Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Juatuba

SEDU

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língua Inglesa - 9º ano

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO DE JUATUBA

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WATCHING MOVIES

Watching a movie is something the majority of people in the world enjoy. Every time more people go to cinema to watch a movie. In the box we can see the top 25 movies of all time. The majority are fiction, so we can suppose people go to cinema to rest, have fun and forget the life. Nowadays there are technologies in our home like dvd player, blu- ray player, home theater, wide screen televisions, computer, tablets and much more. But the best is go to cinema to watch a movie.

vocabulary:

watch = assistir	something= algo	people = pessoas
world = mundo	enjoy = apreciar	every = cada
time= vez	more= mais	box= quadro
see= ver	all time= de todos os tempos	
majority= maioria	rest= descansar	have fun= divertir
forget = esquecer	nowadays= hoje em dia	much= muito

1- Sobre o que se trata o texto acima?

_____

_____

_____

2- De acordo com o texto a maioria das pessoas:

a ( ) hate watching a movie

b ( ) enjoy watching a movie

c ( ) do not go to cinema

3- People go to cinema to:

a( ) rest, have fun and forget life

b( ) sleep

c( ) study english

Leia o trecho do gênero textual abaixo:

“…. Never mind, I'll find someone like you I wish nothing but the best for you, too. Don't forget me, I beg, I remember you said Sometimes it lasts in love But sometimes it hurts instead Sometimes it lasts in love But sometimes it hurts instead, yeah…”

Someone like you: by Adele

4- O gênero textual usado acima é

A – ( ) fiction B – ( ) music letter C – ( ) article D – ( ) romance

5- Retire 3 verbos e traduza:

1- _____

2- _____

3- _____

6- Qual sentença está no Simple Future:

A( ) I'll find someone like you

B( ) Don't forget me

C( ) sometimes it hurts

O quadro abaixo mostra como se forma o Simple Future na afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

Positive	Negative	Question
I **will help**.	I **will not help**.	**Will** I **help**?
You **will help**.	You **will not help**.	**Will** you **help**?
We **will help**.	We **will not help**.	**Will** we **help**?
They **will help**.	They **will not help**.	**Will** they **help**?
He **will help**.	He **will not help**.	**Will** he **help**?
She **will help**.	She **will not help**.	**Will** she **help**?

7- Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase “I’m sure she _____ me” no Simple Future?

a) recognizes.
b) will recognized.
c) recognize.
d) will recognize.

8 - Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase “Solar energy _____ an alternative in the future” no Simple Future.

a) will to be.
b) will be.
c) will is.
d) will are.

9 - Marque a alternativa cuja frase não esteja no Simple Future.

a) They didn’t watch TV.
b) She will watch TV tonight.
c) We will travel next week.
d) I will study for the test.

10 - Qual é a forma interrogativa da frase “The computers will decide our future”?

a) The computers will decide our future?
b) The computers won’t decide our future?
c) The will computers decide our future?
d) Will the computers decide our future?

11- Escreva frases com os seguintes verbos no simple future:

sujeito + will + verbo (ex: Sarah will study english)

a) study _____

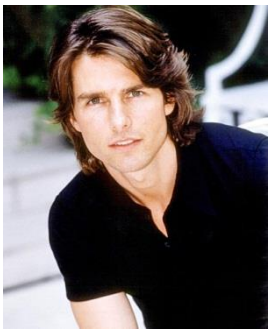
b) eat scargot _____

c) drink _____

12- Qual frase está na forma negative correta do simple future?

A ( ) I not will go to Australia next month
B ( ) Clark and Bruce will travel not to London
C ( ) Not the girls will study Spanish
D ( ) Diana and Anthony will not watch the movie

TOM CRUISE, actor in Hollywood



Birth Name: Thomas Cruise Mapother IV

Birthday: on July 3rd, 1962, in Syracuse, New York.

Nickname: Tom

Height: 1.65 m

Films

- 1981 Endless Love
- 1985 The Legend
- 1986 Top Gun
- 1988 Rain Man
- 1989 Born on the Fourth of July
- 1996 Mission Impossible
- 2000 Mission Impossible 2
- 2003 The Last Samurai
- 2006 Mission Impossible 3
- 2011 Mission Iimpossible 4
- 2015 Mission Impossible 5
- 2017 The Mummy
- 2018 Mission Impossible 6

Parents: Mary and Thomas. Cruise's mother was an actress and teacher, and his father was an electrical engineer.

Sucess: Cruise followed the big success of *Top Gun* with critically and commercially successful films. Next, Cruise hit the big screen—the $754 million, *Mission: Impossible* 6(2018). Latter, Cruise earned Golden Globe for Best Actor.

Next: Tom Cruise will star a remake of Top Gun in 2020.

