

Unit 16

Can you tell me where the convention center is?

- Asking for direction
- Making requests
- Writing a formal e-mail

FIRST MOVE

- Which of these questions would you ask a classmate?
 - Where's the teacher?
 - Could you tell me where the teacher is?
- Which of these questions would you ask a complete stranger?
 - Can I use your cell phone for a minute?
 - Do you think I could use your cell phone for a minute?
- Which questions are formal? Which are informal? Discuss the answers with a partner.

READING

- Below are four frequently asked questions (FAQs) about Blu-ray Discs. Read the text and find some differences between Blu-rays and traditional DVDs.

What is Blu-ray?

Blu-ray, also known as Blu-ray Disc (BD) is the name of a next-generation optical disc format. The format was developed to enable recording, rewriting and playback of high-definition video (HD), and storing large amounts of data. The format offers more than five times the storage capacity of traditional DVDs and can hold up to 25GB on a single-layer disc and 50GB on a dual-layer disc.



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Why the name Blu-ray?

The name Blu-ray is derived from the underlying technology, which utilizes a blue-violet laser to read and write data. The name is a combination of "Blue" (blue-violet laser) and "Ray" (optical ray). According to the Blu-ray Disc Association the spelling of "Blu-ray" is not a mistake, the character "e" was intentionally left out so the term could be registered as a trademark.

Who developed Blu-ray?

The Blu-ray Disc format was developed by the Blu-ray Disc Association (BDA), a group of leading consumer electronics, personal computer and media manufacturers, with more than 180 member companies from all over the world.

How much video can you fit on a Blu-ray disc?

Over 9 hours of high-definition (HD) video on a 50GB disc.

About 23 hours of standard-definition (SD) video on a 50GB disc.

- Are the sentences true or false? Discuss the answers with a partner.
 - A single-layer Blu-ray disc can hold up more than 25GB.
 - The name Blu-ray comes from the violet laser used for reading the data.
 - The Blu-ray Disc Association is formed by American companies.
 - The maximum amount of video on a Blu-ray is 23 hours.

DIALOGUE

Asking for directions

- A driver is asking a passerby for directions.

Driver: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the convention center is?

Man: Sure. Go down the street for 5 blocks and then turn right. It's on your left.

Driver: Thanks. And do you know if there's a parking lot there?

Man: There's one across from the convention center. It is next to a gas station.

Driver: I see. Do you have any idea what time it closes?

Man: I'm almost sure it's open 24/7. By the way, I'm going there too. Do you think you could give me a ride?

Driver: Sure. Hop on in!
- Are the sentences true or false? Discuss them with a partner.
 - The convention center is not very far.
 - The parking lot is next to the convention center.
 - The parking lot closes at 10 pm.
 - The woman is going to drive the man to the convention center.

GRAMMAR

1. Study the sentences in the chart below.

Direct question	Embedded question
Where's the convention center?	Could you tell me where the convention center is?
Is there a parking lot near there?	Do you know if there is a parking lot there?
What time does the parking lot close?	Do you have any idea what time it closes?
Could you give me a ride?	Do you think you could give me a ride?

2. Rewrite the questions using the prompts. Please use your notebook

- How many cores does this CPU have?
Do you have any idea ?
- Are these laptops made in Brazil?
Do you know if ?
- How does this machine work?
Could you tell me ?
- Why is Tom so late?
Do you have any idea ?
- Where did Peter go to college?
Do you know ?
- Could you lend me your laser pointer?
Do you think you ?
- What time did she leave home?
Do you remember ?

3. Order the words and form sentences.

- park you know here if Do I can my car ?
- you where library tell Could is me the ?
- how Do you times film remember saw this you many ?
- married you she is know if Do ?

4. Complete each dialogue with the words in the box. Then practice it with another student. Please write in your notebook.

Dialogue 1

many know idea help few was

John: Excuse-me. Are you Julia Chun?

Julia: Yes, that's me.

John: Hi, I'm John Timberland from Miami Tours. Let me you carry your luggage.

Julia: Oh, thanks, John. Do you if the other tour group has arrived?

John: They are going to arrive in a hours. Their flight is delayed.

