



NOME:

DATA: ____ / ____ /2022

TRABALHO – REC. FINAL

ANO: 9º

TURMA:

TURNO: ☐ Matutino ☐ Vespertino

PROFESSORA: Emillie Rangel

NOTA:

Assinatura do responsável:

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

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

educational settings: centros educacionais

development: desenvolvimento

injuries: machucados

dealing with: lidar com

orphanages: orfanatos

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.

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; 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

QUESTIO 05. COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT INFORMATION:

1. Quais são os verbos auxiliares do:

a) Simple Present: _____

b) Simple Past: _____

c) Present Perfect: _____

2. Os *verbs to be* no tempo presente são: _____ / _____ / _____

3. Os *verbs to be* no tempo passado são: _____ / _____

4. Como transformamos a estrutura de frases afirmativas em negativas?

5. Os verbos de ação no Present Perfect devem ser escritos no: _____

6. O que diferencia os verbos regulares dos irregulares? _____

QUESTION 06. COMPLETE ACCORDING TO THE MODEL.

Complete conforme o modelo.

*I **understand** everything.*

***She understands** everything.*

a) I **give** my parents a hug every day.

b) I **sleep** well at night.

c) I **set** the table for breakfast and dinner.

d) I **watch** TV at night.

e) I **have** a new car.

f) I **study** a lot.

QUESTION 07. LOOK AT THE VERBS.

Observe os verbos.

make

play

swim

A forma correta do gerúndio dos verbos acima está na alternativa:

a) making / playing / swimming

b) makking / plaing / swimming

c) makking / playeing / swimming

d) making / plaing / swimming

QUESTION 08. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

Escolha a melhor alternativa.

I. Sandra _____ (drive) her kids to school every da

II. Shhh! Be quiet! Patty _____ (sleep) now.

a) drives

b) is driving

c) drive

d) are driving

a) sleeps

b) sleeping

c) is sleeping

d) sleep

QUESTION 09. GIVE ANSWERS.

Responda.

a) Do you study for your exams every day?

b) Is Christian listening to music now?

c) Does your classmate talk during class?

d) What does Jonas do on Sundays?

e) Are your relatives planning a trip together?

QUESTION 10. READ AND ANSWER.

Leia a resposta.



a) **Circule uma palavra** que possa ser classificada como verbo no Simple Present Tense.

b) Escreva NA NEGATIVA a frase cujo verbo você circulou.

QUESTION 11. GIVE ANSWERS.

Responda.

- a) Was the teacher in the classroom? _____
- b) Where did you go yesterday? _____
- c) Did your sister clean her bedroom? _____
- d) Did the dog play with the ball? _____

Use a tirinha a seguir para responder às questões 12 e 13.



QUESTION 12. Retire da tirinha um verbo REGULAR no Simple Past. _____

QUESTION 13. Retire da tirinha um verbo IRREGULAR no Simple Past. _____

QUESTION 14. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT OF THE VERBS GIVEN.

- a) The teacher _____ many classes. (to teach)
- b) I _____ houses in South America. (to have)

- c) The kids _____ that game many times. (to play)
d) John and Sally _____ since 2001. (to date)

QUESTION 15. PUT THE SENTENCES FROM 'QUESTION 14' IN THE INTERROGATIVE FORM.

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____

QUESTION 16. PUT THE SENTENCES FROM 'QUESTION 14' IN THE NEGATIVE FORM.

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____

QUESTION 17. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SINCE OR FOR.

- a) Our parents have lived here _____ 1978.
b) We have studied _____ 7:30 p.m. Give us a break!
c) He hasn't worked _____ 6 years now. He's very depressed.
d) The girls have been at the shopping mall _____ three hours.
e) They have been on the telephone _____ 50 minutes!