

## DATA: / / 2015

## PROFESSOR (A):

**LISTA DE EXERCICIO DE INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE:2º ANO

**ALUNO (A): Nº:**

### TURMA:

**NOTA:**

# 3º BIMESTRE

From question 5 to 8 rewrite the sentences into the indirect speech.

01. Ds.: Susie said to me, “do you have a car?”

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02. Bob said to Sheila, “did you go to school yesterday?”

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03. Philip said to Margaret, “don’t look at me this way.”

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04. Rose said to Joe, “close this door right way.”

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From questions 9 to 11 rewrite the sentences putting the adverbs in their correct position. (Reescreva as frases colocando os advérbios na posição correta)

05. I watch sports on TV every day. (usually)

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06. I Was born (in the morning; on March 14th; on a Friday; in 1976; at 8:00)

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07. Billy traveled (to Spain; yesterday; by plane)

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Read the texts below and answer the questions according to them.

PEER PRESSURE

It’s the effect that your friends can have on you. It’s normal to want to keep in with them, and peer pressure is not always negative. But some people will do stupid things in order to fit in. they will do their best to avoid rejection. On the other hand, peer pressure can also be very positive.

Let’s say you like dancing music, but your friends push you into listening to reggae. You might find reggae really exciting, right? You may also be pressured to go out with your pals and then meet interesting new people.

The problem is when your “friends” start talking you into doing things like having sex earlier than you want to, smoking or taking drugs. You also have to be careful about doing “permanent” things such as getting tattooed. You may want to reserve it latter but that will cost a lot of money! Real friends won’t make you do things which may give you trouble later.

Every creative idea starts when someone has the guts to try something different. Think about the first kid who decided to wear his cap backwards. At first people must have made fun of him, but then everyone started to turn their caps round too, so, don’t be afraid to sing your own tune because it may really be the best one for you.

VOCABULARY:

to happen- acontecer to push- empurrar (obrigar) pals- friends to be careful- ter cuidado

Answer the questions below in Portuguese according to the text.

08. What is peer pressure?

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13. What happens if your friends push you into listening to their music?

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14. What may happen if you go out with your pals?

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15. When can peer pressure be dangerous?

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16. What do you have to be careful about?

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LIVING ABROAD

Over two million Brazilians live abroad. That’s one in every hundred Brazilians! More than 350,000 live in the US, and there are between 200,000 and 300,000 who live in the UK. The most popular destinations are New York and Florida. In the UK, it’s London.

In a recent survey, 25% of young people aged between 18 and 25 said they would like to move to another country. We spoke to two teenagers who have moved to a foreign country about their experiences of living abroad.

Ana Lucia (18)

My dad worked for an American bank in Belo Horizonte. They offered him a job in Orlando, but he wasn’t sure what to do. Eventually my mom persuaded him, to take it. I used to think Florida was full of swamps and alligators, and everyone went to Disney World. Now, two years later, I still haven’t seen an alligator, and I haven’t been to Disney World! There are a lot of tourists who come here all year round, which is a bit different from Belo Horizonte.

I’ve got a lot of friends here and we go to the beach a lot, so I’ve learned to dive, which is incredible. I do miss a few things, like some TV shows and my grandparents. But they have visited us twice. I stay in touch with old friends using instant messaging and email. We can even talk for free using the internet!

It’s a small world, really!

Sergio (17)

My parents are Brazilian. They moved to the UK 25 years ago. They met at a language school in London where they were both studying English.

Although I was born in London, I feel Brazilian. I speak English at school, but I always speak Portuguese at home.

My brother and I go to school near where we live. It’s very multicultural. There are students from 12 different countries who speak 27 different languages! My brother and I love soccer, and we play for the school team. We want to play for the London Brazilian Football Club (over here, they call soccer “football”) one day. We all miss our family in Brazil. We go back home every summer, and our relatives try to visit us here once a year.

17.What’s the number of Brazilian who live in the US?

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18. Why did Ana Lucia’s dad accepted the job?

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19. How does Ana Lucia describe Orlando?

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20. When did Sergio’s parents move to London?

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No word is more international than “Okay”. People use it everywhere. Everybody understands it. Ask anybody, any Mexican, German or Japanese, “O.K.?” and he certainly understands you.

Some people think the word comes from America, but nobody is exactly sure where and how it originated. There are a lot of interesting stories about the origin of O.K. Which is the correct one?”

Probably none.

**EVERYTHING IS OK**

One of the stories about the origin of “O.K.” is about an old Indian chief with a very strange name. The Americans were not able to say it, but it was something similar to “O.K.”, This Indian was very friendly and accepted everything the American colonists said. So, every time they wanted to say everything was correct, they said it was “O.K.”.

But experts who study old Greek tests have another theory. Hundreds of years ago, every Greek teacher wrote “Ola” (Everything) “Kala” (Good) or simply “OK.” At the end of any school paper which didn’t have any mistakes.

From ancient Greece to America and from there to the rest of the world. At least the world agrees on something – two little letters!

(Adapted from an article by Karen Kreibohm, in *BBC Modern English*.)

21. When did the American colonists use the word “O.K.”?

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22. What kind of person was the old Indian chief?

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**MAHATMA GANDHI**

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, India. He became one of the most respected spiritual and political leaders of the 1900s. Gandhi helped

free the Indian people from British rule through nonviolent resistance and its honored by Indians as the father of the Indian nation.

