



SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 9º Ano • Ensino Fundamental

Units 1 to 4

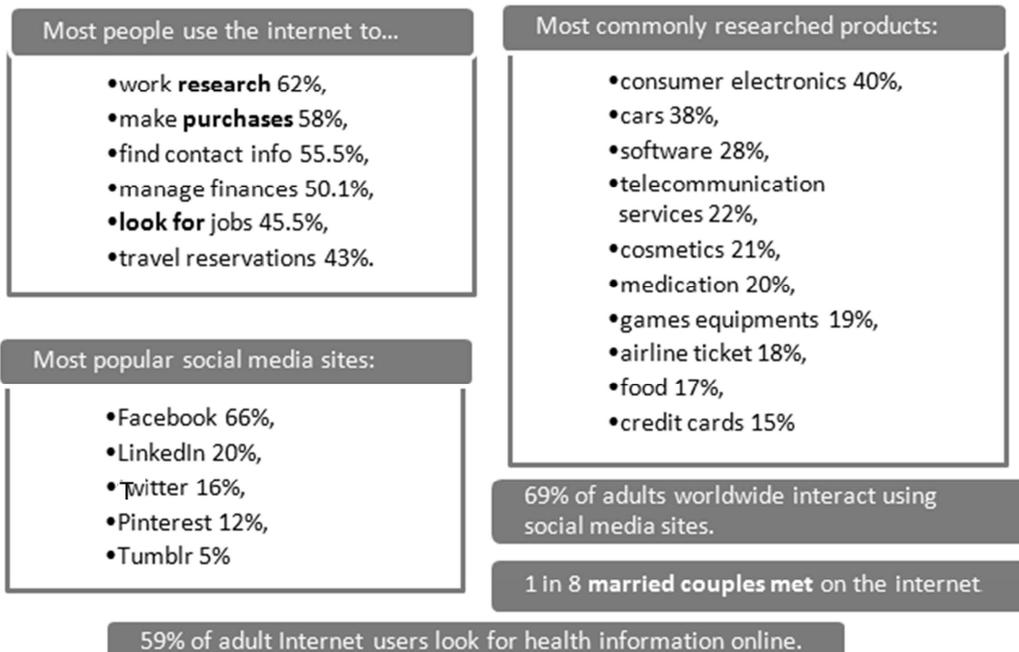
- Reading Comprehension
- Modal Verbs (should, ought to, must, had better, would rather)
- Present Perfect and Simple Past Tense
- Past Participle Form (page 143 – book – Our Way 4)
- Question Words (- wh questions)
- Reflexive Pronouns

I. TEXT COMPREHENSION

Text I

How connected are we to our computers?

Transportable computers have revolutionized how people interact with the world. Shopping online and meeting new people, organizing carpooling and researching history are examples on how people use the internet. Internet and laptops have made life easier for everybody. For example, did you know that the average person **spends** 66 hours on a computer every month? Read the statistics below and you'll be surprised with some facts.



Source: <<http://dailytekk.com/2013/02/25/infographic-how-attached-are-we-to-our-computers/>> (adapted) Accessed on June 9th, 18.

1. Having text 1 as a reference, judge the items into R (right) or W (wrong):

(R)	(W)	Internet transformed the way people interact.
(R)	(W)	Adults use the internet for health information.
(R)	(W)	We have no examples of Present Perfect Form in this text.
(R)	(W)	69% of adolescents in the world interact using social media sites.
(R)	(W)	The clause "...have made life easier for..." has an example of an irregular verb.

II. MODAL VERBS

Should is a modal verb that has more than one meaning. The obvious meaning is that we use to give advice (eg. You should quit smoking).

Had better is similar to **Should**, but it's used for more urgent advice with bad consequences if you don't follow it (eg. You had better quit smoking or you'll die).

Must is used to talk about something that has to be done because it's compulsory or obligatory (eg. I must get back to work: a deadline approaches).

Ought to is used to express the view that something is the right thing to do, because it's morally correct, polite, or someone's duty. (eg. You ought to admit that you made a mistake).

Would rather is used to talk about preferring one thing to another. (eg. I would rather stay at home than go out tonight).

Source: <https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/should-had-better>
 Source: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pt/gramatica/gramatica-britanica/verb-patterns/would-rather-would-sooner>.