Julia: Do you have any why?

John: It raining heavily in Mexico City so they couldn't board on time.

Julia: Do you know how people there are in the group?

John: Hmm... Let me see. Forty-three, including you. It's a very big group

Dialogue 2

should know on think get

Tracy: Where did you this shirt? I love it!

Lisa: Oh, at that new clothing store Lexington Avenue.

Tracy: It's the perfect gift for Marcia. Do you Marcia likes pink?

Lisa: Well, I don't know. Why don't you go for a more neutral color?

Tracy: Yeah, maybe I . Do you if the store is open now?

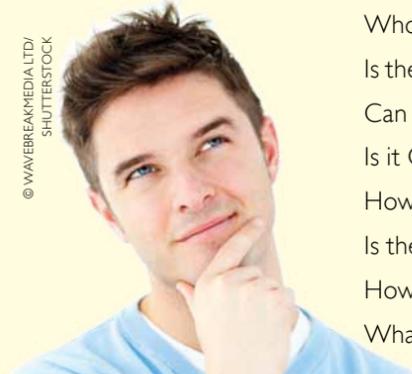
Lisa: On a Sunday morning? I doubt it.



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CONVERSATION

1. Gerry is a new student at a tech school. Read some questions he is thinking of asking on his first day of class.



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What time is the library open?
 Is there a snack bar here?
 What's the passing grade?
 How many projects are there per semester?
 Who is the coolest teacher?
 Is there any good English dictionary I can buy?
 Can I bring a calculator to class?
 Is it OK to bring my MP3-player to class?
 How can I get free lunch tickets?
 Is there a locker room?
 How many absences can I have?
 What do the students usually do after class?

2. Pretend you are Gerry. Take turns asking the questions. Use these prompts:
 Could you tell me...?
 Do you have any idea...?
 Do you know if...?
 Do you think I could...?

WRITING

1. Match the informal phrases (1-7) with the neutral/formal phrases (a-g)

1) Thanks for the e-mail of Oct. 12	a) Would you like a soft drink?
2) Sorry I can't make the meeting.	b) It is necessary for me to know your account number.
3) Can you send me the proposal by Nov. 14?	c) I look forward to meeting you next week.
4) Hi, Cindy.	d) Do you think you could send me the proposal by November 14?

5) I need to know your account number.	e) I am afraid I will not be able to attend the meeting.
6) Do you want a soft drink?	f) Thank you for your e-mail received October 12.
7) See you next week.	g) Dear Ms. Crawford.

2. Charles Simpson works for Oxymoron Industries. Read the e-mail he wrote to the Vice-President of his company, Lynette Hodges. Is his e-mail formal or informal?

Hi, Lynette
 Thanks for the e-mail of Feb 3. Sorry I can't make the board meeting in Detroit. Can you send me your flight confirmation to São Paulo? I need to know your passport number to book you a room at the Sheraton. Do you want a room with a view?
 See you next month!
 Charlie

3. Charles's e-mail is too informal. Rewrite it by substituting its phrases with more formal phrases. Use the table in exercise 1 to guide you.

LISTENING AND PRONOUNCING

Production & perception

When we are able to listen to the differences and similarities between the sounds of English and Portuguese our listening comprehension becomes more qualified. We start to pay attention to our pronunciation and to the pronunciation of other speakers, and, as a result, we improve our speaking abilities. In other words, we produce accurate sounds in a new language and improve our pronunciation mainly because we can perceive these sounds. In the listening exercises proposed in this course, we have focused on specific aspects of oral English, namely:

- a) vowel sounds;
- b) consonant sounds;
- c) stressed /prominent words;
- d) intonation;
- e) linking.

The Internet can provide countless examples of oral English. The Speech Technology industry has developed tools which can be used in language

learning. The *text-to-speech* system is one of them, and Oddcast is a website that uses this tool:

http://www.oddcast.com/home/demos/tts/tts_example.php

Oddcast is a very useful web resource and it is simple to use: you simply type in any sentence and hear it in **varieties of English** spoken by **different** native or non-native **speakers**.

Type in a sentence in English and try different native speakers.

