**ALUNO (A):**


## DATA: / / 2021

**LISTA DE RECUPERAÇÃO – INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE: 2º ANO

# TURMA: A 4º BIMESTRE

## PROFESSOR: CARNEIRO

**Nota:**

**Nº DE QUESTÕES:**

**20**

Read the text below and answer the questions according to it in Portuguese. (Responda em português com base nos textos que seguem)

**Mozart: The Boy Who Changed the World With His Music**

At five years old he composed a minuet. By six, he was performing for royalty. The compelling story of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is a timeless tale of musical genius, its rewards, and its pitfalls. Author and musician Marcus Weeks takes us around Mozart’s world – from the Royal courts of 18th century Europe to the opera houses and balls where Mozart enjoyed triumph and fame. We met the kings and queens of the age, learned of the young Mozart’s favorite games, see the clothes he wore, and the new musical instrument of the time. The lively text also gives readers an appreciation of Mozart’s vast legacy of immortal music.

(<http://shop.nationalgeographic.com/products

 [accessed November 2008]>)

01. Para que público Mozart se apresentava antes dos seis anos?

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02. Em que século e em que ambiente Mozart viveu?

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03.Justifique o título do livro *Mozart: the Boy Who Change the World With His Music.*

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 Tsunamis

On December 26, 2004, the world wondered at the images of one of the biggest and most devastating natural disasters in recent memory. A violent earthquake in the Indian Ocean of a magnitude of 9 on a scale of 1 to 12, initiated several tsunamis and hit Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand, killing more than two hundred thousand people.

 But what kind of phenomenon is this?

 A tsunami is a chain of fast moving waves caused by sudden trauma in the ocean. They can be generated by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. These destructive waves can move across the ocean as fast as a jet airplane – about 600 miles per hour (960 km/h). In deep waters the waves are a few feet high, but when they reach the shallow coasts, they can be over 50 feet (15 meters) high and devastate whole villages. Unfortunately we can’t stop them, but we can use a Tsunami Warning System to warm people of an imminent tsunami up to a few hours before it hits the coast.

04.Onde ocorreu o tsunami?

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

05. A que velocidade as ondas de um tsunami viajam?

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06. A que altura as ondas de um tsunami chegam quando elas alcançam a parte rasa da costa?

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**GETTING GIRLS TO PLAY VIDEO GAMES**

 Why do adolescents boys seem to be better than girls at computers and video games? It could be that the industry has been ignoring **its** female consumers. Studies have shown that boys and girls tend to be equally interested in computers until about age eleven or twelve, when girls begin losing interest. Eventually this can put girls in a tremendous disadvantage, especially in today’s computer age. Child-education experts think that part of the problem may be that the most of the computer and video software on the market emphasizes violence, competition and action – popular themes with boys but not with girls, who tend to prefer games that emphasize a story line, cooperation and character development. Manufacturers recognizing that girls are an untapped market, are now working to produce games for them. Educators hope that the new software and games will keep the girls interested in computer technology long after they stop playing games.

07. Answer the question below in Portuguese according to the text:

Por que os garotos são melhores que as garotas em computadores e videogames?

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**Climate Change**

 The burning of coal, oil and natural gas, as well as deforestation and various agricultural and industrial practices, are altering the composition of the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. These human activities cause greater concentrations of particles and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Increased concentration of carbon dioxide and methane have a heating effect.

Answer in English according to the text: (Responda em inglês de acordo com o texto)

12. What human activities are contributing to climate change?

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13. Which greenhouse gases are the main factors causing climate change?

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14. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentences below.

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Robert went to the show.

 They stayed home. ( either – or / neither – nor)

b) She’s very intelligent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very beautiful.

 ( and – for)

c) Phone your parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they will start to worry.

 ( otherwise – and )

d) We must be at school by 7:00a.m., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we will miss the first class.

 ( and – or else)

15. Supply the correct conjunction.

a) She went to hospital, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was sick. ( or - for)

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s a holiday, we won’t have classes today.

 ( since – otherwise )

16. Qual a função da conjunção em destaque abaixo?

She studies hard, but she can’t pass. ( causa / alternância / contraste )

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

17. Choose the correct conjunction to complete each alternative.

c) She studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works. ( but / because / and )

d) See you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school. ( after / however / otherwise )