13- O texto acima é:

a) uma narrativa b) um diálogo c) uma biografia d) uma tirinha

14- Quais eram as profissões de seu pai e de sua mãe?

_____

_____

15- Qual foi a maior bilheteria dos filmes de Tom Cruise?

_____

16- Que refilmagem ele fará em 2020?

_____

Leia o texto e responda às questões 17 e 18.

The FIFA World Cup was founded in 1971. It was designed by Silvio Gazzanigi of Italy. Made of 18-carat gold and malachite, the cup is 36,5 cm tall and weighs 6,2 kg. The sculpture depicts two triumphant football players holding a globe in their raised hands. The trophy is passed on to each winning team that gets to keep an identical (but gold-plated) replica. The making of the statue cost about $50,000, today its value

17.Qual é o assunto tratado no texto?

a)( )O texto fala sobre a Copa do Mundo, em que ano foi fundada, quem a fundou. Fala sobre o tamanho e peso da taça, somente.
b)( ) O texto fala somente da Copa do mundo e quando ela foi fundada, não menciona o tamanho , nem o peso da taça.
c)( ) O texto fala sobre a Copa do Mundo. Quando ela foi fundada, quem a fundou. Relata sobre o troféu, sobre a construção de uma estátua que custará 10.000.000 milhões de dólares.
d)( ) O texto fala sobre a Copa do Mundo, seu fundador. Descreve o tamanho da taça, seu peso. O que essa escultura retrata, seu valor estimado hoje que é 10.000.000.

18. A tradução correta para a frase “ The sculpture depicts two triumphant football players holding a globe in their raised hands.” é:

a)( ) A escultura retrata dois jogadores de futebol triunfante com um globo terrestre em suas mãos levantadas.
b)( ) A escultura descreve dois jogadores de futebol segurando um globo raso em seus braços.
c)( ) A escultura retrata dois jogadores de futebol que triunfantes levantam a mão mostrando um globo no pé.
d) ( )A escultura retrata um globo terrestre sendo levantado pelas mãos de dois jogadores razoáveis.

19- Rocco Neroni

I´m Rocco Neroni. I´m 16 years old and I´m from Italy. My favorite school subjects are Math and Computing. After school I like to ride a bike or play Volleyball with my friends. I have three best friends. They´re Tulio, Lamberto and Salvatore. We play Volleyball on Fridays.

a) Matérias favoritas: _____

b) Melhores amigos: _____

c) Hobbies: _____

d) Nacionalidade:_____

Walt Disney World

Disney World is a very famous park around the world. Located in Orlando, Disney has more than four different theme parks, Magic Kingdom; Sea world; Buschgarden; Animal kingdom and much more. Going to Disney World is a good suggestion for your vacations; there you can enjoy yourself a lot.

There are many famous cartoons like Donald duck, The Lion

King, Mickey Mouse, and any more that is produced by Disney. There are a lot of children around the world that love Disney cartoons.

20- Onde fica Walt Disney world?

_____

21- Escreva três nomes de desenhos famosos

_____

_____

_____

22- Quais os nomes dos parques citados no texto ?

_____

_____

23- Escreva (T)True or (F) False

( ) Disney World is a very famous theme park.

( ) King Lion is an amazing Disney production.

( ) Vacation at the Disney park is so boring.

( ) Children don’t like Disney cartoon.

leia o texto:

Animals – A Rhyming Poem

Animals live in many places – in water, grass, and trees.
Some hop, some jump, some climb, while others run with ease.
Animals can swim in lakes or fly high in the sky.
Smaller ones crawl in the rocks for a shady place to lie.
Whales dive deep to look for food in an ocean or a sea.
And bees buzz among the flowers, gathering nectar happily.
If I could be an animal – perhaps a deer or bear,
I would live wild in the woods and run from here to there.

VOCABULÁRIO:

LIVE- VIVEM	PLACES – LUGARES	WATER – ÁGUA
GRASS – GRAMA	HOP – SALTAM	CLIMB – ESCALAM
RUN – CORREM	CRAWL - RASTEJAM	WOODS - BOSQUE

DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO ACIMA RESPONDA EM PORTUGUÊS:

24- Onde vivem os animais?

25- como os animais se movimentam?

_____

26- por que as baleias mergulham no fundo dos mares ou oceanos?

_____

IMPORTANT!

O *going to* é uma expressão utilizada no inglês para falar de planos e intenções futuras.

Ele é usado quando a pessoa já decidiu o que vai fazer. Ou seja, quando uma ação já está planejada e irá acontecer num futuro próximo.

- **Regras**

sujeito + verbo to be + going to + infinitivo do verbo principal sem “to”.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going to	I am not going to	Am I going to?
You are going to	You are not going to	Are you going to?
He is going to	He is not going to	Is he going to?
She is going to	She is not going to	Is she going to?
It is going to	It is not going to	Is it going to?
We are going to	We are not going to	Are we going to?
You are going to	You are not going to	Are you going to?
They are going to	They are not going to	Are they going to?

