



NOME:

DATA: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ /2022

RECUPERAÇÃO – 3º TRI.

ANO: 9º

TURMA: \_\_\_\_

TURNO: ☐ Matutino ☐ Vespertino

PROFESSORA: Emillie Rangel

NOTA: \_\_\_\_

Assinatura do Responsável:

#### INSTRUÇÕES/DIRECTIONS:

- As respostas deverão ser escritas à caneta, azul ou preta. Respostas à lápis não poderão ter a correção contestada;
- Leia a pergunta com atenção antes de respondê-la.
- 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.
- learning problems.
- 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 **they** 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

## 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 PORTUGUESE.

Responda às questões em português.

- a) Mention three physical health problems.

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- b) Mention three emotional health problems.

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### QUESTION 03. MARK THE BEST ANSWER.

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

- a) em casa;
- b) no cinema;
- c) na escola;
- 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 will be here soon, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. There was a lot of traffic, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Joe should pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Kate won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. They don't like us, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. You haven't eaten yet, have you? \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Let's go for a walk, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Don't 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 last night. (come) ( ) SP ( ) PP
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new clothes shop in town. (open) ( ) SP ( ) PP
3. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ at the party on Saturday. (dance) ( ) SP ( ) PP
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your new job? (start) ( ) SP ( ) PP
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ this book. (not / read) ( ) 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.

3. In the sentence “*I 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.

**QUESTION 8. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.**

I’ve been here for...	I’ve been here since...

three months

December

1980

five weeks

a long time

two o’clock

four days

May 15th

**QUESTION 9. CITE A DIFERENÇA NA UTILIZAÇÃO DOS TEMPOS SIMPLE PAST E PRESENT PERFECT.**

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