**ALUNO (A):**


## DATA DA PROVA: / / 2021

**LISTA DE RECUPERAÇÃO – INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE: 6º ANO

# TURMA: A 4º BIMESTRE

## PROFESSOR (A): NATHAN

**Nota:**

**Nº DE QUESTÕES:**

**15**

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| --- |
| 1. **Preencha o cabeçalho de** forma **legível e completa.**
2. **A interpretação das questões faz parte da avaliação.**
3. **Certifique-se de que, em cada questão, todo o desenvolvimento e as operações estejam explícitos, o não cumprimento do item anulará a questão.**
4. **Utilize somente caneta de tinta azul ou preta. Prova feita a lápis não será corrigida e não terá direito à revisão.**
5. **Serão anuladas as avaliações em que forem constatados: termos pejorativos ou desenhos inadequados.**
6. **Procure cuidar da boa apresentação de sua prova (organização, clareza, letra legível).**
7. **As respostas com rasuras e/ou líquido corretor não serão revisadas e nem aceitas.**
8. **Não é permitido ter celulares e/ou objetos eletrônicos junto ao corpo, sobre a carteira ou com fácil acesso ao aluno durante a realização da avaliação, sob pena de sua anulação.**
9. **Em caso de “cola” a prova será anulada e zerada imediatamente pelo professor ou fiscal de sala.**
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**INSTRUÇÕES**

1. What is the definition of Atmosphere?
2. The envelope of gas that surrounds the planet.
3. The envelope of oxygen that surrounds the planet.
4. The envelope of nitrogen that surrounds the planet.
5. The envelope of gas that surrounds the sun.
6. What causes the “wind”?
7. Differences in air preasure.
8. Differences in altitude
9. Differences in weather
10. Differences in countries
11. Circle the letter of the gas that is the largest component of the atmosphere.
12. Oxygen
13. water vapor
14. nitrogen
15. carbon dioxide
16. What is density?
17. The amount of mass in a given volume.
18. The amount of air times the volume.
19. The air above you going up through the atmosphere.
20. The air around you.
21. As you go up through the atmosphere, the density of the air decreases.
22. True
23. False
24. What two instruments are commonly used to measure air pressure?
25. Mercury and aneroid barometers.
26. Scale
27. Thermometer
28. None
29. The ozone layer is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer.
30. Troposphere
31. Stratosphere
32. Mesosphere
33. Thermosphere.
34. What layer protect Earth from meteoroids?
35. Troposphere
36. Stratosphere
37. Mesosphere
38. Thermosphere.
39. Which two conditions are required for cloud formation?
40. Cool temperatures and the presence of particles
41. Warm temperatures and the presence of particles
42. High humidity and cool temperatures
43. High humidity and warm temperatures
44. Whatis a hurricane?
45. A tropical cyclone with winds of 119km/h or higher.
46. A tropical cyclone with winds of 70km/h.
47. A polar cyclone with winds of 119km/h or higher.
48. A polar cyclone with winds of 70km/h.
49. What is precipitation?

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1. Identify the types of precipitation.

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| --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |

1. Classify the types of electromagnetic radiation in the picture.



1. Complete the sentences using the words below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Absorbed | Radiated | Reflected |

1. About 25 percent of incoming sunlight is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by clouds, dust and gases in the atmosphere.
2. About 50 percent is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Earth’s surface. This heats the land and the water.
3. Some absorbed energy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back into the atmosphere.
4. Identify each type of heat transfer in the picture.



a)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_