27- Use o modelo para fazer frases com going to

a) Erika / the mountain Erika is going to the mountain.

b) Ricardo / Fortaleza _____

c) Kate and I / the beach _____

d) They / school _____

e) Thiago / shopping center _____

f) Patrick / London _____

28- O que as pessoas vão fazer.. .Faça frases com going to.

dance Read Swim Walk

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

Observe a manchete do jornal:

LATEST SPECIAL London Herald 4AM EDITION

MONDAY 21st JULY 1969

FIRST MAN ON THE MOON

'One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'

29-A finalidade da reportagem do jornal London é

A) informar sobre a chegada do primeiro homem ao planeta Venus..

B) informar sobre a chegada do primeiro homem ao planeta Marte

C) informar sobre a chegada do primeiro homem à lua

D) informar sobre a chegada do primeiro homem à terra

30- O que significa a manchete em destaque?

_____

Leia o texto abaixo para responder as perguntas 31 a 34

Lavatories

In British English the common word for **lavatory** is toilet. An informal term is *loo*. In Public places other usual names are the ***gents*** and the ***ladies***.

In American English, The common word for ***Lavatory*** is ***bathroom.***an informal term is ***restroom***. In public places, other usual names are ***Men's room*** and ***Ladies' room***.

Vocabulário:

British = britânico	common = comum	word = palavra	places = lugares
Lavatory = lavatório	usual = comum	are = são	other = outro

Responda de acordo com o texto:

31 - Qual é a palavra informal para? Toilet em inglês britânico

_____

32 - Qual é a palavra informal para Toilet nos Estados Unidos?

_____

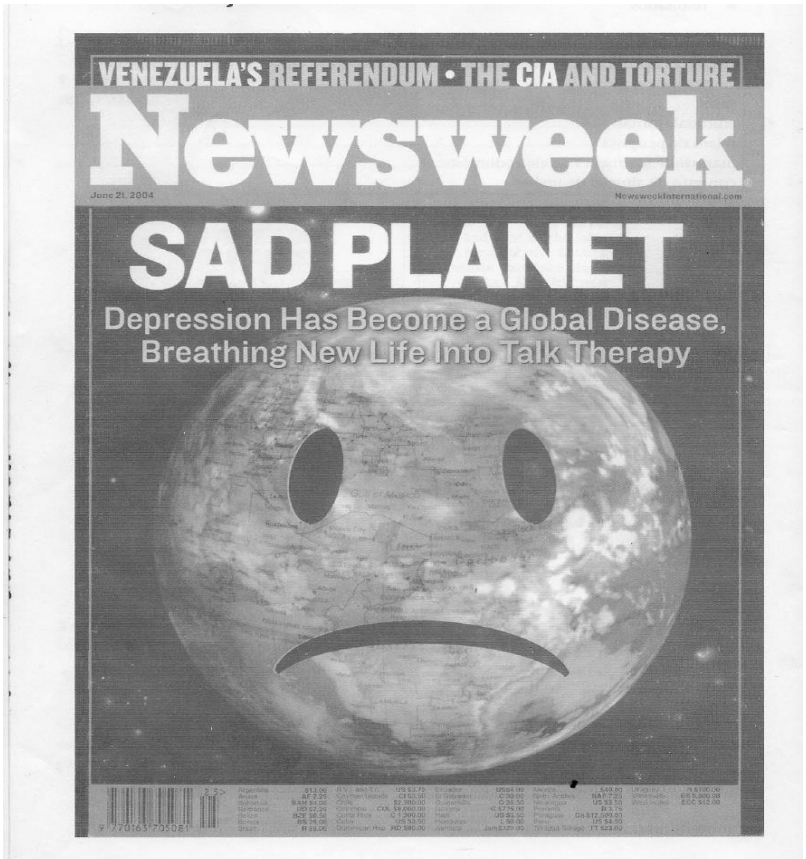
33- Outras palavras para Toilet em inglês britânico?

_____

34 - Outras palavras para Toilet em inglês Americano?

_____

Analise a capa da revista Newsweek para responder as questões 30 e 31



Vocabulário

Sad= doente become = tornar-se disease = doença talk = conversa

35- As informações verbais e não verbais do texto revelam:

A) a depressão, o mundo está triste, sendo assim, uma doença estatal.

B) a depressão, o mundo está triste, sendo assim, uma doença global.

C) a depressão, o mundo está tenebroso, sendo assim, uma doença global.

D) a vida nova do planeta, após seções de terapias contra a depressão.

