	NOME:	
	DATA://2022	RECUPERAÇÃO – 3º TRI.
COLÉGIO	ANO: 9° TURMA:	TURNO: 🗆 Matutino 🗆 Vespertino
SOLIDO	PROFESSORA: Emillie Rangel	NOTA:
ssinatura do Res	ponsável:	

- AS RESPOSTAS DEVERÃO SER EM INGLÊS, exceto situações especificadas na questão.
- Evite rasuras, principalmente em questões fechadas.

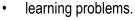
Em 2001, a Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas solicitou ao Secretário Geral da UN por um estudo sobre a violência contra crianças e adolescentes. Leia um trecho deste estudo a seguir.

# **PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE**

## What is violence?

Violence **takes place** when someone uses their **strength** or their position of power to hurt someone else on purpose, not by accident. The **harm** involved can be to a person's mind and their general **health** and **well-being**, **as well as** to their body. How does violence affect children? Violence can have many effects on children. They may include:

- physical health problems, such as changes in the **development** of the brain, **injuries**, bruises and fractures.
- difficulties in **dealing with** other people.



- finding it hard to express **feelings** in a way that other people can **understand**.
- emotional health problems including anxiety, depression, aggression or even wanting to kill him or herself.

Children are **less likely** to have long-term problems as result of violence if <u>they</u> have a parent or other family member who makes them feel safe and loved, and if they have friends who can offer support and do not **attempt** them into doing criminal or dangerous things like **taking drugs**.

# Where does violence take place?

The Violence Study found that children experience violence in five different settings or places:

- at home
- in school or other educational settings
- in institutions such as orphanages
- in the workplace
- in the community

Adapted from: http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/Study%20on%20Violence\_Child-friendly.pdf.





#### **GLOSSARY:**

takes place: acontece strength: força harm: dano health: saúde well-being: bem-estar as well as: tanto quanto feelings: sentimentos understand: compreender less likely: menos provável attempt: tentar taking drugs: carregar drogas orphanages: orfanatos development: desenvolvimento injuries: machucados dealing with: lidar com educational settings: centros educacionais

#### ANSWER QUESTIONS 1, 2 3 AND 4 ACCORDING TO THE TEXT.

Responda às questões 1 a 4 de acordo com o texto.

#### QUESTION 01. CHOOSE T FOR TRUE OR F FOR FALSE.

- a) ( ) Violence happens when someone hurts others by accident.
- b) ( ) Violence involves only the harm of the body.
- c) ( ) Difficulties in dealing with people may be a sign that a child is being harmed.
- d) ( ) Children who experience violence tend to use drugs.
- e) ( ) Insult and threats are forms of physical violence

#### QUESTION 02. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE TEXT. USE <u>PORTUGUESE</u>. Responda às questões em português.

a) Mention three physical health problems.

b) Mention three emotional health problems.

#### QUESTION 03. MARK THE BEST ANSWER.

No texto, são citados os seguintes lugares onde as crianças sofrem violência, EXCETO:

a) em casa;

c) na escola;

b) no cinema;

d) na comunidade

#### **QUESTION 04. CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION.**

O pronome "they" que está destacado no texto refere-se a:

- a) children;
- b) problems;
- c) dangerous things;
- d) drugs



## QUESTION 5. COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT TAG.

Complete com a TAG adequada.

1. Kate <u>will</u> be here soon,		?
2. There <u>was</u> a lot of traffic,		?
3. Joe should pass the exam,		?
4. Kate won't be late,	?	
5. They <u>don't</u> like us,	?	
6. You <u>haven't</u> eaten yet, have you?		?
7. Let's go for a walk,	?	
8. <u>Don't</u> be late,	_?	

### QUESTION 6. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE SENTENCES ARE IN SIMPLE PAST OR PRESENT PERFECT. THEN, COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

Identifique se as sentenças estão no Simple Past ou Presente Perfeito. Depois, escreva os verbos em sua forma adequada.

1. Alison	to see me la	ast night. (come)	(	) SP	(	) PP
2. They	a new clothe	s shop in town. (open)	(	) SP	(	) PP
3. Nobody	at the part	ty on Saturday. (dance)	(	) SP	(	) PP
4	you	your new job? (start)	(	) SP	(	) PP
5. I	this book. (not / re	ead)	(	) SP	(	) PP

### QUESTION 7. MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. We use the Present Perfect with for or since to talk about something that started

- ( ) in the past and stopped also in the past.
- ( ) in the past and continues in the present.
- ( ) in the present and talks about something in the past.
- ( ) in the present and will continue in the future.

2. In the sentence "I've worked for the bank for three years", we can infer that:

- ( ) I still work for the bank now;
- ( ) I don't work for the bank anymore;
- () I like to work for th bank;
- ( ) I will quit my job.

In the sentence <i>"I worked for the bank for three years",</i> we can infer that: ) I still work for the bank now; ) I don't work for the bank anymore; ) I like to work for th bank; ) I will quit my job. UESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.			Emillie Rangel – Inglês – 9º Ano	– Ensino Fundamental II
) I don't work for the bank anymore; ) I like to work for th bank; ) I will quit my job. UESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. e been here for I've been here since three months December 1980 five weeks a long time two o'clock four days May 15th		d for the bank for three yea	ars", we can infer that:	
) I like to work for th bank; ) I will quit my job. UESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. e been here for I've been here since three months December 1980 five weeks a long time two o'clock four days May 15th	) I still work for the bank	( now;		
) I will quit my job. UESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. e been here for I've been here since three months December 1980 five weeks a long time two o'clock four days May 15th	) I don't work for the bar	nk anymore;		
UESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.   e been here for   l've been here since   three months December   1980 five weeks   a long time two o'clock four days	) I like to work for th bar	ık;		
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a long time two o'clock four days May 15th	e been here for		I've been here since	
a long time two o'clock four days May 15th				
	three months	December	1980	five weeks
JESTION 9. CITE A DIFERENÇA NA UTILIZAÇÃO DOS TEMPOS SIMPLE PAST E PRESENT PERFEC	a long time	two o'clock	four days	May 15th