**ALUNO (A):**



## DATA: / / 2019

**LISTA DE EXERCÍCIO-INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE: 3º ANO

# 1º BIMESTRE

## PROFESSOR (A): CARNEIRO

**Nota:**

**Nº DE QUESTÕES:**

**30**

Read the texts below and answer the questions according to them in Portuguese. (**Responda em português com base nos textos)**

Exam Stress

According to professor Turnbull, a neurologist, more than 25% of American teenagers feel stressed at least once a day. And nothing gets students down more than exams. Nearly 90% of teenagers suffer from stress at least once. “They come down with migraines, and many have problems eating and sleeping.”

Fear of falling exams understandable. However, pressure from parents and teachers adds to the stress. “My parents expect me to be good at everything – academic subjects, sport, and music! It’s ridiculous,” says Macy, 16, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

“You should make a revision plan that is realistic and that gives you enough time to study,” recommends Prof Turnbull. “Students should eat healthy meals – only fish and green vegetables contain chemicals that help your memory. The revision environment is important. Students ought to find a quiet place to revise. They mustn’t leave things on their desk that can distract them, such as a cell phone. And they should see their friends just a few times a week – and if possible, no texting and no emails!”

“Make a list before you start revising every day. Study the most difficult things early in the day, when your memory is fresher. After you have finished revising, check the list – and then rest. Exams stress wears off when you read a magazine, listen to music, or do sports.”

“If you start to feel nervous, breathe deeply for a minute. Then skim all the exams questions, read all the instructions carefully. How many questions do you have to answer? Are there any sections that you don’t have to answer? Be prepared – then you won’t get any nasty surprises halfway through the exam.”

“Well done! You’ve done the best you could. Don’t look at the questions with your friends, as this can make you worry more. Concentrate on your next exam. But take a rest first!”

01. Para o professor ProfessorTurnbull qual a proporcão de adolescesntes que sentem stress no minimo uma vez ao dia?

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02. Por que os estudantes acham as provas cansativas?

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03.O que o estudante deveria fazer cada dia antes de revisar?

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04. Qual deveria ser o procedimento do estudante depois da prova?

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05. Qual a sugestão do Professor Turnbull para criar um bom ambiente para revisar?

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**Below is the beginning of an encyclopedia antry about a famous Portuguese writer. Read it to answer the five questions in Portuguese.**

Fernando AntónioNogueira Pessoa (b, June 13, 1888- d, November 30, 1935 both in Lisbon, Portugal) was a poet as well as a writer. He is acclaimed as one of the most prominent Portuguese authors in history and the most representative poet of the twentieth century, together with Pablo Neruda. Few of Pessoa’s poems were signed by himself as his writing is characterized by the prevalence of heteronyms, the most notable ones being Alberto Caeiro, Ricardo Reis and Álvaro de Campos. These heteronyms possesdistincts temperaments, philosophies, appearances and writing styles.

**Biography**

When he was eight years old, his mother and his stepfather moved to South Africa, where they stayed untill he was seventeen. During these years he became fluent in English and developed an early love for English-language authors such as William Shakespeare and John Milton. He wrote his first poems and most of his prose in English. He returned to Lisbon in 1905 and lived there until he died of cirrhosis in 1935 with only one book published: “Mensagem.” Pessoa died largely unknown to the public.

**Adapted from:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernando\_Pessoa**

06. What is the Author’s full name?

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07. When was he born and when did he die?

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08. What were his three most famous heteronyms?

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09. What other language could he speak fluently?

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10. What was the only book he published during his life?

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TEXT II (UF-RJ)

**Heroes or Victims**

Regarding “DIVIDING HEROES” [Washington Whispers, July 22] World

Trade Center victims can be divided into two groups: first those who

had the tragic misfortune to be there at the time of the atrocity, and

second, those who voluntarily rushed to the scene to

aid others and became victims themselves. The second group clearly

are heroes and warrant the “firefighter stamp” with full recognition and

honor. The first group, however great their misfortune, are not heroes,

justvictims.

11. Explicite quem são os herois e quem são as vítimas, segundo a concepção do autor do texto.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Como se encontram divididos os grupos das vítimas do World Trade Center? Diferencie esses grupos.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Back to Nature

Felipe Morales, 16, his sister Marta, 14, and their baby brother, André, lived a comfortable but unexciting life in the suburbs of New York with their hard-working parents. That is, until the day their father made a decision that changed their lives.

Luis Morales, a kind and dependable man of 45, was fed up after working in retail for 20 years. “All I did was work,” explains Luis. “I was working 15 hours a day and every weekend. I never saw my family. Eventually, I stated to think about other types of work.”

That summer, the Morales family went on vacation to Canyon Lakes, Texas. “We loved it,” Luis says. “The scenery was beautiful and life seemed less stressful there.”