The Indian people call Gandhi “Mahatma”, meaning Great Soul. At the age of 13 Gandhi married Kasturba, a girl the same age. Their parents arranged the marriage. The Gandhis had four children. Gandhi studied law in London and returned to India in 1891 to practice. In 1893 he took on a one-year contract to do legal work in South Africa. (…)

He developed a method of action based upon the principles of courage, nonviolence and truth called Satyagraha. (…) In 1915 Gandhi returned to India. Within 15 years he became the leader of the Indian nationalist movement. Using the principles of Satyagraha he led the campaign for Indian Independence from Britain. Gandhi was arrested many times by the British for his activities in South Africa and India. (…)

More than once Gandhi used fasting to impress upon others the need to be nonviolent. India was granted independence in 1947, and partitioned into India and Pakistan. Rioting between Hindus and Muslims followed. (…)

On January 13, 1948, at the age of 78, he began a fast with the purpose of stopping the bloodshed. After 5 days the opposing leaders promised to stop the fighting and Gandhi broke his fast. Twelve days later, January 30, a Hindu fanatic, Nathuram Godse, assassinated him.

www.indianchild.com/mahatma\_gandhi.htm (Accessed 17 September 2009)

Answer in Portuguese according to the text.

23. O nome do método que Gandhi criou e seus princípios.

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24. Um recurso pacifico usado por Gandhi para atingir seus objetivos.

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STUDENTS DROPPING OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL

Half of the students are dropping out in several of the largest school systems in the USA. A recent study made across the nation by the Department of Education found that 31 percent of American students are failing to graduate or dropping out of the nation’s largest public schools.

Eli Thomasson, 16, from Berrien High School, Georgia, explained he wanted to drop out of school because he was just tired of school.

And, at his school, he wasn’t the only one to consider walking away without a diploma. More than 40 percent of students at Berrien High School do not graduate.

Their graduation coach, Sheila Hendley, has the daunting job of trying to stop this epidemic. she literally begs the students "“to to do this”.

It is estimated that about 2,500 drop out of U.S. high schools every day. The individual implications are enormous.

High school dropouts have a life span that is nine years shorter than people who graduate. They are more likely to face poverty, and their chances of running afoul of the law increase.

The Sheriff of Berrien said that 81.2 percent of the inmates of the local jailhouse are high school dropouts.

Anthony White, a 17-year-old inmate, was arrested just three days after he quit school, the Sheriff explained.

Based on <http://abcnews.go.com> accessed on October 14, 2010.

Nationwide, 7,000 students drop out every day and only about 70 percent of students graduate from high school diploma.

VOCABULARY

drop out- abandonar; desistir several- vários coach- instrutor life span- tempo de vida to face- encarar poverty- pobreza run afoul- ir contra

25. How many students drop out of U.S. high schools every day?

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26. How many students at Berry High school do not graduate?

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27. What are the implications of dropping out of school?

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Read the texts below and answer the questions according to them in Portuguese.

**Friends make history**

In 1971, the US table tennis team was at the world championship in Japan. The team from the People’s Republic of China was also there. This championship took place during the days of the Cold War and so the American and Chinese players didn’t even talk to each other.

Glen Cowan, from the US team, didn’t like the situation. One day, he saw a Chinese player and invited him to play. They played together for 15 minutes, and Cowan missed the US bus back to the hotel.

Then something surprising happened. One of the Chinese players waved to Cowan from the Chinese bus. He thought for a moment – and then he got on the bus. But the Chinese players didn’t talk to him. Suddenly Zhuang Zedong, three times world champion, came up to Cowan. ‘What are you doing?’ said the other Chinese players. ‘Don’t talk o him! Don’t make trouble!’ Zedong gave Cowan a silk scarf. ‘I give you this to show the friendship of the Chinese people to the America people,’ he said, through a translator. Cowan wanted to give something back, but he didn’t have anything with him.

Then the bus arrived at the hotel. There were lots of reporters. It was big news to see an American and a Chinese player together.

Later Cowan bought a t-shirt with a peace flag on it, and he gave it to Zedong. The two men became friends.

In the same year, the US team got an invitation to visit China, and in February 1972, US President Richard Nixon went to China on a historic visit. Many people say that the two men and their friendship made a better relationship between their countries possible.

28. Onde aconteceu o campeonato?

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29. Por que Cowan entrou no ônibus da equipe chinesa?

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(UFC-CE 2204) Responda à questão 2 com base no texto a seguir:

Salegen is a new medicine sold in tablet form used in the treatment of xerostoma, a disease also known as dry mouth syndrome. Its active ingredient is pilocarpine, a substance extracted from *jaborandi,* a plant native to the Amazon tropical rain forest. The Brazilian Indians have known about *jaborandi’s* therapeutic properties for generations. The American lab that developed the new drug could have saved itself a lot of research by just knowing what *jaborand*i means – in Tupi-Guarani dialect the word means “slobber-mouth plant.” This shrub-like tree has been used since immemorial times by the Indians by inducing salivation. *Pilocarpus jaborandi* is an integral of Brazilian folk medicine and has innumerous healing qualities.

Dozens of international pharmaceutical laboratories have patented materials from the rain forest and gone on to develop products , sometimes even using the original Indian name. But the Indians whose knowledge led to the particular plant being used receive no compensation.

VOCABULARY:

disease- doença dry- seco(a) research- pesquisa mouth- boca knowledge- conhecimento

medicine- remédio avoid- evitar slobber- baba

30. O que é xerostoma ?

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