

	NOME:	
	DATA: ___ / ___ / 2025	TRAB. RECUPERAÇÃO – 1º TRI.
	TURMA:	DISCIPLINA: LÍNGUA INGLESA
	PROFESSORA: Josiane Abreu	NOTA:
Assinatura do Responsável:		

**INSTRUÇÕES/DIRECTIONS:**

- **As respostas deverão ser escritas à caneta**, azul ou preta. Respostas à lápis **não** poderão ter a correção contestada;
- Leia a pergunta com atenção antes de respondê-la.
- **AS RESPOSTAS DEVERÃO SER EM INGLÊS**, exceto situações especificadas na questão.
- Evite rasuras, principalmente em questões fechadas.

Estudar os capítulos 1, 2 and 3.

Verbo to be and verbo have

Possessive adjectives

Quantifiers some / any

There is and there are

Plural of nouns

Preposition of place.

Questions words.

**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 She It } has	They have

**QUESTION 01:** Make sentences with **have** or **has**:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ a cool facebook profile.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the best teacher at school.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a mp3 player, a smartphone and a tablet.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a small family.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ a handsome boyfriend.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ an American friend.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ fashionable clothes.
- Patty and Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dolls
- Ed and I \_\_\_\_\_ a red car.
- George and you \_\_\_\_\_ a pitbull.

- k) Paul \_\_\_\_\_ a cozy house.
- l) Susan \_\_\_\_\_ smart students.

**QUESTION 2.** Preencha as lacunas de acordo com as regras gramaticais estudadas:

- a) Os VERB TO BE do Presente Simples são \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Para escrever sentenças na forma negativa, basta escrever a palavra \_\_\_\_\_ após cada VERB TO BE. Podemos, ainda, escrever a negativa usando as contractios, que são a junção de cada dois dos verbos com a palavra de negação. As contractions são: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) As perguntas iniciadas com VERB TO BE devem ter suas respostas inicialmente escritas com \_\_\_\_\_ ou \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Por fim, caso a pergunta se inicie com uma WH-word, nós \_\_\_\_\_ podemos iniciar as respostas com \_\_\_\_\_ ou \_\_\_\_\_.

**QUESTION 3.** FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH **AM, IS** OR **ARE**. (Complete com AM, IS ou ARE.)

- a. They \_\_\_\_\_ my good friends.
- b. He \_\_\_\_\_ a soldier.
- c. You \_\_\_\_\_ taller than Charlie.
- d. She \_\_\_\_\_ ill.
- e. We \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry.
- f. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful today.
- g. All the children \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground.
- h. Boys! You \_\_\_\_\_ always late for class
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ you on the basketball team, too?
- j. Nobody in my class \_\_\_\_\_ interested in this.

**QUESTION 04.** Escreva as frases nas formas negativa and interrogativa.

- a) They're friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) We're good teachers.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) I'm a secretary.

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d) She's 18 years old.

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e) You're a new student.

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**QUESTION 05:** Relacione os *possessive adjectives* com seus significados.

- |             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| ( 1 ) My    | ( ) Dela                           |
| ( 2 ) Your  | ( ) Nosso, nossos                  |
| ( 3 ) His   | ( ) Meu, meus, minha, minhas       |
| ( 4 ) Her   | ( ) Delas, deles                   |
| ( 5 ) Its   | ( ) Dele                           |
| ( 6 ) Our   | ( ) Sua, seu, suas, seus           |
| ( 7 ) Their | ( ) Dela, dele (coisas ou animais) |

**QUESTION 06:** Escolha o *possessive adjective* (adjetivo possessivo) adequado para cada sentença.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ car is in the garage. ( our / mine )
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ keys are in her purse. ( its / her )
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are dirty. ( Hers / Your )
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ hair is messed up. ( His / Theirs )

**QUESTION 07:** - COMPLETE with quantifiers **SOME** or **ANY**.

- a) Are there \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the kitchen?
- b) There are \_\_\_\_\_ books in the car.
- c) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream?
- d) There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ room left for another bed in my room.
- e) We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ juice. Thanks.
- f) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ houses to rent in my neighborhood.
- g) Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ money to lend me, Mike?
- h) There are \_\_\_\_\_ cats for adoption in that shop.
- i) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ children at school on weekends.

## THERE IS / THERE ARE

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



Englischweb.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?)

