

ORIENTADOR METODOLÓGICO

Verb tenses: why are they so important?

Learning Objectives:

- Revisar os tempos verbais *Present Simple* e *Present Continuous*;
- Distinguir o *Present Continuous* do *Present Continuous* com ideia de futuro;
- Analisar as formas de futuro: *will* e *going to*;
- Revisar os tempos verbais *Past Simple* e *Past Continuous*;
- Compreender os tempos verbais *Present Perfect* e *Past Perfect*.

Practicing:

- 1) A
- 2) E
- 3) E
- 4) B
- 5) D
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) a) Are you coming tonight?
b) Does he eat rice every day?
c) I am working at the moment.
d) Does he come to London often?
e) He is playing tennis now.
f) Are you coming to the cinema later?
g) They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.
h) He isn't playing golf now.
i) Are you playing tennis this Sunday?
j) They go to a restaurant every Saturday.
k) She doesn't go to the cinema very often.
l) You usually arrive late.
m) He normally eats dinner at home.
n) Do you study every night?
o) Do they work late usually?

- p) You aren't going out later.
- q) I'm not working tonight.
- r) Is she working at the moment?
- s) I don't drink coffee very often.
- t) Julie is sleeping now.

- 9) a) 'm going b) Does this film begin c) are having /'re having d) opens ...finishes e) am not going / 'm not going....am staying f) are going....begins g) does this train get h) am going ...are you coming i) is coming...is travelling/ is travelling...arrives....am meeting j) am not using k) does it finish

10) D

- 11) a) I'm going to watch
b) I'll lend
c) I'll get
d) I'm going to wash
e) I'll have

Habilidade da BNCC:

12) D

- 13) a) phone
b) 'll play
c) 'll meet
d) 'm having
e) won't forget
f) does your train leave

- 14) a) has shown
b) appeared
c) have reached
d) has disappeared
e) agreed
f) wrote
g) have solved
h) continued
i) moved

15) E

16) D

17) C

18) C

19) A

Deepening:

20) D

21) E

22) E

23) a) Os canhotos.

b) Eles eram associados à má sorte e ao diabo.

c) Eles eram punidos.

d) Eles são mais suscetíveis a acidentes.

24) C

25) A

26) B

27) a) Curso de direção.

b) Crianças.

c) Carteira de motorista.

d) Levar as crianças a fazer com que seus pais dirijam dentro do limite de velocidade permitido.

28) B

29) E

30) C

Challenging:

31) B

32) C

Habilidade da BNCC:

33) B

34) C

ORIENTADOR METODOLÓGICO**Environment: how green are you?****Learning objectives:**

- Identificar vocabulário de meio ambiente;
- Interpretar textos com a temática do meio ambiente;
- Revisar os pronomes pessoais, pronomes possessivos e reflexivos;
- Compreender os pronomes relativos;
- Analisar as referências pronominais.

Praticando:

- 1) E
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) A constatação de que erupções vulcânicas, que liberam nuvens ricas em enxofre, esfriam a atmosfera (tal como ocorreu após a erupção do Monte Pinatubo em 1991).
- 6) Foram as piores
- Habilidade da BNCC:
- 7) C
- 8) a) They are friends.
b) She was talking to them.
c) We love them.
d) My house is bigger than yours.
e) Hers / Her boat is more modern than mine.

- 9) a) me
b) yours
c) himself
d) me

10) B

11) C

12) D

13) D

- 14) a) whose
b) where
c) who
d) whose
e) where
f) Whom

15) B

16) D

17) A

18) C

Habilidade da BNCC:
19) C

20) B

Deepening:

21) O método esfriaria o planeta provisoriamente e a humanidade ganharia tempo para tomar medidas no sentido de reduzir as emissões dos gases que causam o aquecimento global.

22) As partículas de enxofre funcionariam como espelhos minúsculos, refletindo a luz e o calor do sol de volta para o espaço.

23) B

Challenging:

24) a) (Their) biological advantage.
b) (All) genes

25) Fatores biológicos e sociais.

26) Ele se refere à diferença entre os índices de mortalidade masculina e feminina no primeiro ano de vida.

27) Porque um X compensa o outro quando ocorre uma mutação genética em um deles.

28) D

ORIENTADOR METODOLÓGICO**Prefix and suffix: how can I distinguish them?****Learning objectives:**

- Saber identificar os prefixos e suas funções;
- Identificar os sufixos e classificar corretamente;
- Compreender os graus de comparativos;
- Diferenciar o uso do comparativo do superlativo.

Praticando:

- 1) PREFIXO: un-
SIGNIFICADO DO PREFIXO: negação
- 2) B
- 3) unfair e inconsistent
- 4) D
- 5) D
- 6) C
- 7) E
- 8) E
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) ly - advérbio
- 12) D
- 13) E
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) D
- 17) a) earlier than
b) more reliable
c) more serious than
d) thinner
e) bigger
f) more interested
g) more important than
h) simpler/more simple
i) more crowded
j) more peaceful than
k) more easily
l) higher than
- 18) a) harder and harder
b) bigger and bigger
c) heavier and heavier
d) more and more nervous
e) worse and worse
f) more and more expensive
g) better and better
h) more and more talkative
- 19) a) faster than
b) the most intelligent
c) Best
d) older than
e) the shortest
f) many - than
g) little - than
h) smarter and smarter
i) the worst
j) better- than
k) easier than
l) older/ elder than
- 20) B
- 21) a) more intelligent
b) the most attractive
- 22) a) the cheapest
b) cheaper
c) larger
d) the longest
e) happier
f) the worst
g) the most popular
h) the highest...higher
i) most enjoyable

- j) more comfortable
- k) the quickest
- l) the oldest or the eldest

23) B

24) D

25) A

26) D

27) C

28) B

Habilidade da BNCC:

29) D

Deepening:

30) a) O homem reage positivamente porque acha que o comando de desfazer é uma novidade do computador.

b) O lápis reage negativamente porque já possui

o "comando de desfazer" (a borracha) há muito tempo.

Texto

the undo command – o comando de desfazer

31) D

32) A

33) D

34) B

35) D

36) C

37) A

38) E

39) D

Challenging:

40) D

Habilidade da BNCC:

41) E