Take any opportunity to listen to English on the Web. We tend to listen more attentively when we find the topic interesting. Search for websites that show video and audio material related to your area of interest.

And don't forget the power of music. Make listening to songs and singing them a habit. It's a fun way to improve your pronunciation.

Roll up your sleeves and happy studies. The key to success is in your hands.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Asking for information

1. Read and listen to some places where people can ask for information.

• airport	• currency exchange bureau
• travel agency	• box office
• taxi	• subway station
• hotel	• bus stop
• tourist information center	• drugstore
• police station	• coffee shop

2. James, an American tourist, asked many questions last week while visiting Singapore for the first time. Read the questions and identify the place he was when he asked them. Refer to the places in Exercise 1.

- Excuse-me, could you tell me if there are any more tickets for tonight's concert?
- Do you know if the souvenir store accepts credit cards?
- How much is a round trip to Peranakan?
- Excuse-me, I'm lost. Could you tell me where Shangai Street is?
- Do you have any idea what time the next train arrives?
- Can you drop me off at the post office before we move on to the theatre?
- Can you tell me how many Singaporean dollars I'll get?
- What's today's special, please?
- Can I have an aspirin, please?

Review 4 – Units 13-16

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Use the past continuous tense, either in the affirmative or negative forms. Use your notebooks.

sleep	read	study	do play
take	cook	watch	

- Donna a shower when the phone rang, so she didn't answer it.
- Mathew video games last night when I went to his room. Believe it or not, he Maths!
- A: What you last night? I texted you but you didn't answer!
- Last Sunday, while my sister dinner for her boyfriend, I a book.
- No way Bill and Erik at 10pm last night! They were wide awake, the basketball game on TV.

2. Read the following situations. For each of them, think of what the people *have to do* or what they *should do*. Use your notebooks.

 <p>© TANYALENISHUTTERSTOCK</p> <p>"I have a terrible headache. It's killing me!" (Sarah)</p>	 <p>© STOCKLITE6SHUTTERSTOCK</p> <p>"The meeting starts in ten minutes and my presentation isn't ready yet." (Will)</p>
 <p>© MONKEY BUSINESS IMAGES/SHUTTERSTOCK</p>	<p>"As I am still young, I go to parties every night. The problem is: I get very sleepy at work." (Pat)</p>

- a) Sarah b) Will c) Pat

3. Choose the best alternative:
- If you want to drive in Brazil, you **should / have to** be at least eighteen years old.
 - When you are tired and sleepy, you **should / have to** go to bed.
 - William is a Brazilian tour guide. He is in charge of international groups of tourists visiting Brazil. He **should / has to** speak English all the time.
4. Complete the sentences with *a few* or *a little*. Write in your notebooks.
- There aren't many guests coming for dinner, so we need just plates.
 - I think I'll taste the wine. But just , please.
 - If you add cream and butter to the recipe, this sauce will taste fantastic!
 - Don't worry, I won't take much luggage. Just handbags – three, to be more exact.
5. Complete the sentences with *how much*, *how many*, *some* or *any*.
- money do you need?
 - Is there bottle open?
 - I know there are coins and notes in the top drawer. Could you get them for me?
 - I'm not sure people are coming to the party. About thirty, I guess.
 - There isn't work to do. I can go home now!
6. Pair work: look at the pictures and make up questions using the prompts in the box.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Do you know...? | Can you tell me...? |
| Do you have any idea...? | Do you think I could...? |



Singing time!

Listen to the American folksong *We Circle Around*, (traditional Arapaho Native American song; <http://www.songsforteaching.com/folk/>). Sing along!



We circle around, we circle around
The boundaries of **the** Earth

We circle around, we circle around
The boundaries of **the** Earth

Wearing our long wing feathers as we fly
Wearing our long wing feathers as we fly

We circle around, we circle around
The boundaries of **the** sky

Post-Listening Activity

The vowel sound in the word *the* can be / i / as in *me* and / ə / as in *but*. Listen to the song one more time. Pay special attention to the six examples of word *the* (in bold). Which vowel sound is used in each one, / i / or / ə /? Discuss your answer with a partner.