36- Retire da imagem e traduza 4 palavras cognatas:

1- _____

2- _____

3- _____

4- _____

Personal pronouns (Pronomes Pessoais)	Verbo "to be" no presente	Verbo "to be" no passado
I	am	was
You	are	were
He	is	was
She	is	was
It	is	was
We	are	were
You	are	were
They	are	were

PAST CONTINUOUS:

SUBJECT + WAS OU WERE + VERB + ING

37- Complete as interrogações abaixo usando o "Past Continuous":

a) _____Rachel _____ a new book? (read)

b)_____they_____together yesterday? (work)

c)_____he_____ to music? (listen)

d)_____you _____street dance? (do)

e)_____she _____her sister with her homework? (help)

IRREGULAR VERBS#1

be / was, were

buy / bought

become / became

bite / bit

begin / began

break / broke

bring / brought

build / built

burn / burnt

catch / caught

choose / chose

come / came

cost / cost

cut / cut

do / did

draw / drew

drink / drank

drive / drove

eat / ate

fall / fell

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A figura anterior mostra alguns exemplos de verbos irregulares no passado.

Baseado neste quadro, responda as questões abaixo:

38- Faça frases no simple past com os verbos abaixo:

SUBJEITO + VERBO NO PASSADO + COMPLEMENTO

EXEMPLO

CLARK BOUGHT A NEW CELL PHONE YESTERDAY.

A) Bring : _____

B) drive: _____

C) drew: _____

D) fall: _____

TO WALK		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

Baseado nas formas negativa e interrogativa do quadro acima responda as questões 39 e 40.

39- Como fica a forma interrogativa da sentença

“My girlfriend and i walked at the streeet last night”

_____

40- Como fica a forma negative da sentença

“The students of Juatuba walked for two hours last week

_____

41- Traduza os textos das questões 19 e 20 para a língua portuguesa

(Rocco Neroni e Walt Disney World)

42- Estudar a lista dos verbos irregulares abaixo:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Significado
Be	*Was/were*	*Been*	Ser
Become	*Became*	*Become*	Tornar-se
Begin	*Began*	*Begun*	Começar
Bite	*Bit*	*Bitten*	Morder
Bleed	*Bled*	*Bled*	Sangrar
Break	*Broke*	*Broken*	Quebrar
Build	*Built*	*Built*	Construir
Catch	*Caught*	*Caught*	Pegar/capturar
Choose	*Chose*	*Chosen*	Escolher
Deal	*Dealt*	*Dealt*	Negociar/lidar/dar as cartas
Dig	*Dug*	*Dug*	Cavar
Do	*Did*	*Done*	Fazer
Draw	*Drew*	*Drawn*	Desenhar/traçar
Drink	*Drank*	*Drunk*	Beber
Drive	*Drove*	*Driven*	Dirigir/guiar
Eat	*Ate*	*Eaten*	Comer
Fall	*Fell*	*Fallen*	Cair
Feel	*Felt*	*Felt*	Sentir
Fight	*Fought*	*Fought*	Lutar
Find	*Found*	*Found*	Encontrar/descobrir
Fly	*Flew*	*Flown*	Voar
Forget	*Forgot*	*Forgotten*	Esquecer
Forgive	*Forgave*	*Forgiven*	Perdoar
Give	*Gave*	*Given*	Dar

Have	*Had*	*Had*	Ter/possuir
Hide	*Hid*	*Hidden*	Ocultar/esconder
Hold	*Held*	*Held*	Segurar/aguardar
Know	*Knew*	*Known*	Saber
Leave	*Left*	*Left*	Deixar/ir embora
Lend	*Lent*	*Lent*	Emprestar
Lose	*Lost*	*Lost*	Perder
Make	*Made*	*Made*	Fazer/criar
Meet	*Met*	*Met*	Conhecer
Pay	*Paid*	*Paid*	Pagar
Ride	*Rode*	*Ridden*	Andar de bicicleta/moto/a cavalo
Ring	*Rang*	*Rung*	Tocar sino ou telefone/ligar
Run	*Ran*	*Run*	Correr
Say	*Said*	*Said*	Dizer
See	*Saw*	*Seen*	Ver/olhar
Send	*Sent*	*Sent*	Enviar
Shake	*Shook*	*Shaken*	Sacudir
Show	*Shower*	*Shown*	Mostrar/aparecer
Spell	*Spelt*	*Spelt*	Soletrar
Steal	*Stole*	*Stolen*	Roubar
Swim	*Swam*	*Swum*	Nadar
Take	*Took*	*Taken*	Pegar/tirar/levar
Throw	*Threw*	*Thrown*	Arremessar
Understand	*Understood*	*Understood*	Entender/compreender
Wear	*Wore*	*Worn*	Vestir/usar
Write	*Wrote*	*Written*	Escrever