1. Identify the sentence written properly according to the Modal Verbs.

- (A) I had better to stay home than travel.
- (B) You ought to sleep earlier.
- (C) Do you should practice more?
- (D) They would rather living in Miami than living in Brazil.
- (E) Eric musts help poor people.

2. Read the following statements and mark the most logical reply.

“This yogurt I bought tastes pretty **sour** and smells funny.”

* **sour**: azedo

- (A) You mustn't eat yogurt.
- (B) You must eat this yogurt.
- (C) You should take it back to the refrigerator.
- (D) You should take it back to the store for a refund.
- (E) You'd better buy two bottles of yogurt.

COMIC 1



3. Having Comic 1 and related topics as a reference, choose the only correct alternative:

- (A) Bart is very happy writing on the board.
- (B) The use of “must not” in this comic indicates an advice to Bart Simpson.
- (C) The contracted negative form of “must” is “mustn't”.
- (D) It's possible to affirm that Bart would rather to write in his notebook.
- (E) It's possible to infer that Bart didn't write on the walls.

III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When to use Reflexive Pronouns

A. When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.

- He accidentally cut **himself** while he was chopping the vegetables.
- She bought a present for **herself**.
- We helped **ourselves** to the free drinks at the launch party.
- They injured **themselves** during the rugby match.
- I enjoyed **myself** at the concert.
- The dog is scratching **itself** – it must have fleas!

B. Ps.: by + a reflexive pronoun means **alone**.

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

1. Exercises – Write the suitable reflexive pronouns to complete the blanks.

- I did not want to believe it and then I saw the UFO _____.
- The girl looked at _____ in the mirror.
- Freddy, you'll have to do your homework _____.
- You don't need to help them. They can do it _____.
- I introduced _____ to my new neighbor.
- Boys, can you make your beds _____?
- She made _____ a pullover.
- What happens when a fighting fish sees _____ in the mirror?
- The father decided to repair the car _____.
- We can move the table _____.

2. Based on comic, choose the only right sentence.



Source: <<http://www.comics.com>>. Accessed on March, 30th (adapted)

Transcription (“What do you have to say for _____?”)

- themselves
- herself
- yourselves
- himself
- yourself

IV. QUESTION WORDS

Wh-questions begin with **what, when, where, who, which, whose, why** and **how**. We use them to ask for information.

We usually form wh-questions with wh- + an auxiliary verb (be, do or have) + subject + main verb or with wh- + a modal verb + subject + main verb.

Examples:

When are you leaving? Next week.

Where do they live? In England.

Henry V, by William Shakespeare

The play is set in England in the early fifteenth century. The political situation in England is tense: King Henry IV has died, and his son, the young King Henry V, has just assumed the throne. Several bitter civil wars have left the people of England restless and dissatisfied. Furthermore, in order to gain the respect of the English people and the court, Henry must live down his wild adolescent past, when he used to consort with thieves and drunkards at the Boar's Head Tavern on the seedy side of London.

Disponível em: <<http://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/henryv/summary/>>. Accessed in Jan, 27th, 2018. (Adapted)

1. Complete the questions about the plot. Then choose the only right sequence.

- _____ is the play set? In England.
- _____ is the play set? In the early fifteenth century.
- _____ is the political situation in England? It is tense.
- _____ is the actual king of England? King Henry V.

2. Write the correct "Question word" to complete the blanks.

- a) _____ is sitting behind you? Rita.
- b) _____ does he usually have for lunch? Rice and Fish.
- c) _____ can translate this word in English? I can.
- d) _____ are you crying? Because I've lost my keys.
- e) _____ do you go to school? By bus.

3. Choose the alternative that best completes the dialogue.

Mr. Wilson is applying for a job. Right now, he is being interviewed by Mrs. Taylor, head of the personnel department.
 Mrs. Taylor: _____ is your full name, please?
 Mr. Wilson: Thomas Wilson.
 Mrs. Taylor: _____ are you from?
 Mr. Wilson: Canada.
 Mrs. Taylor: _____ were you born?
 Mr. Wilson: I was born on March 7, 1956.
 Mrs. Taylor: _____ did you know about our job offer?
 Mr. Wilson: Through the ad you put in the newspaper.

- (A) How – Where – Why – Who
- (B) What – Where – How – Why
- (C) Who – How – Where – When
- (D) What – Where – When – How
- (E) What – Who – When – How

V. IRREGULAR VERBS

What Are Irregular Verbs?

