

SEMEEL

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, ESPORTE E LAZER

A mudança está em nossas mãos

Atividades Orientadoras



Ensino Fundamental

Atividades de Fixação

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Componente curricular: **Língua Inglesa**

9º ano

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UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

PROFESSOR(A) ANO DE ESCOLARIDADE DATA

NOME:

HOJE É?

SEGUNDA
 TERÇA
 QUARTA
 QUINTA
 SEXTA

CÓDIGO BNCC

Present Perfect part I

Present Perfect: afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo

Affirmative

Sujeito + have/has + Past Participle
I have eaten paella before

Negative

Sujeito + have/has + not + Past Participle
She has not traveled abroad yet

Interrogative

Have/has + sujeito + Past Participle
Have you ever seen the rain?

1. Utilizamos o presente perfeito para falar de ações ocorridas que ainda se conectam ao presente e que a expressão de tempo não é importante, pois a ação é mais importante do que quando ocorreu. Exemplo: I have talked to her.
2. Utilizamos o presente perfeito para ações que acabaram de acontecer, foram recentes, próximas ao presente. Exemplo: They have just arrived at home.
3. Utilizamos o presente perfeito para ações que se iniciaram no passado, mas que ainda existem no presente, ou seja, não acabaram. Exemplo: I have studied English for many years.

Exercícios

1. Write affirmative and negative present perfect sentences:

a. I / speak / to the boss

b. They / eat / pizza

c. She / make / a mistake

d. Robert / learn / Spanish

e. We / write / our report

f. You / go / early

2. Make present perfect questions:

a. The kids / go / home

_____ ?

b. Why / the students/ give / me a present

_____ ?

c. John / learn / anything

_____ ?

d. The rain / stop

_____ ?

e. he / forget / the address

_____ ?

Para compreender melhor o uso de cada expressão de tempo vamos detalhar agora com exemplos e exercícios. Expressões de tempo mais comum para o presente perfeito:

1. Already – traz a ideia de já nas frases afirmativas. E sempre é colocado depois do verbo auxiliar have ou has. Exemplo: I have already read it. You are late. We have already started the game.

2. Yet – nas perguntas traz a ideia de até o momento e se utilizado nas frases negativas, traz a ideia de ainda. E é posicionado no final da frase. Exemplo: Have you spoken to her yet? No, not yet. She hasn't come in yet.

3. Just – refere se a ações que acabaram de acontecer, que ocorreram bem recentemente, próximas ao presente. Sua posição é sempre depois do verbo auxiliar have ou has. Exemplo: The rain has just stopped. You have just talked about your home.

4. Since – utilizado para ilustrar o início de uma ação. É colocado antes da expressão que marca esse início. Exemplo: I have been here since Monday. She has known Bob since 2000.

5. For – utilizado para demonstrar a duração de uma ação. É colocado antes da expressão que para esse período. Exemplo: He has worked here for six months. They have been a doctor for many years.

Present perfect part II

Vamos praticar com exercícios?

1. It is eight o'clock in the morning. Look at the table and? say what Ann has (not) done. Use present perfect verbs with already, yet and just.

have & cup of coffee	7.55
get dressed	-
do a lot of work	+
write letters	three
telephone mother	7.57
clean kitchen	-
read newspaper	+
make toast	7.59
listen to the radio	-

She has just had a cup of coffee.....

She hasn't got dressed yet.....

She has already done a lot of work.....

1. She _____ letters.
2. She _____ mother.
3. She _____ kitchen.
4. She _____ newspaper _____
5. She _____ some toast.
6. She _____ radio _____

2. Put in for or since.

1. _____ six weeks.
2. _____ Sunday.
3. _____ 1996.
4. _____ ten years.
5. _____ a long time.
6. _____ a day.

3. Complete the sentences with since or for:

- 1- I've had this book _____ February.
- 2- They are hungry. They haven't eaten anything _____ they arrived here.
- 3- I've had this car _____ only one week, and it's already caused me a lot of problems.
- 4- Dad has been in his office _____ 12 hours! He must be tired.

You're
DOING
Great!

4. **V PRESENT PERFECT PARA AÇÕES QUE SE REPETEM HÁ ALGUM TEMPO**

Usamos o **present perfect** também para expressar ações ou hábitos que se repetem há algum tempo. Nesse caso, muitas vezes vem acompanhado do adverbio **lately** (=ultimamente).
Example: We have studied a lot lately. (=Temos estudado muito ultimamente)

Exercise L - Say what these people have done lately. Use the clues below. Start with a pronoun:

eat too much chocolate / smoke too much / take a lot of photos / watch too much TV

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. **Make the present perfect: positive, negative or question.**

1. (you / keep a pet for three years)

2. (you / come here before?)

3. (it / rain all day?)

4. (who / we / forget to invite?)

5. (we / not / hear that song already)

6. (he / not / forget his books)

7. (she / steal all the chocolate!)

