



TRABALHO DE RECUPERAÇÃO - 1º TRIMESTRE

NOME:

TURMA:

PROFESSOR (A): FLÁVIA SANTOS

DISCIPLINA: LÍNGUA INGLESA

DATA:

VALOR: 12,00 NOTA:

INSTRUÇÕES:

- Faça a avaliação com atenção. Evite rasuras.
- Utilizar caneta azul ou preta. **Faça apenas 01 marcação nas questões de múltipla escolha**

Letter to a Friend

Hi, Fred!

It's been a while since we have been in touch. How has your semester been?

I wanted to send an email update to you let you know how things have been going during my semester abroad here in Málaga, Spain. I've already been here for six weeks, and I feel like I am finally adapting to the culture. I'm also speaking the language more fluently.

I arrived during the first week of September. The weather has been very nice. Even though it's October, it's still rather sunny and warm. In fact, I went to the beach and swam in the Mediterranean Sea earlier today.

I am living with a very welcoming host family. I have my own private bedroom, but we eat breakfast, lunch, and dinner together. On Sundays, we eat a big home-cooked paella for lunch. In Spain, lunch is usually the biggest meal of the day. It's also very common for the people to take a midday nap right after a big meal. I am actually just waking up from my nap right now!

On weekdays, I take classes at the local university. There, I met several native Spanish speakers. They have been very kind and patient with me. At first, I struggled to comprehend their Spanish, but now I understand most of our conversations. They have commented that my Spanish has improved a lot since we first met. Now, I am more confident to use the language in other places like stores and restaurants.

I am so glad that I decided to spend the semester here in Spain. We have an extended weekend coming up, so a group of my friends and I are going to travel to France for four days. It's so easy and inexpensive to travel internationally in Europe. I love it!

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Like I said, don't hesitate to stay in touch more often. Perhaps you could even come to visit! What do you think?

Best wishes,
Patrick

Did you understand the text?

Please answer the following questions of understanding:

Question 1:

Why is Patrick writing to Fred?

- a To update Fred about life abroad
- b To give Fred travel advice
- c To offer Fred a job in Spain
- d To wish Fred a happy birthday

Question 2:

How long has Patrick been out of the country?

- a Six months
- b One month
- c Six weeks
- d One week

Question 3:

Based on the letter, Málaga is most likely located:

- a In the mountains
- b On the coast
- c In Madrid, the capital
- d In a valley

Question 4:

What does Patrick do from Monday to Friday?

- a Offer English lessons
- b Go out with friends
- c Travel internationally
- d Take college classes

Question 5:

Where does Patrick plan on traveling during the extended weekend?

- a Germany
- b France
- c England
- d Spain

Revisão: verb to have**Examples:**

I have a big family.

(Eu tenho uma grande família.)

He has a lot of friends.

(Ele tem muitos amigos.)

We have a comfortable house.

(Temos uma casa confortável.)

They have a nice teacher.

(Eles têm um bom professor.)

Observe que:

Singular		Plural	
I	have	We	have
You	have	You	have
He	} has	They	have
She			
It			

EXERCISES:

6. Make sentences with have or has:

- a) He _____ a cool facebook profile.
- b) We _____ the best teacher at school.
- c) I _____ a mp3 player, a smartphone and a tablet.
- d) You _____ a small family.
- e) She _____ a handsome boyfriend.
- f) They _____ an American friend.
- g) You _____ fashionable clothes.
- h) Patty and Sarah _____ beautiful dolls
- i) Ed and I _____ a red car.
- j) George and you _____ a pitbull.
- k) Paul _____ a cozy house.
- l) Susan _____ smart students.

Normalmente, a dúvida quanto ao uso do **a** e do **an** vem do fato de que ambos significam a mesma coisa: **um ou uma**. A diferença é que usaremos um ou outro de acordo com a palavra que vem depois.

Usamos **an** apenas quando a próxima palavra se iniciar com **som de vogal**. Veja:

This is an alpaca. - Isto é uma alpaca.

I have an idea! - Eu tenho uma ideia!

Do you have an umbrella. - Você tem um guarda-chuva?

Para as palavras que começam com **som de consoante**, usaremos **a**. Acompanhe:

I'm a teacher. - Eu sou um(a) professor(a).

She is a lawyer - Ela é uma advogada.

This is a glass of water. - Isto é um copo d'água.

7. Write **a** or **an**:

- a) This is _____ English girl.
- b) That is _____ American boy.
- c) This is _____ egg.
- d) That is _____ table.
- e) That is _____ house.
- f) This is _____ orange.

8. Em relação ao uso dos artigos da língua inglesa, é correto afirmar que:

- a) Utiliza-se **a** e **an** para todas as palavras iniciadas por vogais
- b) Utiliza-se **an** para todas as palavras iniciadas por vogais
- c) Utiliza-se ou não **a** para todas as palavras iniciadas por vogais
- d) Utiliza-se ou não **an** de acordo com o som da palavra que lhe procede

9. Faça a correspondência entre a primeira coluna, que descreve o uso das preposições de lugar, e a segunda coluna, que apresenta as preposições em si.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| () Ao lado de algo ou alguém. | (A) In |
| () Entre duas coisas ou pessoas. | (B) On |
| () Abaixo de algo ou alguém. | (C) Next to |
| () Dentro de um espaço fechado ou limitado. | (D) Near |
| () Acima de algo ou alguém. | (E) Between |
| () Perto de algo ou alguém. | (F) Above |
| () Na frente de algo ou alguém. | (G) Below |
| () Em cima de uma superfície. | (H) Behind |
| () Atrás de algo ou alguém. | (I) In front of |

Some – Used in positive sentences, and sometimes if we are requesting something. Usado em sentenças positivas e as vezes em algum pedido.

