

NOME:

TURMA:

Matutino
 Vespertino

ROTEIRO DE RECUPERAÇÃO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

1ª SÉRIE • ENSINO MÉDIO • 4º PERÍODO

- Link das aulas/atividades - 2021
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1N1RINL8X_2hg5tbsy_rXkZBw1F2c5EjD?usp=sharing
- Link para exercícios
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar>

I. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Os pronomes indefinidos compostos derivam de some, any, no e every.

Simple	Compound (referindo-se a alguma coisa)	Compound (referindo-se a pessoa)	Compound (referindo-se a lugar)
Some	Something (algo, alguma coisa)	Somebody/ someone (alguém)	Somewhere (em algum lugar)
Any	Anything (algo, alguma coisa, nada)	Anybody/ anyone (alguém, ninguém, qualquer pessoa)	Anywhere (qualquer lugar)
No	Nothing (nada)	Nobody/ No one (Ninguém)	Nowhere (nenhum lugar)
Every	Everything (tudo)	Everyone/ Everybody (todos, todas)	Everywhere (em todos os lugares)

SOME... THING/ ONE /WHERE

Some é empregado basicamente em orações afirmativas.

Ex: I bought **something** to est , but I didn't buy anything to drink.

Some é usado em perguntas apenas quando se trata de um oferecimento ou pedido quando esperamos que a resposta seja afirmativa.

Ex: Wouldlike **something** to drink?

Can **someone** help me please?

ANY...thing/ one/ where

Any é usado em perguntas ou em orações negativas:

Ex: She is didn't invite **anyone** to her birthday party.

Any é usado em frases afirmativas quando:

1. Aparecer após as conjunções if e whether:

Ex: If you have **anything** to say raise your hand.

2. Significar 'qualquer':

Ex: Take **anything** you need.

3. Houver palavra de sentido negative na frase, como seldom, never, rarely, without, hardly, barely, scarcely, little, etc.:

Ex: He never does **anything** by himself.

No...thing/one/where

No é sempre usado em frases afirmativas, pois já possui sentido negativo.

Ex: She ate **nothing** for breakfast.

Every ... thing/ one /where

Every é usado em frases afirmativas.

Ex: Everyone came to the party.

When they go to here, **everything** was fine.

QUESTÃO 1

Choose the only right option to complete the blanks.

- a) I went shopping yesterday, but I couldn't find _____ that I liked. (nothing – anything – everywhere)
- b) I can't meet you tomorrow because I have _____ important to do. (somewhere – something – nothing)
- c) Thomas ate _____ that was in his lunch bag, except for the carrot. (everything – anything – somebody)
- d) _____ is more important than having friends and family who love you. (Everyone – Somewhere – Nothing)
- e) Excuse me, waiter. There's _____ in my soup. It's a fly! (something – anywhere – everywhere)
- f) _____ in our class passed the grammar test! (Everything – Everyone – Something)
I didn't go _____ on my holiday. I was so bored! (nowhere – somewhere – anywhere)
- g) Did you guys do _____ interesting on the weekend? (anything – anywhere – somewhere)

II. MODAL VERBS

A **modal verb** is a type of auxiliary verb that gives extra information about the main verb. It can express different meanings, such as:

- **Advice:** Should (not); ought (not) to

You **should/ought to be** on the lookout for manipulative ads.

She **shouldn't/ought not to believe** in everything she sees in advertising.

Should I go to that marketing conference?

- **Strong advice:** had better (not)

You **had better stop** lying when creating ads

You **had better not lie** when creating ads

- **Obligation:** must; have to

We **must talk** to our kids about manipulative advertising.

Do I **have to buy** the whole package to get a discount?

Must refers to an obligation that one can impose on oneself or on other people: have to express external obligations, as rules that don't come from the speaker.

- **Lack of obligation:** don't/doesn't have to

We **don't have to create** a jingle for the new campaign.

She **doesn't have to buy** the whole package to get a discount?

- **Prohibition:** mustn't (must not); can't

You **mustn't hand in** your marketing plan after the deadline.

You **can't forget** to send the brief of the new campaign to the art director.

Modal Verb	Expressing	Example
must	Strong obligation	You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
	logical conclusion / Certainty	He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.
must not	prohibition	You must not smoke in the hospital.
can	ability	I can swim.
	permission	Can I use your phone please?
	possibility	Smoking can cause cancer.
could	ability in the past	When I was younger I could run fast.
	polite permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
	possibility	It could rain tomorrow!
may	permission	May I use your phone please?
	possibility, probability	It may rain tomorrow!
might	polite permission	Might I suggest an idea?
	possibility, probability	I might go on holiday to Australia next year.
need not	lack of necessity / absence of obligation	I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.
should/ought to	50 % obligation	I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
	advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	logical conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.
had better	advice	You 'd better revise your lessons

QUESTÃO 2

Choose the only right option to complete the blanks.