Find the Rule: Circle the correct answer, a or b.

We use the sound / i / when the word *the* comes before:

- a) a vowel sound b) a consonant sound

We use the sound / ə / when the word *the* comes before:

- a) a vowel sound b) a consonant sound

Grammar reference

UNIT 1

VERB TO BE – PRESENT

Interrogative		Negative		Affirmative	
Am	I?	I	'm not	I	'm (am)
Are	you?	You	're not (aren't)	You	're (are)
Is	he?	He	's not (isn't)	He	's (is)
Is	she?	She	's not (isn't)	She	's (is)
Is	it?	It	's not (isn't)	It	's (is)
Are	we?	We	're not (aren't)	We	're (are)
Are	you?	You	're not (aren't)	You	're (are)
Are	they?	They	're not (aren't)	They	're (are)

UNIT 2

QUESTION WORDS

What	is	it?	It's a book.
What time	is	it?	It's ten o'clock.
Where	is	your phone?	It's in my pocket.
How	are	you?	I'm fine, thanks.
How old	is	she?	She's seventeen.
Who	are	they?	They're my friends.
When	is	her birthday	It's in October.
Why	are	you here?	Because I study here.
Which	is	your pen?	The blue one.
Whose	is	that car?	It's my car!

POSSESSIVE: -'S

Bill's	birthday	is	on Saturday.	Peter	is	Ann's	brother.
Maggie's	daughters	are	very beautiful.	Erika	isn't	Rachel's	friend.
My friend's	house	is	on Bond Street.	Pam & Kim	are	Donald's	sisters.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My	name is	Lenny.
Your		Carlos.
His		Bill.
Her		Sarah.
Our	names are	Tom and Ted.
Their		Sandra and Kate.

UNIT 3

IMPERATIVES

Affirmative	Negative
Do it now! Close your books, please. Turn on the lights. Stay here! Move!	Don't do it! Don't close your books! Don't turn on the lights. Don't stay here! Don't move!

UNIT 4

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative			Negative		
I	work live study	here. in Rio. there.	I	don't work don't live don't study	here. in Rio. there.
You			You		
We			We		
They			They		

Interrogative			Short answer
Do	I you we they	know you? live in São Paulo? have to do it? work here?	Yes, you do. No, I don't. Yes, you do. No, they don't.

USE

The Simple Present Tense is used to express:

- A habit.
- A fact that is always true.
- A fact that is true for a long time.

They always **drive** to work.

Cheetahs **run** very fast. / Lions **don't fly**.

I **live** in São Paulo.

UNIT 5

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative		
I	'm (am)	studying, working, watching TV. eating, talking.
He She It	's (is)	
We You They	're (are)	

Negative		
I	'm not	studying, working, watching TV. eating, talking.
He She It	isn't	
We You They	aren't	

Interrogative			
What	am	I	doing? eating? reading?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer	
Are you working?	Yes, I am.
Is she cooking?	No, she isn't.
Are we going?	Yes, we are.

USE

The Present Continuous Tense is used to express:

- An activity happening at the moment of speaking (now). Sue **is cooking** in the kitchen.
- An activity happening around now. **I'm studying** English at college. / **He's writing** a book.

PREPOSITIONS

At	In	On
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at ten o'clock • at Christmas • at night • at the mechanic • at the hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the evening • in September • in the winter • in 2001 • in Miami • in Brazil • in my bedroom • in my pocket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday • on Sunday morning • on New Year's day • on June 29 • on the weekend • on Baker Street • on the first floor

THERE TO BE

Singular affirmative/negative	
There is	a book on the table.
There isn't	a library in this school. a big museum in the city.

Plural affirmative/negative	
There are	35 students here.
There aren't	separate bedrooms for boys and girls. many children playing in the garden.

Interrogative			
singular	Short answer	plural	Short answer
Is there a library here?	Yes, there is.	Are there new students here?	Yes, there are.
Is there a mall nearby?	No, there isn't.	Are there e-books in there?	No, there aren't.
Is there sugar in this coffee?	Yes, there is.	Are there free samples?	Yes, there are.