**QUESTION 08:** CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION. Escolha a melhor opção.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ a tomato in the box. (There is / There are)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ dogs in my garden. (There is / There are)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ children at the playground. (There is / There are)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ an earring on the desk. (There is / There are)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ one fruit left here. (There is / There are)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ three students at the gym. (There is / There are)

**QUESTION 09:** WRITE THE SENTENCES FROM QUESTION 8 IN THE NEGATIVE FORM.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 10:** WRITE THE PLURAL. Escreva o plural

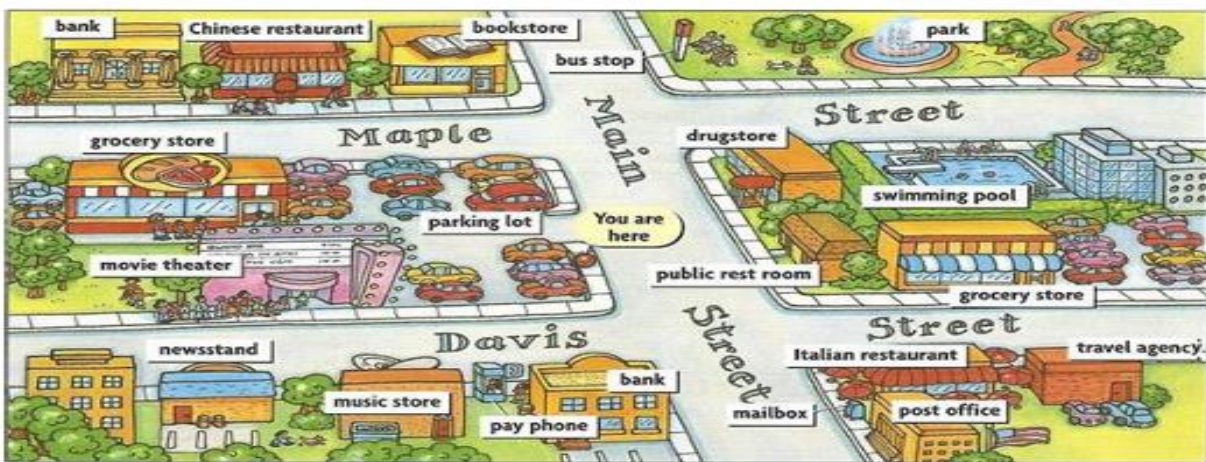
- |            |       |           |       |
|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a) book    | _____ | f) church | _____ |
| b) address | _____ | g) city   | _____ |
| c) baby    | _____ | h) person | _____ |
| d) car     | _____ | i) woman  | _____ |
| e) child   | _____ | j) pen    | _____ |

**QUESTION 11:** 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 |

**QUESTION 12:** Look at the map and choose the preposition that completes correctly the following sentence. (Observe o mapa e escolha a preposição que completa corretamente a seguinte frase).

"The public restroom is \_\_\_\_\_ the drugstore".



- a) next to
- b) behind
- c) between
- d) across from
- e) in front of

**QUESTION 13:** 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 14:** FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WHAT, WHO, WHERE AND WHEN. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES.

Preencha os espaços com WHAT, WHO, WHERE e WHEN. Siga os exemplos.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| What is your phone number?    | It's 555-0870                    |
| Who is your favorite singer?  | It's Freddie Mercury.            |
| Where is your cousin?         | My cousin is in the living room. |
| When do you do your homework? | I do my homework at night.       |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ are the cleaning lady?        | She is in the computer lab.            |
| 2. _____ are those?                    | They are apples.                       |
| 3. _____ is your best friend?          | Ryan is my best friend.                |
| 4. _____ are you going to have dinner? | I'm going to have dinner at 8 o'clock. |
| 5. _____ is your Spanish teacher?      | Maria is my Spanish teacher.           |
| 6. _____ are these?                    | They're carrot sticks.                 |

**QUESTION 15.** MATCH THE COLUMNS. Ligue as colunas.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Who is your best friend?            | ( ) I'm just fine today.                        |
| 2. Where do you go on weekends?        | ( ) I do my homework at night.                  |
| 3. How are you today?                  | ( ) My best friend is Josh.                     |
| 4. What is your favorite action movie? | ( ) My favorite action movie is The Terminator. |
| 5. When do you do your homework?       | ( ) I go to the shopping mall on weekends.      |