Back in New York, Luis decided to quit his job. “I must have been mad. I had no idea what I was going to do,” he admits. “One Sunday, I saw an advertisement in the newspaper: ‘For sale: wooden chalet with working farmlands, near Guadalupe River, Texas.’ I flew there the next day, looked at the farm and bought it that day.”

In order to learn about farming, Luis and his wife, Sandra, did an intensive course at an agricultural college in New York. They sold their New York apartment. “I was horrified” Felipe remembers. “I didn’t want to leave my friends. I told my parents we should all stay in New York, but somehow they persuaded me to go.” Marta was less difficult to convince: “I could see the advantages – space, fresh air, a more flexible approach to life!’

Six months after buying the farm, the family moved. Now part of the farm is a guest house, with paying guests staying there all year round. “I could have been a disaster, but fortunately everything has turned out OK. I couldn’t go back to my old life,” says Luis. Felipe is now studying at the Texas school of business and Martha is studying for her second leaving exams. “I used to think that earning a large salary was important,” confesses Luis. “Now I just love having an enjoyable job.” Marta agrees. “My ambitions have changed. If it all works out, I might run the family business one day!”

Answer the questions below in Portuguese according to the text.

13.Whre do the Morales family used to live?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. When did they go on vacation?

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15. Why Felipe wasn’t happy?

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16. Where does Luis and Sandra study?

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17. What is Marta’s idea about the future?

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**Blink of an eye**

Newscasters have an unsettling effect on their audience and it is not because of bad news. They blink – a lot. A new study by Japanese ophthalmologist Kazuo Tsubota found that newscasters blink four times more often than the average person: once every second. Frequent blinking conveys a feeling of nervousness. Says Tsubota, “When newscasters blink often on the screen the audience perceives bad news as more serious and much worse.

VOCABULARY:

blink- piscar newscasters- apresentadores de telejornal audience- público news- notícias

found- descobriu

18. O que foi descoberto pelo oftalmologista japonês sobre o comportamento dos apresentadores de telejornal?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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19. Qual é o efeito desse comportamento nos telespectadores?

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What is *trans* fat?

Trans fat is a specific type of fat formed when liquid oils are transformed in solid fats, like margarine. A small quantity of trans fat is naturally present in food and is not harmful. The problem is that people are eating much more than they should.

This type of fat raises low-density lipoprotein (LDL or “bad” cholesterol) that increases your risk of heart disease. Margarines, crackers, candies, cookies, snack foods, fried foods, and mainly processed foods contain *trans*fat. To make *trans* fat, hydrogen is added to vegetable oil – in a process called hydrogenation. Hydrogenation increases the shelf life and flavor stability of foods.

VOCABULARY:

flavor- sabor harmful- perigosa disease- doença increase- aumenta raise- eleva

shelf life- prazo de validade snack- lanche called- chamado low- baixo(a)

20. What is *Trans*fat?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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21. What is LDL?

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22. Supply the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentences below. (who – whom - which – where – when – whose – why)

a) The girl at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are looking is my cousin.

b) The CD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she bought is a rock one.

c) Mrs. Carter is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ received the Nobel Prize.

d) The monkey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you saw isn’t native from our country.

e) The city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we live is very small.

f) Sheila is the girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mother is a doctor.

g) The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he bought is a sports one.

i) I can’t remember the day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I saw her for the first time.

j) That is the man about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you were talking.

Choose the correct interrogative pronoun to complete the questions below.

23. “\_\_\_ do you study, Peter?” “I study at COC.”

a) When

b) Who

c) Where

d) How

e) Whose

24. “\_\_\_ is at the front door?” ‘I don’t know. I think it’s Betty.”

a) Who

b) When

c) Where

d) What

e) Why

25. “\_\_\_ city do you prefer, Rio or São Paulo?”

“I prefer Rio.”

a) What

b) Why

c) Who

d) When

e) Which

26. “\_\_\_ is it from Imperatriz to São Luis?” “It’s about 600 kilometers. “

a) How far d) How old

b) How often e) How deep

c) How many

27. “\_\_\_ is your street?” “It’s about 2 kilometers.”

a) How old d) How long

b) How tall e) How far

e) How wide

28. “\_\_\_ ?” “She is tall, beautiful and very intelligent.”

a) What is Mary like

b) How does Mary like

c) How tall is Mary

d) How old is Mary

e) How intelligent is Mary

29. “\_\_\_ is your sister?” “She is 14.”

a) How deep

b) How long

c) How tall

d) How far

e) How old

30. “\_\_\_ is the pacific ocean?” “It’s about 5,000 meters.”

a) How long

b) How tall

c) How deep

d) How old

e) How often