UNIT 6

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE – 3rd person singular

Affirmative		
He	works	here.
She	lives	in Rio.
It	studies	there.

Negative		
He	doesn't work	here.
She	doesn't live	in Rio.
It	doesn't study	there.

Interrogative			Short answer
Does	he she it	live in São Paulo? have to do it? work?	Yes, he does. No, it doesn't. Yes, it does.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

0% —————> 100%					
never	rarely	sometimes	often	usually	always

How **often** do you play tennis? I **never** play tennis.

How **often** does Joe go to the movies? **Sometimes**.

I **always** drive to work, but my friend **never** goes to work by car.

UNIT 7

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	
this	that
•	•

Plural	
these	those
••	••

How much	is	this jacket? that watch?	It's fifty dollars. It's five hundred dollars.
	are	these shoes? those DVDs?	They're seventy dollars. They're ten dollars each.

GOING TO – INTENTIONS AND PLANS IN THE FUTURE

Affirmative/negative				Interrogative			
I	'm / 'm not	going to	work. study. eat. cook.	What	am	I	going to do?
He She It	is / isn't				is	he she it	
We You They	are / aren't				are	we you they	

Clara **is going to** travel in October.

I **'m not going to** do my homework on Saturday.

Are Susan and Paul **going to** get married? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

UNIT 8

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

I	me	What	do you think of	me?	I really like you.
You	you	When	is Peter going to see	her?	Tomorrow.
He	him	Where	are you taking	us?	We're taking you to the beach.
She	her				
It	it				
We	us				
You	you				
They	them				

UNIT 9

COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Short adjectives	
Group 1: 1-syllable adjectives	young, tall
Group 2: 2-syllable adjectives ending in “-y”	easy, pretty
Rule 1: add “-er”	old → older
Rule 2: Adjective ending in -e, just add “-r”	late → later
Rule 3: Adjective ending in consonant, vowel, consonant (CVC), double the last consonant	fat → fatter
Rule 4: Adjective ending in -y, change the y to i	easy → easier pretty → prettier

John is **older** than Peter.

Maggie is **funnier** than Patricia.

Long adjectives

Normal rule: “more”+ adjective (than)

sophisticated → **more sophisticated**
interesting → **more interesting**
boring → **more boring**

Lara's laptop is **more** sophisticated than Gabriel's computer.

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

Question word	negative auxiliary	subject	other words
Why	don't	you we they	go by plane? tell her? invite them?
	doesn't	he she	buy a cooler? stay home?

UNIT 10

MODAL VERB CAN – QUESTIONS / EXPRESSING ABILITY

Modal verb	subject	verb	other words
Can	you Ronaldo the technician the students	speak play fix do	French? basketball? the motherboard? the exercise?

MAKING REQUEST / ASKING PERMISSION

Modal verb	subject	verb	other words
Can	I you we	open turn on sit have	the window? the radio? here? another cookie?

UNIT 11

COMPOUND NOUNS

2-word compound noun	apartment building paper bag apple tree convenience store
3-word compound noun	Arizona travel agencies three-day holiday gas station attendant

VERB TO BE – PAST TENSE

Statements		
Subject	was/were	
I	was (not)	at home.
You	were (not)	
He She It	was (not)	
We You They	were (not)	

Contractions
was not = wasn't were not = weren't

Yes / no questions		
Was/were	subject	
Was	I	at home?
Were	you	
Was	s/he it	
Were	we you they	

Short answers					
Affirmative			Negative		
Yes,	you	were.	No,	you	weren't.
	I	was.		I	wasn't.
	s/he it	was.		s/he it	wasn't.
	you we they	were.		you we they	weren't.

Yes / no questions			
Did	Subject	base form	
Did	I you he she it	run	alone?
	we you they		

Short answers					
Affirmative			Negative		
Yes,	you I s/he it we you they	did.	No	you I s/he we you they	didn't.

UNIT 13

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Statements			
Subject	was/were	NOT + base form of verb + -ing	other words
I	was	(not) running	in the park.
You	were		
He She It	was		
We You They	were		

UNIT 12

SIMPLE PAST TENSE: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Affirmative statements		
Subject	verb	
I You He She We You They	studied ran	alone.
It (the school)	closed	on election day.
	became	a cultural center.