Any – Used in negative sentences and questions. Usado em sentenças negativas e interrogativas.

10. Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**, de acordo com a explicação acima:

- a) I only eat _____ fruits when I am very hungry.
- b) Do you have _____ apples in your bag?
- c) We don't see _____ children in the park.
- d) He has _____ things to do.
- e) Do you need _____ help, sir?
- f) You have to buy _____ more fresh tomatoes for the salad.

11. As **question words** (wh questions) são palavras interrogativas utilizadas para se fazer perguntas em inglês. A partir da explicação coloque o significado das questions words:

- a) why _____
- b) how _____
- c) what _____
- d) wich _____
- e) who _____
- f) when _____
- g) where _____

12. Use as **questions words** acima e crie uma frase com cada uma, veja o exemplo no livro p. 18 e 19, faça suas próprias **questions**:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

13. Dê a tradução para cada pronome pessoal. De acordo com o quadro da p.16 do seu livro de inglês, preencha o quadro com o verbo adequado para cada pronome.

Tradução

verbo to be

He		
It		
They		
We		
I		
You		
She		



You		
-----	--	--

14. Associe as frases com os pronomes utilizados.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| (A) Nós estudamos juntos. | () She |
| (B) Ele corre rápido. | () You |
| (C) Eu gosto de sorvete. | () I |
| (D) Ela estuda muito. | () We |
| (E) Elas riem muito. | () They |
| (F) Você é especial. | () He |

15. Transforme as afirmativas abaixo em frases negativas e interrogativas:

A) The pen is mine.

Negativa: _____

Interrogativa: _____

B) They were visiting the new school.

N: _____

I: _____

C) The cat is on the bed.

N: _____

I: _____

D) You are my sister.

N: _____

I: _____

O Artigo Definido (The) - The Definite Article (The)

O Artigo Definido **The** é usado antes de um substantivo já conhecido pelo ouvinte ou leitor. Significa O, A, OS, AS, mas, em Inglês, é invariável em gênero e número, ao contrário do que acontece no Português. Pois ele pode ser usado tanto no singular como no plural. Exemplos:

The boy- O menino

The boys- Os meninos

The girl- A menina

The girls - As meninas

16. Escolha a opção que completa as lacunas corretamente:

(ITA) _____ Pacific and _____ Atlantic are _____ oceans. _____ Alps are _____ mountains, and _____ Amazon is a river.

- a) The / ... / the / ... / the / ...
- b) ... / the / ... / ... / ... / the
- c) The / the / ... / the / ... / the
- d) The / the / ... / ... / ... / the
- e) The / the / the / the / the / the

17. Mark the correct alternative for this sentence:

- _____ elephant is _____ biggest animal in _____ Africa.
- a) The – the – ...
 - b) That – a – ...
 - c) This – the – ...
 - d) A – a – the
 - e) A – an – a

18. Escreva o nome de 5 países que tem a língua inglesa como língua oficial, além de ser a língua materna. Livro de inglês p.14:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Observe o quadro e analise uso adequado do **possessive adjective** e **possessive pronoun**, para cada **subject pronoun**.

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
• I	• My	mine
• He	• His	his
• She	• Her	hers
• It	• Its	its
• We	• Our	ours
• You	• Your	yours
• They	• Their	theirs

19. (PUC-PR) Check the alternative that adequately fills the gaps, using the correct possessive adjective:

She is Fernanda Montenegro, but _____ real name is Arlete Torres.
 You are Grande Otelo, but _____ real name is Sebastião Prata.
 He is Ringo Star, but _____ real name is Richard Stakney.
 You are Gal, but _____ real name is Maria da Graça.
 We are Pelé and Zico, but _____ real names are Edson and Artur.

- a) your – your – his – your – their
- b) her – your – his – your – our
- c) her – your – his – your – their
- d) her – your – his – our – your
- e) her – his – his – your – their

As formas *there is* e *there are* são usadas em inglês para indicar a existência de algo.

A diferença entre *there is* e *there are* é que *there is* é a forma utilizada no singular e *there are*, a forma utilizada no plural.

There **is**
a book



Englishweb.ru

There **are**
3 books



Nas frases negativas, basta acrescentar o *not* depois do verbo.

Exemplos:

There is not a book on the table. (Não há um livro em cima da mesa.)

There are not two dogs in that house. (Não há dois cachorros naquela casa.)

Outra forma de dizer as mesmas frases é através do uso da forma contraída, onde *is not = isn't* e *are not = aren't*.

Nas frases interrogativas, basta inverter a ordem do verbo, ou seja: *there is > is there* e *there are > are there*.

Exemplos:

Is there a book on the table? (Há um livro em cima da mesa?)

Are there two dogs in that house? (Há dois cachorros naquela casa?)

20. Exercises: there is – there are



_____ a woman.



_____ some pencils.



_____ many leaves.



_____ an orange.



_____ a book.



_____ three balloons.



_____ a bear.



_____ a few bees.



_____ an ant.



_____ grapes.