Irregular verbs are verbs that don't take on the regular -d, -ed, or -ied spelling patterns of the past simple (V2) or past participle (V3).

Complete the chart with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Past simple (V2)	Past participle (V3)
1. _____	broke	2. _____
3. _____	4. _____	gone
5. _____	had	6. _____
leave	7. _____	8. _____
meet	9. _____	10. _____

VI. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

The simple past (also called past simple, past indefinite or preterite) is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations.

Simple Past Forms

The simple past is formed using the verb + ed. In addition, there are many verbs with irregular past forms. Questions are made with did and negative forms are made with did not.

Statement: You called Debbie.

Question: Did you call Debbie?

Negative: You did not call Debbie.

Simple Past Uses

Completed Action in the Past

Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

I saw a movie yesterday.

I didn't see a play yesterday.

Last year, I traveled to Japan.

Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.

Did you have dinner last night?

She washed her car.

He didn't wash his car.

Exercise

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Tense:

- a) We _____ (**HAVE**) a lot of fun at your birthday party yesterday.
- b) My Brother and I _____ (**FINISH**) our homework a few minutes ago.
- c) Susan _____ (**NOT / LIKE**) skating when she was a girl.
- d) Joe _____ (**BREAK**) his leg three weeks ago.
- e) I _____ (**MEET**) my best friend George in 2005.
- f) My parents _____ (**GO**) to the theatre yesterday evening.
- g) He _____ (**WATCH**) a very scary horror film last night.
- h) Where _____ your father _____ (**WORK**) in 1985?
- i) Where _____ you _____ (**LEAVE**) your jacket?
- j) _____ you _____ (**HATE**) broccoli when you were a child?

VII. PRESENT PERFECT FORM

The present perfect tense has a number of uses.

We use it to talk about experience.

Examples:

I have worked in 6 different countries.

She has won many awards for her books.

When these things happened is not important – the focus is on the action/state, not when it happened.

If we say when we had the experience, we must use the past simple.

Examples

I've visited Russia several times.

BUT I visited Russia for the first time in 1992.

We can never use the present perfect with a time in the past.

Wrong: I have been to Spain in 2002.

Exercises

1. Circle the correct word

- a) Micaela **has** / **have** lost her bag.
- b) Have you **tidy** / **tidied** your room?
- c) Paul **have** / **has** written you a text message.
- d) They **hasn't** / **haven't** gone to that café yet.
- e) My father has **buy** / **bought** a laptop.
- f) My sister **have** / **has** watched a lot of TV.
- g) I have **given** / **gave** a new mp3 player to my brother.
- h) My mother has just **missing** / **mised** the bus.
- i) **Have** / **Has** you ever walked in the snow?

2. According Simple Past and Present Perfect forms, rewrite the sentences correcting mistakes.

a) We have found an answer to the mystery last week.

b) She have studied English.

c) The policeman has arrested the thief yesterday.

d) I were at the scene of the crime 15 minutes ago.

GABARITO

I) TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. R
2. R
3. W
4. W
5. W

II) MODAL VERBS

1. B
2. D
3. C

III) REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- 1)
- a) myself
 - b) herself
 - c) yourself
 - d) themselves
 - e) myself
 - f) yourselves
 - g) herself
 - h) itself
 - i) himself
 - j) ourselves

2) E

IV) QUESTION WORDS

- 3)
- a) Where
 - b) When
 - c) What
 - d) Who
- 4)
- a) Who
 - b) What
 - c) Who
 - d) Why
 - e) How
- 5) D

V) IRREGULAR VERBS

1. break
2. broken
3. go
4. went
5. have
6. had
7. left
8. left
9. met
10. met

VI) PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- 1)
- a) had
 - b) finished
 - c) didn't like
 - d) broke
 - e) met
 - f) went
 - g) watched
 - h) did/ work
 - i) Did/ leave
 - j) Did/hate

VII) PRESENT PERFECT FORM

- 1)
- a) has
 - b) tidied
 - c) has
 - d) haven't
 - e) bought
 - f) has
 - g) given
 - h) missed
 - i) Have
- 2)
- a) We found an answer to the mystery last week.
 - b) She has studied English.
 - c) The policeman arrested the thief yesterday.
 - d) I was at the scene of the crime 15 minutes ago.

SIGMA

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