



**SEMEEL**

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, ESPORTE E LAZER

*A mudança está em nossas mãos*

# Atividades Orientadoras



**6º**  
ano

# Ensino Fundamental

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

PROFESSOR(A)

ANO DE ESCOLARIDADE

DATA

NOME:

HOJE É?

SEGUNDA  TERÇA  QUARTA  QUINTA  SEXTA





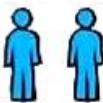
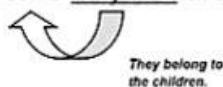
CÓDIGO BNCC

# LÍNGUA INGLESA LI

## Possessive case

O genitive case (caso genitivo), também conhecido como possessive case (caso possessivo), é característico da língua inglesa. O caso possessivo é utilizado para indicar que algo pertence ou está associado a alguém ou a alguma coisa. Essa indicação é feita de forma gráfica, através do uso de 's ou ' imediatamente após a palavra que representa o possuidor (quem possui) e antes do que é possuído.

## POSSESSIVE: -'S and -S'

<p><b>singular nouns:</b> add -'s example: boy → boy's</p> 	<p>The <b>boy's</b> bicycle is blue.</p> 
<p><b>plural nouns:</b> add -s' example: boys → boys'</p> 	<p>The <b>boys'</b> bicycles are blue.</p> 
<p><b>some irregular plural nouns:</b> add -'s example: children → children's</p> 	<p>The <b>children's</b> bicycles are blue.</p> 



## Atividades

1. Circule a melhor expressão de caso possessivo abaixo:

1. Where are the **childrens'** / **children's** friends?
2. My **sister** / **sister's** friend is a teacher.
3. The **boys's** / **boys'** toys are on the carpet.
4. Is this my **brother** / **brother's** jacket?
5. My **cousin** / **cousin's** name is Joanna.
6. Peter is at this **aunt** / **aunt's** house.
7. Is this **Peter's** / **Peters'** house?
8. What is your **dog** / **dog's** name?
9. My **dad's** / **dad** car is very nice.
10. My **brothers'** / **brother** names are Frank and Fred.
11. Do you like **Tom and Mary's** / **Tom's and Mary's** house?
12. My **friend's** / **friends** father is a doctor.
13. My **grandfather's** / **grandfathers'** watch is on the shelf.
14. Where is **Nicks'** / **Nick's** racket?
15. My **uncle's** / **uncles'** family lives in New York.



• **Join the sentences below by using possessive forms. Study the boxes above.**

1. The student has a pen. The pen is on the table.

*The student's pen is on the table.* \_\_\_\_\_

1 – JUNTE AS FRASES USANDO O GENITIVE CASE, COMO NO EXEMPLO AO LADO.

2. The man has a car. The car is in the garage.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My friends had a party. The party was fun.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The women have kids. The kids are playing.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Índia has a population. The population is very large.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The children have a mother. The mother is over there.

\_\_\_\_\_