- There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You _____ buy any. (mustn't - needn't - may not - should not)
- It's a hospital. You _____ smoke. (mustn't - needn't - may not - don't have to)
- He had been working for more than 11 hours. He _____ be tired after such hard work. (must - need - had better - mustn't)
- Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later. (need - should - mustn't - might)
- People _____ walk on grass. (couldn't - needn't - mustn't - may not)
- Drivers _____ stop when the traffic lights are red. (could - must - may)
- _____ I ask a question? Yes, of course. (May - Must - Should - Will)
- You _____ take your umbrella. It is not raining. (couldn't - needn't - mustn't - may not)

QUESTÃO 3

Look at these job search tips.

- You should tell all your friends that you are looking for a job.
- You had better not quit your present job before you find a new one.
- You shouldn't tell your boss that are looking for a new job.
- You ought to apply for several jobs at once.
- You shouldn't immediately ask an interviewer about job benefits.

Mark the thing that are OK to do according to the tips.

- Tell your friends about your job search.
- Tell your boss about your job search.
- Ask about job benefits right away.
- Leave your job during your search.
- Tell the interviewer your real salary.

III. PASSIVE VOICE

Tempo verbal	Voz ativa	Voz passiva
Present simple	writes/ write	Is written/ are written
Present continuous	is/ are writing	Is/are being written
Past simple	wrote	Was written/ Were written
Past continuous	was/ were writing	Was/were being written
Present perfect	has written/ have written	Has been written/ Have been written
Past perfect	had written	Had been written
Future simple	will write going to write	Will be written Going to be written
Modal	must write have to write should have written	Must be written Have to be written Should have been written

QUESTÃO 4

Complete the sentences using the **Passive Voice** of the verbs in parentheses.

- a) Queen opened the concert yesterday.

The concert _____ by Queen yesterday.

- b) In the UK, people usually drive their cars on the left.

In the UK, cars _____ on the left.

- c) Jane is sending her songs later.

Her songs _____ later by Jane.

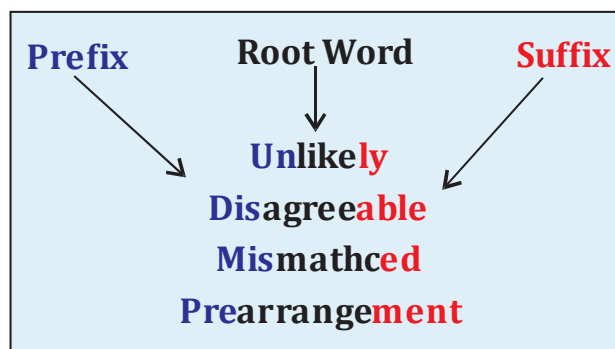
- d) The architects have repaired the stadium.

The stadium _____ by the architects.

- e) Alfred must follow all the rules.

All the rules _____ by Alfred.

IV. WORD FORMATION



	Suffix	Example
Verb suffixes	-ed	Walk + ed = walked
	-ing	Say + ing = saying
Noun suffixes	-ness	happy + ness = happiness
	-sion	Divide + sion = division
	-ment	Excite + ment = excitement
	-tion	Educate + tion = education
	-cian	Music + cian = musician
Adjectives suffixes	-al	Accident + al = accidental
	-er	Tall + er = taller
	-able	Accept + able = acceptable
	-ary	Imagine + ary = imaginary
	-est	Large + est = largest
	-ful	Help + ful = helpful
Adverb suffixes	-ly	Love + ly = lovely
	-fully	Hope + fully = hopefully

QUESTÃO 5

Based on the comic strip, choose the only **WRONG** option.

Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson for November 09, 2021



- Ⓐ The words '**brought**' and '**wear**' are adverbs.
- Ⓑ The words '**look**' and '**being**' have the same grammatical class.
- Ⓒ The words '**can**' and '**cool**' are nouns.
- Ⓓ The words '**I**' and '**nobody**' are indefinite pronouns.
- Ⓔ The word '**can't**' is a modal verb in the past form.

GABARITOS

1. a) anything - b) something - c) everything - d) Nothing - e) something - f) Everyone - g) anywhere - h) anything
2. a) needn't - b) mustn't - c) must - d) might - e) mustn't - g) must - h) May - i) needn't
3. Letra A
4. a) was opened - b) are usually driven - c) are being sent - d) has been repaired - e) must be followed
5. Letra A