8. (I / explain it well?)

9. (who / he / meet recently?)

Modal verbs part I

Can x Could

- ☞ O modal verb é um verbo auxiliar que ajuda a especificar mais o sentido do verbo principal.
- ☞ Can e could significam pode e podia ou poderia.
- ☞ Repare que o CAN (pode) se refere ao presente e COULD (podia, poderia), ao passado.

Seus significados mais específicos são os seguintes:

CAN	Ability <small>(habilidade)</small>	I can speak English.	Eu posso falar inglês.
	Permission <small>(permissão)</small>	Can I go to the bathroom?	Posso ir ao banheiro?
	Probability <small>(probabilidade)</small>	I can not be John. He is in London.	Eu não posso ser João. Ele está em Londres.
COULD	Past Ability <small>(habilidade no passado)</small>	He could swim when he was 7.	Ele podia nadar quando tinha 7 anos.
	Past Permission <small>(permissão no passado)</small>	He could go to the theater.	Ele poderia ir ao teatro.
	Probability <small>(probabilidade)</small>	It could get hotter in December.	Poderia estar mais quente em dezembro.
	Request <small>(pedido)</small>	I Could lend you my notebook.	Eu poderia emprestar a você meu computador.

A estrutura das formas afirmativa, interrogativa e negativa para o modal COULD é a mesma que estudamos para CAN.

Forma Afirmativa (COULD antes do verbo)	Forma Interrogativa (COULD no início da frase)	Forma Negativa (NOT após o COULD)
I could drive a car in 1990. She Could lend me her bike.	Could I drive a car in 1990? Could she lend me her bike?	I could not drive a car in 1990. She can not lend me her bike.

1) Leia e circule can ou can't, respondendo as questões sobre você.

- a) I CAN / CAN'T wear dress at school.
- b) I CAN / CAN'T watch Netflix anytime.
- c) I CAN / CAN'T stay in bed all morning.
- d) I CAN / CAN'T get up late on Monday.
- e) I CAN / CAN'T listen to loud music at home.
- f) I CAN / CAN'T eat in front of the computer.
- g) I CAN / CAN'T use mobile phones in the classroom.

2) Analise a palavra entre parênteses (Yes = Can ; No = can't) após, complete as frases com can ou can't.

- a) He _____ read a book. (Yes)
- b) They _____ listen to music. (No)
- c) She _____ play the guitar. (No)
- d) They _____ eat a sandwich. (Yes)
- e) He _____ drink a glass of water. (Yes)
- f) She _____ write a letter to her friend.(No)
- g) _____ he draw a horse? (Yes)
- h) _____ they watch a TV show? (Yes)
- i) _____ she dance? (Yes)

3) Escreva respostas curtas(short answers) para cada sentença abaixo, analisando a palavra entre parênteses (Yes = Yes _____can / No = No _____can't).

a) Can he touch his nose? (Yes)

b) Can she close his eyes? (No)

c) Can she talk on the phone? (No)

d) Can she close his eyes? (No)

e) Can he listen to music in the classroom?(No)

f) Can they move their arms? (Yes)

4) Ouça a canção “Snowman” da cantora Sia e complete com **can** ou **can't**:

“Don't cry, snowman, not in front of me

Who will catch your tears if you _____catch me, darling?

If you _____catch me, darling

Don't cry, snowman, don't leave me this way

A puddle of water _____hold me close, baby

_____hold me close, baby...”

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David can speak three languages. He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I sit in that chair please? Could I open the window? May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.



Modal verbs part II

5) Circle the most appropriate option:

- a) That (may / must) be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
- b) There's still no answer so they (must / can't) be out for the evening.
- c) You never know, it (should / could) be sunny tomorrow.
- d) That information (has to be / might) be correct but I'm going to check on the internet.
- e) The Loch Ness monster (may / can't) exist. It's impossible!
- f) This (must / could) be the right answer- I'm certain.
- g) He's been working 14 hours a day. He (could / must) be exhausted.

4. Circle the correct answer:

- a) If I had had enough money, I _____ that radio.
 a. () bought b. () would buy c. () would have bought d. () had bought
- b) If you hold a hot pan, you _____ burned.
 a. () will get b. () get c. () would getd d. () had got
- c) She would go to the Job Centre if she _____ a job.
 a. () had wanted b. () will want c. () wanted d. () wants
- d) The dog _____ you if it hadn't been tied up.
 a. () would bite b. () will bite c. () would have bitten d. () bites
- e) It _____ easy to paint pictures if you knew how to.
 a. () would be b. () had been c. () would have been d. () be

5. Coloque as frases na correta coluna:

drive on the right side of the road in the UK – everyone drives on the left!	call the emergency services if you just have a cold.	arrive at the airport early in case there are delays.
be seventeen to drive a car in the UK.	complete a lot of exams, study and training to be a doctor.	always get enough sleep before driving a car.
use your mobile phone during an exam.	rest and drink lots of liquids if you have a cold.	show your passport or identity card to get on a plane.

