagine you are an investigator and have to go to the crime scene to discover the criminal and victims. Give all the details. Write a news report about your case. Don't forget to include:

- Headlines
- Subtitles
- Lead

