**ALUNO (A):**


## DATA: / / 2021

**LISTA DE RECUPERAÇÃO – INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE: 1º ANO

# TURMA: A 4º BIMESTRE

## PROFESSOR: CARNEIRO

**Nota:**

**Nº DE QUESTÕES:**

**20**

Read the texts below and answer the questions that follow them in Portuguese. (Responda em português com base nos textos abaixo)



 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.

01.Onde ocorreu o tsunami ?

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

02. Com que velocidade as ondas de um tsunami podem viajar?

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03. Qual altura as ondas de um tsunami alcançam quando elas chegam na parte rasa da costa?

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

  Some people like to tell stories about the Scots and their so-called love of money.

       In fact the people of Scotland are friendly and generous. There are mean people in every country. And of course Scotland is no exception.

       Take Archie MacDonald for example…

ARCHIE’S MISTAKE

       Archie MacDonald is a typical Scotsman. Archie’s favorite drink is whisky, on special occasions he wears a kilt, and he likes to play the bagpipes. He is married and has four children. The boys’ names are Jock and Robin, the girls’ names are Mary and Margaret. The MacDonald’s house is near Edinburgh, Scotland’s beautiful capital.

       Archie MacDonald hates to spend his money. In Archie’s case this love of money is something very special, as Archie’s money is never exactly his. You see, Archie’s occupation is rather unusual – he is a thief.

       One day, Archie decided to rob Asprey’s, a famous jeweler’s in Edinburgh. Archie’s plan was very simple: he just threw a brick at the shopping window one rainy night and stole all the jewels in it: gold watches, pearl necklaces, silver coins, everything.

     The police immediately started to look for the thief. They didn’t have to go far. They caught Archie the next morning, in front of the jeweler’s, when he came back to recover his brick.

04.  Archie MacDonald é um Inglês?

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05. Qual a bebida favorita de  Archie?

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06. Quem são Mary e Margaret?

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12. Quem são Mary e Margaret?

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13 Rewrite the sentence below into the interrogative and negative forms. / Simple Past/ (Reescreva a frase abaixo nas formas interrogativa e negativa)

Betty stopped smoking.

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

14. Translate the sentences below. (Traduza as frases abaixo)

Marianne used to smoke a long time ago.

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

15. Put the **regular** verbs below into the simple past. (Escreva os verbos regulares entre parênteses no simple past)

a) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to contactyou last night. (to try)

b) The bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of school. (to stop)

c) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the show. (to enjoy)

d) Marianne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard yesterday. (to work)

16. Put the irregular verbs below into the simple past tense. (Escreva os verbos irregulares abaixo no Simple past tense)

a) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to church yesterday. (to go)

b) Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Brazil two years ago. (to leve)

c) Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus to go to work. (to take)

d) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him at the theater. (to see)

17. Use the simple future to complete the sentences below.

a) Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Europe next week. (to travel)

b) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home this week. (to stay)

c) Philip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from France tomorrow morning. (to arrive)

d) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tonight. (To be)

18. Use the future continuous to complete the sentences below.

a) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Spain by this time next Saturday. (to travel)

b) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her house by this time tomorrow. (to clean)

c) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cards by this time next Saturday. (to paly)

d) Philip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ video-games by this time tomorrow. (to paly)

19. Use the immediate future to complete the sentences below.

a) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Paris tomorrow. (to arrive)

b) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you tonight. (to visit)

c) When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new car? (you; to buy)

d) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Florida next July. (to travel)

20. Use the simple future (will) or the future continuous ( will be + verbo(ing) ) to complete the sentences.

a) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by this time tomorrow. (to sleep)

b) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital. (to go)