Negative statements			
Subject	did not	base form of verb	other words
I You He She We You They	did not	study	alone.
It (the school)	did not	open	on election day.
		become	a cultural center.

Contractions
did not = didn't

Yes / no questions			
Was/were	subject	base form of verb + -ing	other words
Was	I	running	in the park?
Were	you		
Was	he she it		
Were	we you they		

Short answers					
Affirmative			Negative		
Yes,	you	were.	No,	you	weren't.
	I	was.		I	wasn't.
	he she it	was.		he she it	wasn't.
	you we they	were.		you we they	weren't.

UNIT 14

MODAL VERBS: DEGREE OF NECESSITY

Absolutely necessary; obligatory			
Subject	modal verb	main verb	other words
I You We They	have to	get	a visa do go to the USA.
He	has to	take	the medicine.
She	has to	finish	the project by 5 pm.
It (the document)	has to	be	sent today.

Advised			
Subject	modal verb (+ not)	main verb	other words
I You He She We You They	should (not)	change	the memory module.

UNIT 15

QUANTIFIERS USED WITH COUNTABLE NOUNS

Subject	verb	quantifier	countable noun
I You He She It We You They	ate	many several few a couple of	cookies.
There were			

QUANTIFIERS USED WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Subject	verb	quantifier	countable noun
I You He She It We You They	ate	a little little a bit of a great deal of no	chicken.
There was			

QUANTIFIERS USED WITH BOTH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Subject	verb	quantifier	countable / uncountable noun
I You He She It We You They	ate	all of the / some / most of the / enough / a lot of / lots of	cookies. / chicken.

UNIT 16

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS DIRECT WH- QUESTIONS

Question word	auxiliary verb	subject	main verb	other words
What time	does	the bank	open?	
Why	did	the boys	miss	the school bus?
When	did	Linda	graduate	from college?
Where	are	the car keys?		

EMBEDDED WH- QUESTIONS

Auxiliary verb in question position	question word	subject	main verb (conjugated)	other verbs
Do you have any idea	what time	the bank	opens?	
Could you tell me	why	the boys	missed	the bus?
Do you know	when	Linda	graduated	from college?
Do you know	where	the car keys	are?	

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Auxiliary verb	subject	other words
Is	the bank	open on Monday?
Did	the boys	miss the bus?
Did	Linda	graduate from college?

EMBEDDED YES / NO QUESTIONS

Auxiliary verb in question position	if	subject	main verb (conjugated)	other verbs
Do you have any idea	if	the bank	opens	on Monday?
Could you tell me	if	the boys	missed	the bus?
Do you know	if	Linda	graduated	from college?

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/ were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



Excelência no ensino profissional

Administrador da maior rede estadual de educação profissional do país, o Centro Paula Souza tem papel de destaque entre as estratégias do Governo de São Paulo para promover o desenvolvimento econômico e a inclusão social no Estado, na medida em que capta as demandas das diferentes regiões paulistas. Suas Escolas Técnicas (Etecs) e Faculdades de Tecnologia (Fatecs) formam profissionais capacitados para atuar na gestão ou na linha de frente de operações nos diversos segmentos da economia.

Um indicador dessa competência é o índice de inserção dos profissionais no mercado de trabalho. Oito entre dez alunos formados pelas Etecs e Fatecs estão empregados um ano após concluírem o curso. Além da excelência, a instituição mantém o compromisso permanente de democratizar a educação gratuita e de qualidade. O Sistema de Pontuação Acrescida beneficia candidatos afrodescendentes e oriundos da Rede Pública. Mais de 70% dos aprovados nos processos seletivos das Etecs e Fatecs vêm do ensino público.

O Centro Paula Souza atua também na qualificação e requalificação de trabalhadores, por meio do Programa de Formação Inicial e Educação Continuada. E ainda oferece o Programa de Mestrado em Tecnologia, recomendado pela Capes e reconhecido pelo MEC, que tem como área de concentração a inovação tecnológica e o desenvolvimento sustentável.



FUNDAÇÃO
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