You have to ...	You mustn't ...	You should ...

6. Look at these situations. Write a sentence for each using mustn't, must or don't/doesn't have to.

1. Don't walk on the grass. You..... on the grass.
2. Don't smoke in this building. You..... in this building.
3. You can go inside without a ticket. Youbuy a ticket.
4. The film is very good. See it! You the film.
5. You can work here without knowing English. Youknow English.
6. It's OK if you don't want to help me. Youhelp me.
7. Don't touch the paintings. You the paintings.
8. It's not compulsory for him to go to school. He..... to school.
7. You have to wash the dishes. You..... the dishes.
8. This is very good champagne. Drink some. You some of this champagne.

9. Olhe as placas e complete as frases com don't have ou mustn't.

ANTIQUES
Please feel free to come in.
(No eating inside.)

- ▶ You don't have to..... go in.
- ▶ You mustn't..... eat inside.

Entry possible
30 minutes
before the concert.
No late arrivals
allowed.

- 1 arrive half an hour early.
- 2 You arrive late.

All vehicles – **slow**.
Drivers of large
vehicles, wait for
guard before crossing.

- 3 Small vehicles wait.
- 4 Drivers of large vehicles cross alone.

STUDENTS!
Please be quiet –
4th-year exam
in progress.

- 5 Students make a noise.
- 6 Third-year students take the exam.

LIBRARY
No talking.
Please leave books
on tables.

- 7 You talk in the library.
- 8 You put the books back on the shelves.

SWIMMING POOL
Free swim today.
No eating.
No drinking.

- 9 Swimmers pay today.
- 10 Swimmers eat or drink by the pool.

Countries and nationalities

LEIA O TEXTO E RESPONDA AS QUESTÕES 1, 2 E 3.

I'm Martin. I am Canadian but I live in the United States and I'm eleven years old. Being eleven is sometimes confusing, because I'm a mature kid. I mean, I'm not a kid anymore, but I'm not a teenager yet. My body is starting to go through changes, and it's weird. My voice is changing, and I don't like how it sounds. I don't want my voice to change.

01. De acordo com o texto qual a idade de Martin?

- a. 9 b. 12 c. 11 d. 10 e. 13

02. Qual a nacionalidade de Martin?

- a. Americano. b. Inglês. c. Francês. d. Italiano. e. Canadense.

03. Qual a reação de Martin quando ele percebe mudanças em seu corpo?

- a. Acha totalmente normal e está habituado com essas mudanças.
b. Acha estranho e não gosta de certas coisas que estão mudando.
c. Acha incrível poder mudar de voz e ser uma pessoa mais madura.
d. Está assustado e odeia como seu corpo está perante as pessoas.
e. Está amando as mudanças em seu corpo e não vê a hora de crescer mais.

04. Leia o texto e marque a opção que contém a palavra que preenche o espaço em branco.



This is Leo. He is from Germany. He is a lovely _____ kid. He loves his country and its flag and colors. He is a true patriot. He loves to go to school and play with his friends. His favorite sports are soccer and tennis. His favorite food is Sauerbraten (Roast Beef Stew).

Qual a nacionalidade de Leo?

- a. American. b. Chinese. c. Japanese. d. German. e. Korean.

05. Complete as frases abaixo corretamente de acordo com a língua falada em cada país:

- a) I am Brazilian, I speak _____.
b) I am _____, I speak Italian
c) I am Argentinian, I speak _____
d) I am German, I speak _____

06.

Activity: complete a tabela abaixo, escrevendo como escrevemos o nome do país, a nacionalidade e o idioma em inglês, conforme o exemplo da primeira linha da tabela. Use o dicionário ou a internet para te ajudar. Reproduza a tabela no caderno.

País	Country	Nationality	Language
Brasil	Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Argentina			
Estados Unidos			
México			
Canadá			
Alemanha			
Polônia			
Portugal			
Itália			
Inglaterra			
Espanha			
Grécia			
Japão			
China			
Rússia			
Austrália			

07. Reescreva as frases de acordo com o modelo:

I am from Italy – I am Italian

- a) She is from Germany - _____
- b) They are from Mexico - _____
- c) We are from Spain - _____
- d) I am from Argentina - _____
- e) He is from Brazil - _____

08. Relacione as traduções adequadas para cada frase:

- a. O livro está na mesa. () The girl is in the classroom.
- b. O carro está perto da vaga. () The book is on the table.
- c. Ela está atrás de mim. () She is behind me.
- d. A menina está dentro da sala. () The car is next to the spot.
- e. Eu estou entre duas mesas vazias. () I am between two empty tables.

09. Complete com as perguntas adequadas:

What is your nationality? – What are the colors of your flag? –

Where are you from? – What language do you speak?

- a) _____? They are black, red and yellow.
- b) _____? I am German.
- c) _____? I am from Germany.
- d) _____? I speak German.